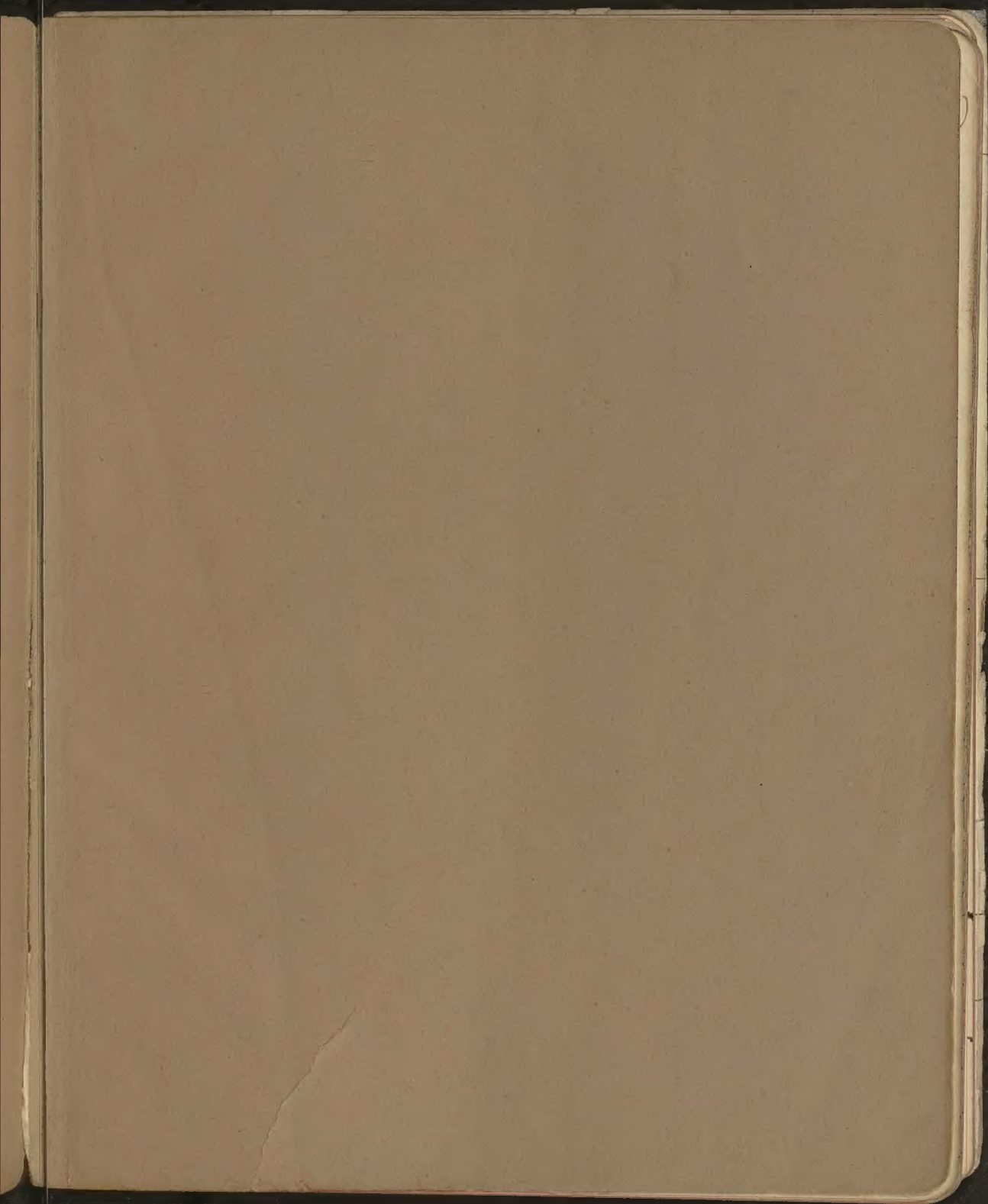


9406

II







Dougall Edinburgh R.S. Trans. 41 (1904) Exact solutions of boundary of plates
for various distributions of load. 1

Compressibility : Gwynne W. Am ~~19~~, 401 (1883)

De Kete ~~41~~, 663 (1889)

~~57~~, 706 (1892)

Tagliani

~~Arch.~~ 8, 795, 1884

9, 149, 1885

~~14~~, 24, 1890

Hyndman W. Am ~~55~~, 185, 59, 1856

^{3, 17}
Drylie CR Mar 1909

Whitcomb W. Am Nov 1898
Ph 2 1899, 308

Larguin CR # 140 p 35 (1905). Ann Ch Ph.

Whithead Quart. J. math. 23 (1888) p. 78 (1892.)

Kennell & Warburg Page Ann 156 p 177 (1875)

Sesuv. *White* I 7 288 (1895)

On the Stability of Elastic Systems Camb. Ph. S. Proc. VI (1889) p. 199 2
 Wilm. U. (I 47845)

displacements u, v, w

strains e, f, g, a, b, c

elastic potential $\varphi = \frac{1}{2}(m+n)(e+f+g)^2 + \frac{n}{2}(a^2+b^2+c^2 - 4fg - 4ge - 4ef)$

potential of body forces V , of surface traction Γds

Whole pot. energy:

$$W = \underbrace{\iint \varphi \, dx \, dy \, dz}_I + \underbrace{\iint V \rho \, dx \, dy \, dz}_{II} + \underbrace{\iint \Gamma \, ds}_{III}$$

Equilibrium:

$$\delta W = \iint \delta \varphi \dots + \iint \delta V \rho \dots + \iint \delta \Gamma \, ds = 0$$

possible if for some variations:

$$\delta W = \iint \delta^2 \varphi + \iint \delta^2 V + \iint \delta^2 \Gamma \, ds < 0$$

P, Q, R, S, T, U = stress components X, Y, Z body forces F, S, H surface traction

$$\delta \varphi = P \delta e + Q \delta f + R \delta g + S \delta a + T \delta b + U \delta c$$

$$\delta^2 \varphi = \delta P \delta e + \dots = 2\varphi(\delta e, \delta f, \delta g, \delta a, \delta b, \delta c) = \text{essentially positive}$$

$$\delta V = -X \delta u - Y \delta v - Z \delta w$$

$$\delta^2 V = -\delta X \delta u - \delta Y \delta v - \delta Z \delta w = \delta u^2 \frac{\partial^2 V}{\partial x^2} + \delta v^2 \frac{\partial^2 V}{\partial y^2} + \dots + 2\delta u \delta v \frac{\partial^2 V}{\partial x \partial y}$$

$$\delta^2 \Gamma = -\delta F \delta u - \delta S \delta v - \delta H \delta w$$

Stability therefore only possible if $II + III$ negative and greater than I

If δe & δu were of the same order

instabil. would require $\frac{\delta V}{\delta x}$ to be of order m, n and the sum of four $\frac{\delta V}{\delta x}$, but that would

produce finite strains which is impossible (except for jelly)

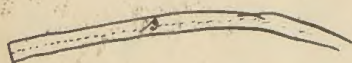
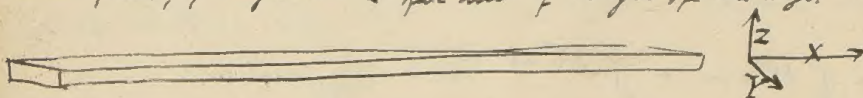
similarly with respect to self-attracting forces and σ Γ

4) \therefore stability possible only if $\delta \epsilon \dots$ are small in comparison with $\delta u, \delta v, \delta w$
rigid body displacements generally unstable:

[Kirchhoff's theorem $\delta V = \delta T = 0$]

Stability of Wires, Plates, Shells

5. infinitely long strip of breadth l , thickness $2h$, acted on by normal ^{edges} stress in its plane, of magnitude P per unit of length of the edge.



Work done δ in stretching the surface, by P , per unit length: (Rayleigh Sound I p. 136)
 l s = length measured along the new middle surface

$$P \int_0^l \left(\frac{ds}{dx} - 1 \right) dx = \frac{1}{2} P \int_0^l \left(\frac{dw}{dx} \right)^2 dx$$

Potential energy of bending: $\frac{4}{3} n h^3 \left(\frac{m}{m+n} \right) \int_0^l \left(\frac{\partial^2 w}{\partial x^2} \right)^2 dx$

Hence stability if $\frac{1}{2} P \int_0^l \left(\frac{\partial w}{\partial x} \right)^2 dx < \frac{4}{3} n h^3 \left(\frac{m}{m+n} \right) \int_0^l \left(\frac{\partial^2 w}{\partial x^2} \right)^2 dx$ (12)

for every possible deformation

If the edges are fixed $w=0$ $\begin{cases} x=0 \\ x=l \end{cases}$

$$w = \sum_{n=1}^{\infty} a_n \sin \frac{n\pi x}{l}$$

(12) requires $\frac{1}{2} P \sum_{n=1}^{\infty} a_n^2 \frac{n^2 \pi^2}{l^2} < \frac{4}{3} n h^3 \frac{m}{m+n} \sum_{n=1}^{\infty} a_n^2 \frac{n^4 \pi^4}{l^4}$

or $P < \frac{4}{3} n h^3 \left(\frac{m}{m+n} \right) \cdot \frac{\sum n^2 \pi^2}{\sum n^4 \pi^4}$

for all values of the constants a_n .

Now $\frac{\sum r_i^2 a_i}{\sum r_i a_i}$ will have a minimum value = 1 when $a_2 = a_3 \dots = 0$; $a_1 \geq 0$

\therefore Plane form stable if $P < \frac{8}{3} \pi h^3 \frac{m}{m+n} \frac{\pi^2}{l^2}$
unstable if $P > \frac{8}{3} \pi h^3 \frac{m}{m+n} \frac{\pi^2}{l^2}$

critical state if $P = \frac{P}{2h} = \frac{4}{3} \pi h^2 \frac{m}{m+n} \frac{\pi^2}{l^2}$

[in the case of Euler $P = \pi^2 E \frac{3m+n}{m} \frac{\pi^2}{l^2}$]

6) Possibility of instability from general observations in connection with Kirchhoff's theory of bent wires (Volkswagen No 28)

22. What is the order of magnitude of the small strains produced in such the bodies when forces are great, that equilibrium may be unstable?

Conclusions: 1). If forces such as to produce bending the limiting thickness for wire or plate with ^(instability) possible of equilibrium is of same order as the total increase ~~in~~ in length of a bar of length = greatest linear dimension of plate or wire, when strain is greatest it will bear

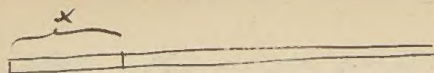
2). If forces produce only extension or compression of the middle line, without bending the thickness much greater: = mean proportional between the length above mentioned and greatest linear dimension of the body

No case of instability possible for other displacements than pure bending or twisting infinitely little from pure ^{flexion} ~~bending~~ or torsion.

Closed shell essentially stable!

p. 207: Application of the Energy Test to the Collapse of a long thin pipe under external pressure (Oryan).

(1). wire of length l under end thrust T



total displacement z

Potential energy due to longit. compr. will be diminished by the quantity

$$\alpha). \int_0^l \left(\frac{dz}{dx} - 1 \right) dx = \frac{T}{2} \int_0^l \left(\frac{dz}{dx} \right)^2 dx \quad \text{(Rayleigh 4 184)}$$

while the pot. energy due to bending will be increased by

$$\beta). \frac{1}{2} \int_0^l \frac{EI}{\rho^2} dx = \frac{EI}{2} \int_0^l \left(\frac{d^2 z}{dx^2} \right)^2 dx$$

If in stable equilib. pot. energy must be increased by any displacement \therefore

$$\beta - \alpha > 0$$

$$z = \sum a_n \sin \frac{n\pi x}{l} \quad \text{if ends fixed}$$

$$\therefore \frac{EI}{2} \sum a_n^2 \frac{n^4 \pi^4}{l^4} - \frac{T}{2} \sum a_n^2 \frac{n^2 \pi^2}{l^2} > 0$$

$$\text{if all except one vanish: } T < EI \frac{n^2 \pi^2}{l^2}$$

least if $n=1$

$$T = \frac{EI \pi^2}{l^2} \quad \text{(Euler)}$$

(2) Stability of tube



External pressure, thrust across any generating line: $T = Pa$

$$\text{Potential energy of bending of the element } ds = \frac{1}{2} \beta ds \left[\delta \left(\frac{1}{\rho} \right) \right]^2$$

$$\beta = \frac{2}{3} \frac{h^3 E}{1 - \sigma^2}$$

also independent
of n due to variation

Slight displacement:

$$r = a + \delta r \quad \varphi = \theta + \delta \theta$$

e = extension of element ds whose original length was $a d\theta$:

$$(a d\theta)^2 (1+e)^2 = ds^2 = (d\delta r)^2 + (a + \delta r)^2 (d\theta + d\delta\theta)^2$$

$$\therefore (1+e)^2 = \frac{1}{a^2} \left(\frac{d\delta r}{d\theta} \right)^2 + \left(1 + \frac{\delta r}{a} \right)^2 \left(1 + \frac{d\delta\theta}{d\theta} \right)^2$$

\therefore to second order,

$$2e + e^2 = \frac{1}{a^2} \left(\frac{d\delta r}{d\theta} \right)^2 + 2 \left(\frac{\delta r}{a} + \frac{d\delta\theta}{d\theta} \right) + \left(\frac{\delta r}{a} + \frac{d\delta\theta}{d\theta} \right)^2 + 2 \frac{\delta r}{a} \frac{d\delta\theta}{d\theta}$$

Now extension of the surface must vanish to the first order of small quantities (p. 210)

$$\frac{\delta r}{a} + \frac{d\delta\theta}{d\theta} = 0 \quad (2)$$

Therefore to the second order,

$$2e = \frac{1}{a^2} \left(\frac{d\delta r}{d\theta} \right)^2 + 2 \frac{\delta r}{a} \frac{d\delta\theta}{d\theta}$$

$$\frac{\delta r}{a} = \sum_{n=1}^{\infty} (A_n \cos n\theta + O_n \sin n\theta)$$

$$\text{By (2): } \delta\theta = \sum \left(-\frac{A_n}{n} \sin n\theta + \frac{O_n}{n} \cos n\theta \right)$$

$$\begin{aligned} \text{Total increase in circumference is } \int_0^{2\pi} e a d\theta &= \frac{a}{2} \int_0^{2\pi} \left[\frac{1}{a^2} \left(\frac{d\delta r}{d\theta} \right)^2 + 2 \frac{\delta r}{a} \frac{d\delta\theta}{d\theta} \right] d\theta \\ &= \frac{\pi a}{2} \sum [(n^2 - 2)(A_n^2 + O_n^2)] \end{aligned}$$

$$\text{Hence work done by } T = \frac{\pi a}{2} T \sum [(n^2 - 2)(A_n^2 + O_n^2)]$$

so that increase of potential energy $\delta W_p = - \uparrow$

$$\begin{aligned} \text{Volume of cylinder per unit length: } &= \frac{1}{2} \int_0^{2\pi} r^2 d\varphi = \dots = \frac{a^2}{2} \int_0^{2\pi} \left(1 + 2 \frac{\delta r}{a} + \frac{d\delta\theta}{d\theta} + \left(\frac{\delta r}{a} \right)^2 + 2 \frac{\delta r}{a} \frac{d\delta\theta}{d\theta} \right) d\theta \\ &= \pi a^2 + \frac{\pi a^2}{2} \sum (A_n^2 + O_n^2) \end{aligned}$$

thus increase of volume =

increase of potential energy due to work of unit external pressure:

$$\delta W_p = - \frac{\pi a^2 p}{2} \sum (A_n^2 + O_n^2)$$

Increase of pot. en. due to bending, as shown by Rayleigh loc. at:

$$\delta V = \frac{\pi \rho}{2a} \sum (n^2 - 1)^2 (A_n^2 + D_n^2)$$

Circular form stable if for any displacement:

$$\delta V + \delta W_1 + \delta W_2 > 0$$

$$\therefore \sum \left[\frac{\rho}{a^3} (n^2 - 1)^2 - P (n^2 - 1) \right] (A_n^2 + D_n^2) > 0$$

If all BD vanish except $A_2 D_2$:

$$P < \frac{2}{3} (n^2 - 1) \frac{h^3}{a^3} \frac{E}{1 - \sigma^2}$$

Least collapsing pressure: $n=2$:

$$P = 2 \frac{E}{1 - \sigma^2} \left(\frac{h}{a} \right)^3$$

f compression along circ. section: $\left(\frac{E}{1 - \sigma^2} 2hf = T = Pa \right)$
 $\Rightarrow f = \frac{h^2}{a^2}$

For $\frac{h}{2a} = \frac{1}{100}$

Glass 0.88 atm.

Steel 4.73

But it does not seem to burst



Effect of pressure on vibrations: (Rayleigh): $f^2 = \frac{2^2 (n^2 - 1)^2}{2^2 + 1} \left[\frac{\rho}{a^3} - \frac{P}{(n^2 - 1) \rho} \right]$

Erinnerung Ann 26 1211 8 Th. vgl. 17. 12. 17

5

Empirische: $\frac{\text{Ausdehnungskoeff.}}{\text{spez. W.}}$ } betrachte method. v. Temperatur

20. 11.

	-173	-100	0	100	200	438
$\alpha \cdot 10^6 =$	13.6	18.2	23.0	24.9	29	28.8
$\epsilon_p = (0.127)$	0.167	0.210	0.223	0.243	0.265	
$\frac{\alpha}{\epsilon_p} \cdot 10^6 = (107)$	109	110	112	119	112	

Stimme ein. Nickel Cu Pd Ag Pt Ir

Stelle Übersicht of Ersterer Vth.-Soc. Verhandlungen 44 (1912) Sitzung (13) 2-25. 11/6
 $\frac{d}{dt} = \text{const} < 10^6 / \text{sec}$ oder 10^6

oder 10^6 vgl. 17. 12. 17 - gemessene Temp. v. 8 in 17. 12. 17 v. 17. 12. 17. Subst. für 13. 12. 17

Erinnerung Ann 26 p. 393 für f. Comp. th. vgl. Ann 26 p. 393

Richard'sche Verteilung 17160 CP Compromit. eine period. f. (Ann 17) =

$\sum p_i a_i$ 61 p. 77, 171, 183 (1917)

Stelle 35 p. 16 (1893) 48 (1916) siehe 1. Die Ann 11 p. 657 (1903). Sitzung (37)

Verschiebung der Kurve:

$$v \cdot \frac{\partial \epsilon}{\partial T} = \frac{\partial \epsilon}{\partial T} v = \frac{1}{3} \frac{\partial}{\partial T} \left\{ \sum m_i^2 + \sum r_i k_i \right\} \quad \sum m_i^2 = \frac{3}{2} RT$$

Kopf ist 3. annähernd $f_1(x)$, abwärts $f_2(x)$

↓
wenig mit Temp. veränderl.

↓
Ostwert $\Phi_1(x) = \frac{x}{2} \therefore f_2(x) = \frac{1}{2} \Phi_1(x)$

$$\sum r_i f_i(x) = v \sum \Phi_i = v \mathcal{H}_2$$

$$\int_0^T C_p dT = \sum \frac{m_i u_i}{2} + U_1 + U_2$$

$$C_v = \frac{3}{2} R + \left(\frac{\partial U_2}{\partial T} \right)_v$$

$$\frac{\partial}{\partial T} \left(\sum \frac{m_i u_i}{2} \right)_v = \nu \left(C_v - \frac{3}{2} R \right)$$

$$(7) \quad \frac{\partial \alpha \nu}{\kappa} = R + \nu \left[\frac{C_v}{3} - \frac{R}{2} \right]$$

noch für $\nu = 3R$

$$\therefore \frac{\partial \alpha \nu}{\kappa} = \frac{\nu^2}{2} \cdot R$$

Spannungskoeff. = bestimmtes Vielfache d. Atomschmelzwärme in Vol. Einh.

Unterschied ist $\frac{\partial \alpha \nu}{\kappa}$ und $\frac{\partial \alpha \nu}{\kappa C_p}$ ähnlich ~~bestimmt~~ unter

Antimon > Bismut
abnehmend

$$5.9 \cdot 10^8$$

$$\nu = 12$$

$$\frac{C_p}{C_v} = 1 + 3 \alpha T \left(\frac{\partial \alpha \nu}{\kappa C_v} \right) \quad \text{berechnet:}$$

$$\text{Na} \quad 1.067$$

$$\text{Al} \quad 1.044$$

$$\text{Fe} \quad 1.014$$

$$\text{Cu} \quad 1.026 \quad \text{etc.}$$

auch für Li und Kupfer $\frac{C_p}{C_v}$

$$\frac{\partial \alpha \nu}{\kappa} = 7 \cdot 10^8 \quad 5 \cdot 10^8$$

Phil Aug. 17 p. 192 (1909)

Drumton coefficient of Viscous Traction of Lead & tin alloys

$$\frac{501. \cancel{45}}{0.01 \frac{7}{4}} = \frac{200}{344} \text{ daily} = 67 \text{ kg} \\ = 66 \text{ atm.}$$

$$\frac{2}{3\frac{1}{2}} = \frac{7.2}{22} = \frac{7}{11}$$

$$\begin{array}{r} .36. 76 \\ 952 \\ \hline 816 \\ \hline 1034 \end{array}$$

$$\frac{754}{501} = 1.50$$

100 atm.

Trouton Phil R.S. 77 p. 426 (1906)

$$\frac{1016}{501} = 102$$

132

$$\frac{1316}{314} = 263.23$$

Like for 561!!

Electron, 12th

562)

Drumton	Granite	15-22
W. (reduced)	Marble	7-25
	Porphyry	25
	Stalact	27
	Basalt	13
	Gneiss	25-8
	Sandstone	6-10
	Schist	

2400 2450 (2400-1100)
3000 3000-3300

800 630 (900-1100)

1000

Bsp. 1.1.1. für $\alpha > x$ und $\alpha < x$

$$H_2^\alpha(x) = \sqrt{\frac{2}{\pi x}} e^{-ix} e^{i\frac{\pi\alpha}{2}} e^{i\frac{\pi}{4}}$$

für $\alpha < x$
ambigü

Für $\alpha > \text{punkt } x$:

$$H_2^\alpha(x) = \frac{i}{\pi} \sqrt{\frac{2\pi}{x}} \left(\frac{\pi}{x}\right)^x \alpha^x e^{-x}$$

Für $\alpha < x$ x punkt α

$$\frac{\alpha}{x} = \omega \tau_0$$

$$H_2^\alpha(x) = \frac{1}{\pi} e^{-ix(\omega\tau_0 - \tau_0\omega\tau_0)} \int_{\left(\frac{x}{2}, \omega\tau_0, \frac{1}{2}\right)} e^{\frac{1}{4}\sqrt{\frac{1}{x}}} \Gamma\left(\frac{1}{2}\right) +$$

$$\alpha \approx x \quad \alpha = (1-\varepsilon)x$$

$$H_2^\alpha(x) = \frac{2i}{3\pi} \int_{\frac{1}{6}}^{\frac{1}{3}} e^{-\frac{1}{6}} 6^{\frac{1}{3}} \sin \frac{\pi}{3} \frac{\Gamma(\frac{1}{3})}{x^{\frac{1}{3}}} + \dots$$

Für $\alpha > x$

$$H_2^\alpha(x) = \frac{i}{\pi} e^{-ix(\omega\tau_0 - \tau_0\omega\tau_0)} \left[\frac{\Gamma(\frac{1}{2})}{\left(\frac{x}{2}, \omega\tau_0\right)^{\frac{1}{2}}} - \left(\frac{1}{2} + \frac{5}{24} \omega^2 \tau_0^2\right) \frac{\Gamma(\frac{3}{2})}{\left(\frac{x}{2}, \omega\tau_0\right)^{\frac{3}{2}}} + \dots \right]$$

$$\tilde{H}_\alpha(x) = \frac{1}{2} [H_1^\alpha(x) + H_2^\alpha(x)]$$

$$A_0(\tau_0) =$$

$$A_1(\tau_0) = \frac{1}{8} + \frac{5}{24} \alpha^2 \tau_0$$

$$A_2(\tau_0) = \frac{3}{28} + \frac{7}{528} \alpha^2 \tau_0 + \frac{385}{2416} \alpha^4 \tau_0$$

$$\frac{n+1}{1!2} \frac{(n+1)(n+3)}{2!2^2}$$

$$\frac{n+1}{1!2} \frac{(n+1)(n+3)}{2!2^3}$$

$$\alpha < \lambda \quad \omega \tau_0 = \frac{\alpha}{\lambda}$$

$$\bar{\alpha}(x) = \frac{1}{2} \sum_{n=0}^{\infty} A_n \tau_0 \frac{\Gamma(n+\frac{1}{2})}{(\frac{1}{2} \omega \tau_0)^{n+\frac{1}{2}}} \cos \left[x(\omega \tau_0 - \tau_0 \omega \tau_0) - (2n+1) \frac{\pi}{4} \right]$$

$$\alpha > \lambda \quad \omega \tau_0 = \frac{\alpha}{\lambda}$$

$$\bar{\alpha}(x) = \frac{1}{\pi} e^{i x(\omega \tau_0 - \tau_0 \omega \tau_0)} \sum_{n=0}^{\infty} A_n \tau_0 \frac{\Gamma(n+\frac{1}{2})}{(\frac{1}{2} \omega \tau_0)^{n+\frac{1}{2}}}$$

$$\alpha \text{ small } \sin \phi \approx x \quad \frac{\alpha}{x} = 1 - i$$

$$\bar{\alpha}(x) = \frac{1}{3\pi} \sum_{n=0}^{\infty} B_n(x) b^{\frac{n+1}{3}} \omega^{(n+1)\frac{\pi}{3}} \frac{\Gamma(\frac{n+1}{3})}{x^{\frac{n+1}{3}}}$$

$$J_0(x) = 1$$

$$J_1(x) = -x$$

$$J_2(x) = \frac{x^2}{2} - \frac{1}{2}$$

$$J_3(x) = \frac{x^3}{6} - \frac{x}{2}$$

$$J_4(x) = \frac{x^4}{24} - \frac{x^2}{24} + \frac{1}{280}$$

$$C_0 = -\frac{1}{2} \frac{\omega \tau_0}{\alpha}$$

$$C_1 = \frac{1}{2} \frac{\omega \tau_0}{\alpha}$$

$$C_2 = \frac{1}{2} \frac{\omega \tau_0}{\alpha} \quad C_3 = \frac{1}{2} \frac{\omega \tau_0}{\alpha}$$

$$a_0(x) = \frac{1}{2}$$

$$a_1(x) = \frac{1}{2}$$

$$a_2(x) = \frac{1}{2}$$

$$a_3(x) = \frac{1}{2}$$

$$\sqrt{\frac{a}{2}} \int_{-\infty}^{+\infty} \frac{1}{a+\xi} e^{-a\xi^2} d\xi = \sqrt{\frac{a}{2}} \int_{-\infty}^{+\infty} \frac{e^{-a(2-a)^2}}{2} dx =$$

Отсюда выражения для интегралов a, a_1

$$a_{1,2} = a \left(1 \pm \frac{1}{3}\right)$$

$$\bar{\omega} = \frac{g}{6\pi a} \left(\frac{1}{3} + \frac{1}{3} \right) = \frac{g}{8} \frac{2}{6\pi a}$$

$$u = \frac{1}{9} \frac{2g}{\mu} a = \frac{\frac{16}{9} + \frac{4}{9}}{\frac{10}{9}}$$

$$\frac{1}{8} + \frac{1}{4} = \frac{3 \cdot 12}{32} = \frac{9}{8}$$

$$e = \bar{\omega} \cdot 6\pi a \cdot \frac{g}{9} = 6\pi a \bar{\omega} \sqrt{\frac{9a}{20g}} \cdot \sqrt{\frac{g}{10} \cdot \frac{g}{9}}$$

$$\sqrt{\frac{g \cdot g}{10 \cdot 9}} = \sqrt{\frac{64}{90}} =$$

$$\begin{array}{r} 8062 \\ - 9542 \\ \hline 8520 \\ 9260 \end{array}$$

$$= 0.843 \sqrt{\dots}$$

$$\text{нак-е выражение } e = 4.6 \cdot 0.843$$

$$\begin{array}{r} 3372 \\ 5658 \\ \hline e = 3.88 \end{array}$$

CR 146 p. 530

Longueur du l. H a. n. d

longueur moyenne $\frac{RT}{2N}$

$\xi = \frac{dx}{dt}$

$$m \bar{\xi}^2 = \frac{RT}{N}$$

$$\frac{U_0 = RT}{N m \bar{\xi}^2 = RT}$$

x) $m \frac{d^2 \bar{x}}{dt^2} = -6\gamma\mu a \frac{dx}{dt} + X$

X force complémenteaire indépendant + et -, et, a grande telle quelle marche l'opérateur de la partie que, sans elle, la résistance visqueuse l'aurait d'arrêter

$$m \frac{d^2 \bar{x}}{dt^2} = m \bar{\xi}^2 = -3\gamma\mu a \frac{d(\bar{x}^2)}{dt} + X_0$$

la moyenne \bar{X}_0 pour un grand nombre de molécules est évidemment nulle à cause de l'irrégularité des collisions

$$\frac{d(\bar{x}^2)}{dt} = 2$$

$$\frac{m}{2} \frac{d^2}{dt^2} + 3\gamma\mu a \cdot 2 = \frac{RT}{N}$$

$$2 = \frac{RT}{N} \frac{1}{3\gamma\mu a} + C$$

$$\therefore \frac{d(\bar{x}^2)}{dt} = \frac{RT}{N} \frac{1}{3\gamma\mu a}$$

$$\bar{x}^2 - x_0^2 = \frac{RT}{N} \frac{t}{3\gamma\mu a}$$

déplacement $\Delta x \quad \therefore x = x_0 + \Delta x$

$$\Delta x^2 = \bar{x}^2 - x_0^2 = \frac{RT}{N} \frac{t}{3\gamma\mu a}$$

$$\bar{x}^2 = x_0^2 + 2x_0 \Delta x + \Delta x^2$$

Long. d'end.

p 907 94.586 d'endurance constant 49.299 can

0.207 pourcentage

densité 1.35

centrifuge à 10000 rpm
d'explorer la
particule microscopique

réparties dans une couche de 0.12 mm qui perd quelques heures

la concentration à un certain niveau = 100

dans les zones qui, sont 25, 50, 75, 100 μ

plus des

116	119
146	142
170	169
200	201

chute des particules dans un réseau de colle capillaire 0.97 mm par jour

$$\therefore m(\text{nom}) = 9.00 \cdot 10^{-16}$$

des fonctions comme moléculaires avec un poids moléculaire égal à 33.10⁹

$$N = 6.7 \cdot 10^{23}$$

p 1024 Henri L'air circule dans les

l'air circule dans les 500 fois grains environ par minute (même à ?)

densité 0.98 (de l'air)
(atmosphère) : uniformité des grains et l'air dense

par conséquent, on ne s'occupe pas la répétition en hauteur de la Terre.

épaisseur de l'air 2 mm circule dans.
oculaire position 4 à distance 24 cm
grossissement 600, source éclairante lampe à arc 30 Amp.

vingt images par seconde durée de chaque pose = $\frac{1}{320}$ sec

Figure Résultats
trajectoire indépendante même pour des particules à distance de 2 μ

déplacements moyen pour dix grains (16 déviations successives)

0.58, 0.55, 0.52, 0.46, 70, 64, 67, 71, 55, 70, μ

$$\Delta = 0.62 \mu$$

la formule d'Einstein donne $\Delta = 0.16 \mu$

$$\Delta^2 = \frac{RT}{N} \frac{t}{3\pi\eta r}$$

$$R = 8.31 \cdot 10^7$$

$$T = 290^\circ$$

$$N = 7 \cdot 10^{23}$$

$$\eta = 0.013$$

$$r = 0.5 \cdot 10^{-4}$$

$$t = \frac{1}{20}$$

mesure de quatre images à quatre $t = \frac{1}{20}$

$$\Delta = 1.11 \mu \quad \text{au lieu de } 1.24 \quad \text{accord satisfaisant}$$

possible que loi de Stokes n'est pas applicable

147 p. 62 Henri, Influence du milieu sur la

la granule de résineux entre eux en
l'air est rempli par des acides (formant un réseau à mailles très fines)

" agglutiné aléatoire avec des granules irréguliers ne présentant aucun structure définie

microscopie avec l'air + granules croissantes dans l'air, acide,

pour de doses qui ne produisent pas de coagulation

mais ne coagulent pas, n'est pas élastique
deux est un coagulant

Remarques: Les m.b. sont relatifs par l'addition d'un agent coagulant, avant le phénomène de coagulation. En présence d'alcali, ces m.b. sont 2 fois plus lente
avec 9

déplacement moyen en $\frac{1}{20}$ sec.:

H₂O : 0.62 μ
Sonde NaOH $\frac{1}{10}$ N 0.31
HCl $\frac{1}{92}$ N 0.07

avec l'acide acétique le même relatif mais on est obligé de prendre une dilution de $\frac{1}{1000}$ normale
puisque'il coagule pour une dose beaucoup plus faible

? se ne s'agit pas d'un é de variation d'adsorption des granules produites par les ions H⁺, OH⁻
donc par exemple cette ? : addition d'alcool

relativement auos intense qu'avec l'acide

addition de l'urée qui ne produit pas de coagulation ne change pas les m.b.

Il semble donc qu'on doive chercher l'explication dans l'adsorption de l'agent coagulant par les granules du latex. En effet les mesures d'adsorption ont montré que ces granules absorbent un peu des alcalis, très faiblement les acides, donc il se formerait autour de chaque ~~entité~~ granule une zone d'adsorption contenant des molécules de l'agent coagulant qui sont retenus par la granule.

Duclaux Proust osmétique et m.b. p.131

Objetions contre Proust:

1) granule n'est pas insoluble filtrant par collodion proportion relative des m.b. = $\frac{23}{100}$
donc densité 1.24 au lieu de 1.35

on ne peut pas diluer mais devrait faire les mesures dans une solution saturée

2) épaisseur de granule ?

3) calcul de m.b. par formule de Stokes hasard, numération directe possible

qu'on peut effectuer sans difficulté par un procédé qui s'est trouvé avec M. Rosenburg, 1.
 viz: diluer une goutte de l'émulsion dans la gélatine à $\frac{9}{100}$, filtrée chaude sur
 collodion, qui arrête le m.b. et permet de laver et de compter les particules

il au point de vue théor. mode de calcul très simple $\frac{24}{24}$ 3. si l'on peut traiter la concentration
 comme l'on le définit et continue
 en chaque point ?
 (Méthode)

mais l'ordre de grandeur semble donnée

mais des colloïdes véritables et non pas des suspensions on devrait tenir compte surtout

de la charge électrostatique

Cette théorie prend compte beaucoup mieux (que la th. osmotique) des propriétés des colloïdes
 en particulier du phénomène de coagulation qui est presque inconnue par la théorie

Une hyp. simple: pression osmotique est la même que d'une solution ordinaire supposant
 des mêmes charges électrolytiques libres à l'état d'ions

cela revient à admettre qu'une ion se dissocie la même pr. osm. qu'il est libre ou bien

fasse partie de la couche extérieure d'une micelle (franchie avec seulement extérieure d'ion)

on peut connaître cette charge par la conductivité libre propre des micelles - différence conduct. des liquides totales
 et celle de l'intermicellaire isolée par
 une filtration sur collodion

connaissant de plus la vitesse de transport électrolytique

des grandes on a tout les éléments pour déterminer leur charge, le nombre d'ions électrolytiques

et la pression osmotique qu'elles exercentant isolément libres.

Hydrate purique pression osmotique:

	117	130	83	110	46	74	81	104	9	23
Cela	170	189	173	163	51	106	194	170	19	40
Pos	145	122	136	148	140	143	240	164	210	174

Donc tout au long bon travail pour la th. cinétique

avancée mais collable, pas suspendue

En vérité j'ai pu de démontrer que la cinétique devrait tenir compte de l'existence de la couche double, et de la pression osmotique qui exerce les ions de cette couche double et semble qu'on retomberait alors sur la th. électrostatique proposée

Pour p. 530 L'origine du m.b.

$$n = 0.21 \mu$$

niveau L $L+40^m$ 80 120

100 47 22.6 12

100 48 23 11.4

notamment et surtout pour concentration de chlorure

on a pu montrer de plus une pression osmotique sur des solutions ^{colloïdales} concentrées. (Ralph Taub
Duclos)

les calculs s'appliquent aussi bien à ce cas que la formule de paravolta à l'air quand il a la densité de l'eau

Peut-être modification analogue à V.d.W.

Erreur dans p juste

Sur ces rectifications la première estimation donne $N = 5.7 \cdot 10^{23}$

Sur seconde estimation où les fractions étaient 8/10 plus lourdes $N = 6.0 \cdot 10^{23}$
27 $5.9 \cdot 10^{23}$

pas de doute sur la th. cinétique

7 1044. Chaudrayes L m b et la formule d'Einstein

~~th. Rayon~~ exactement comme

Pour la solution d'une trace d'acide lin guilla ^{étape la ligne}
de l'électrolyse de cet acide ne change pas la val
de particules éloignées des pores

à la chambre claire
position dans des intervalles 0 30 60 90 120 sec.

compteur 40 grains $z = 0.45 \mu$

" 150 $z = 0.213$

sucrié (1.2 plus vigoureux
que blanc)

" (4.6 ")

Reultats : 1). Rep. rayon 2.1 rep. inverse des Δ^2 2.0

2). ~~1.2~~ ~~6.7~~ ~~9.3~~ ~~11.8~~ ~~13.75~~

4.2 6.7 9.3 11.8 13.75

IT corrigé 6.7 9.46 11.6 13.4

3). rep. Δ 1.8

rep \sqrt{n} 2

moyenne donne pour $N = 64 \cdot 10^{22}$

(concordance avec loi d'Arrhenius)

Notes Ann. 67 p. 387 (1908)

On trouve n no. d'at. de ρ par volume v de $2n$ at. de e

Heurly

W (g) e est $W_{\text{max}} - W_{\text{min}} < 2$ (g)

W (g) de

$< 2 < 1000$

$$W(r) = \int_0^r w(\rho) d\rho$$

$$W = 1 - e^{-nk}$$

$$w = n k' \left(= \frac{dk}{dr} \right)$$

$$n = \frac{1}{V} \rho \quad (\text{no. Vol.})$$

$K(r)$ = Surface d'un Kugel von Radius r
mit r dimension

$$\text{Lösung: } w = k' n e^{-nk}$$

1. of the probability of failure in any given time interval Δt is $P(\Delta t) = \lambda \Delta t$ for $\Delta t \rightarrow 0$

if $\lambda \Delta t \ll 1$ we can approximate $e^{-\lambda \Delta t} \approx 1 - \lambda \Delta t$

$$m = \text{avg. number of events} \quad \lambda = \frac{1}{\tau}$$

$$W(r) = e^{-\lambda r} \quad \lambda < \lambda_c$$

$$W(r) = e^{-\lambda r} \quad \lambda < \lambda_c$$

$$W(r) = e^{-\lambda r} \quad \lambda < \lambda_c$$

$$W(r) = W(r, r_1) + W(r, r_2)$$

$$W(r_1, r_2) = W(r_1, r_2) + W(r_1, r_2)$$

$$W(r, r+dr) = W(r) dr$$

$$\therefore W(r) = \int_0^r W(p) dp$$

Ans: $\int_0^r [1 - W(p)] dp$ must be equal to $\int_0^r W(p) dp$ with $\lambda = \frac{1}{\tau}$ and $\lambda_c = \frac{1}{\tau_c}$

$$1 - W(r) = \int_0^r \lambda e^{-\lambda p} dp = 1 - e^{-\lambda r}$$

$$\text{Ans: } W = k' n e^{-\lambda r}$$

$$\therefore W = \int_0^r k' n e^{-\lambda p} dp = \int_0^r \frac{\partial}{\partial p} (e^{-\lambda p}) dp = -e^{-\lambda p} \Big|_0^r = (1 - e^{-\lambda r})$$

Ans: $\lambda = \frac{1}{\tau}$ and $\lambda_c = \frac{1}{\tau_c}$

$$\text{Ans: } W(r) = e^{-\lambda r} \quad \lambda < \lambda_c$$

$$\text{Argument: } W(r) = \text{Prob. of failure in time } r = \int_0^r W(p) dp = \frac{1}{2} \lambda r^2$$

$$\text{Ans: } W(r) = e^{-\lambda r} \quad \lambda < \lambda_c$$

$$\bar{r} = \int_0^\infty r W(r) dr = \int_0^\infty r e^{-\lambda r} dr$$

Tom M.I. 1896 May 1909 ^{inflexus 6s net} 16 Heathfield Garden, Tinsley Green Ld. W.
Vol. 30 s.

G. J. Stevens ~~The~~ Massing of Spheres Part I Circa 2,6 net postage 1 1/2 ds.

J. Haslam & Co 15 Broad St. Place London E.C.

Revue de la Science Scientia 11 Octobre 25 fr. Bolzano Via Aurelio Saffi II

La Revue du Mois (Cotton, Langes, Turin) 2 Oct. 1890 Paris XII 25 fr.

Inclusion J. de chim. phys. 5, 29 (1907) Re. sur l. mlt. collat.

13

Frammelt 2 f. Ch. & J. de Kolloch x Ch. J. J. & Absorption 1, 321 (1907)

1. Jan 4. 1907

Locally gives description of his method

2. against Frammelt's view that electric charge is cause of O₂

if no motion should cease at the insulating point

London & Pistor say J. Ch. Soc. 78, 1906-1936 (1905) that retardation of movement is connected with increase of size of particles

(2)

otherwise of magnitude of their movements and of movement of G & H₂ or O₂

For experiments about H₂ hydroxyl: according to Austin can be made insulating by

by very dilute Al₂(SO₄)₃

found insulating point ca $59 \cdot 10^{-6} \text{ g}$ $\frac{1}{1000 \text{ cm}^3}$ Al₂(SO₄)₃

but velocity of O₂ m. was unchanged

3. 1. 1907 confirmation of theory: $R = 8 \cdot 31 \cdot 10^7$, $N = 4 \cdot 10^{23}$, $T = 292$, $P = 25 \cdot 10^7$

motion compared to 2A and then $\frac{E}{L}$

Section (found) etc.

in Pappalardo.

6.

finally

$$A = 163 \sqrt{\frac{RT}{N}} \frac{1}{524 P}$$

according to Lind. $\uparrow 2.9 \dots 4.2$

Part, Cambridge # 10

thus

Chapman's Almond

H_1 H_2 W_1 $W_2 = 100$

$q = 15.9$

8.3

4

0.73

0.4

0.15

1.18

0.6

2.8

3.8

5

5.1

9.16

6

7.1

2.8

1.58

22

29

21

4.30

0.82

3.01

0.62

$W_1 = 100$

$Chapman = 2.5.15$

2.557

at point in volume

$2.5.15$

$4 - 0.42$

0.48

0.93

8.45

$2.5.15$

< " " " "

7.5.9 Almond

from table

6m

1.5



from table

W_1	W_2	W_3	W_4	W_5
22.5	7.5	13	8.7	1.58
34	26	2.5	...	1.15
40	30	1	2.9	...
55	44	4.5	5.5	1.14
8.1	15	1.40

16.1

H_1

4.10

1.18

H_2

4.10

1.18

H_1

2.05

1.18

H_2

2.05

... 1.18 ... 2.05 ... 1.18 ... 2.05 ...

O₂ R₂ 83 A 254 1310,
 Crude oil about 40% P. of 1000

1/1

F. 1000¹⁰ 1.7 down 1000 1.7 1.7

... figure of ...
 40 78 25 1000

Crude Oil 21 139 100

... do + ...
 a few 1000

...
 ...

... out in ...

... of ...

50 in long 2243 ...

... of ...

Radiation Loss: ...

0.049 ... 0.0465 ...

... 10-20 ...

... beyond 15 mm ...

H ₂ 8.75	O ₂ 135	A 107
He 1.25	N ₂ 100	Glycerol 0.94
C ₂ H ₆ 2.81	CO 1.24	1/2 0.91
Ne 2.25	C ₂ H ₄ 1.10	CO ₂ 0.95

...
 ...

A 1.30	He 1.24	...
Ne 2.25	CO 1.20	...
CO ₂ 1.29	N ₂ O 2.11	...
He 2.25	N ₂ 2.26	...

Steady state theory

number of impacts $\frac{n \bar{v}}{6}$

n = number of molecules per unit volume $\times 10^{20}$... 1.01 mm

\bar{v} = mean velocity

average amount of heat required to raise one molecule by 1° is $\frac{1}{11}$ = number of molecules / gram

$$\therefore Q = \frac{n}{N} \frac{H \bar{v}}{6}$$

For oxygen $H = 3$ $G = 10^6 = 25, 10^6$; $\frac{n}{N}$ = amount of gas $\frac{1 \text{ cm}^3 \text{ at } 0.01 \text{ mm}}{22.7 \text{ cm}^3 \text{ at } 760 \text{ mm}} = 5.5 \times 10^{-5}$

$$\therefore Q \text{ for oxygen} = 120, 15^-$$

for other gases \approx mol heat

$$Q = \frac{1}{\text{mole weight}}$$

A	N_2	N_2	O_2	CO	N_2O	C_2H_2	CO_2	C_2H_4	C_2H_6	C_2H_8
the										
1.20	1.70	2.05	2.23	2.38	2.75	3.22	2.64	3.15	3.50	8.95
K = 109	1.04	0.94	0.86	0.82	0.77	0.72	0.62	0.68	0.81	1.05

Part of the heat is lost in the process of the molecules going into the state of energy ... perfect, but for other gases the ...

It is of course not possible to determine the value of Q ... the heat interchange between surface and ... the heat interchange is imperfect in the case of the ...

... it should ...

... to look at Q

Expt 1.

Compressed Air

20" Barrel 500, 10⁻⁶ 12
 146. 10⁻⁶
 78.5

Caplan & P. 11. 10, 109 (1000 ft. 100 ft. 100 ft.)

Compressed Air 1-4. 100 ft. 100 ft. 100 ft. $\mu_s = 0.0000871 + 2.1 \times 10^{-6} \times 100$

2000 15.40 0.000871
 500 0.03 1110
 208 0.03 1200

$$Z_{ga} = 388.7$$

$$L_{gs} = 13.197$$

1000 ft. 100 ft. 100 ft.

2.10

2.10

1

4.2

Kam Omer 59 x 49 (1896) 1.21

$$\frac{\eta V}{\rho} = k$$

V_s 1000

V_s 1000

T_s 1000

Constant

1000

1000

1000

1000

$\Delta f \approx 10^{-10}$ Hz $\approx 10^{-10}$ Hz $\approx 10^{-10}$ Hz

$$A = \begin{bmatrix} 1 & 0 \\ 0 & 1 \end{bmatrix}$$

2nd - 3rd - 5th (1/2)

1. 1

2. 3. 1. 3.

D. G. ...

10. 11. 1918

From 1870 to 1875

June 1, 1910

$$\Delta_f \sim \overline{16} - 1$$

log Transy return index - 16.39

$f(x) = \frac{1}{x}$ at $x = [0, 1]$, where

六、

16
1/2

[illegible]

[illegible]

1891

1111 1112 1113

Tung ...

old. 1 177-185
1855

... 2 ...

... [Blue & Transp.]

55708 ... 1855 ...

392

K

Lat

0.00005 12

Lat

602-603

Quartzite

579-582

Jammell

548

Kuh. cross

565-579

...

540

Side

524

...

542

...

545

340

...

526

...

527

...

601

...

513

...

515

... 46, 203, 1872

K_1 ...

$$K_n = \frac{1}{n} \sum_{i=1}^n x_i$$

...

$$y_i = x_i - 1$$

$$\frac{1}{K_n} = \frac{1}{n} \sum_{i=1}^n \frac{1}{x_i}$$

||

also:

$$K_1 = \frac{2}{K_2} \dots$$

...

Lat

577

...

578

...

579

...

580

1876
20. 7. 1876

Pa. 7. 11.

6.1	13.5	17.5	19.5
11.66	68.5	92.7	98.25
1	45.2	23.1	1.1
2	43.1		
	0.0561		

$$K_n = K_1 + \dots + K_n$$

1897

to enter the 2nd year in 1871.

13.8 in. 4 x 4 = 55.2 13.8
 2/4 532

Ker. h. m. i. 552

1871

11 533

Trust - 1 243

- Jan. 11

- J. H.

— 122 —

1761. 1762. 1763.

77. 11 11 +

Handwritten text, likely a signature or name, possibly "H. J. ...".

2.5 - 100

1895

11. 11. 1911. 11. 11. 1911.

number of pairs which give rise to the same result.

$$r = \frac{(1 - \alpha)}{\alpha} \cdot \frac{1}{\alpha}$$

$$\xi' = \xi - \frac{m_1}{m_1 + m_2} \left[(2 \sin^2 \theta) + \left[(v_1 - v_2)^2 + (v_1 - v_2)^2 \right]^{1/2} \right] \approx 2 \sin^2 \theta$$

donc, pour $\theta = 0$, $\xi' = 0$

et pour $\theta = 90^\circ$, $\xi' = 1$ (car $\sin^2 90^\circ = 1$)

$$\xi' = 0 \text{ pour } \theta = 0$$

$$\xi' = 1 \text{ pour } \theta = 90^\circ$$

$$\xi' = -\frac{1}{2} (1 + \xi) \left[2 \sin^2 \theta + (v_1 - v_2)^2 \right]^{1/2}$$

$$\lambda = \frac{115}{115} \text{ cm}$$

$$\lambda = 0.0705 \text{ cm pour } \tau = 2.5 \text{ sec}$$

$$v = \frac{e}{6 \pi m a} = 27.5 \cdot 10^{-10} \text{ cm/sec}$$

$$a = 4.2 \cdot 10^{-10} \text{ cm} = \frac{PT}{N} \frac{f}{\lambda}$$

$$e = 4.5 \cdot 10^{-10} \text{ cm} \text{ (charge)}$$

une autre valeur $\lambda = 5.5 \cdot 10^{-10} \text{ cm}$

$$D = \frac{1}{\lambda} \text{ (dépendance)} = 1.5$$

pour $\lambda = 5.5 \cdot 10^{-10} \text{ cm}$

Après et avant $\lambda = 1.65 \cdot 10^{-10} \text{ cm}$, les points d'origine sont les mêmes

1) les points d'origine sont les mêmes P, D, M, H_2

2) les points d'origine sont les mêmes

1596

The

the two present de course plus (unplanned) ...
 ... de course ...

il y a rupture de la surface d'un contact ...
 ... de l' ...

... 1.44 ...

Inniskillingham ORS 23 p. 357

Cloud of

(Particles of mass M N per unit volume, diffuse through gas with pressure velocity V_0 . Required: mean force per particle to maintain velocity V_0 .

collision if distance of centres $= a$; centre of molecule being with small area

$$d\omega = \sin \theta \, d\theta \, d\phi$$

Probability for molecule: $A e^{-\frac{1}{2} m(u^2 + v^2 + w^2)} \, du \, dv \, dw$ $A = \frac{1}{\sqrt{\frac{2\pi}{m}}}$

for particle having veloc. $V_0 + u, V, W$:

$$B e^{-\frac{1}{2} M(u^2 + v^2 + w^2)} \, du \, dv \, dw$$

In order that collision may take place within these limits in interval δt , the centre of molec. must lie within ^{at beginning of δt} cylinder, whose base is a and height: $(u + V_0 \cos \theta - u) \delta t$

with restriction that -

(if the two velocities $v < u$!)

Magnitude of impulse $= J = \frac{2Mm}{M+m} [u + V_0 \cos \theta - u]$

\therefore probable impulse in direction of V_0 in unit time:

$$\iiint A e^{-\frac{1}{2} m(u^2 + v^2 + w^2)} \int \cos \theta \, n (u + V_0 \cos \theta - u) \, d\omega \, du \, dv \, dw$$

$$= \frac{A n \pi}{2} \cdot 2\pi a^2 \cdot \frac{2Mm}{M+m} \iint e^{-\frac{1}{2} m u^2} [u + V_0 \cos \theta - u]^2 \sin \theta \, d\theta \, du$$

Multiplying by probab. of vel. (u, v, w) and integrating: the mean impulse per s. -

$$\left\{ A \right\} n \left(\frac{n}{h} \right)^2 \frac{\alpha^2}{M+m} \left\{ \int_0^\pi \int_0^\infty e^{-h(u^2+Mv^2)} [u + V_0 \cos \theta - u]^2 \sin \theta \, d\theta \, dv \, du \right.$$

$\theta=0$ u and u all values for which $u < u + V_0 \cos \theta$

if V_0 small in comp. with mean velocity

$$u = u - u$$

$$J = \frac{M u + m u}{n + m}$$

$$K = \left[\frac{n}{h(M+m)} \right]^{1/2} \int_0^\pi \int_0^\infty e^{-h \frac{M \alpha^2}{M+m}} [u + V_0 \cos \theta]^2 \sin \theta \, d\theta \, dv \, du$$

$$\neq \dots \int_0^\pi \int_0^\infty \dots = \left[\frac{n}{h(M+m)} \right]^{1/2} \int_0^\pi \frac{4}{3} \alpha V_0 e^{-\frac{h M \alpha^2}{M+m}} d\alpha = \frac{8}{3} V_0 \left[\frac{n(M+m)}{h^3 \pi^2 \alpha^3} \right]$$

$$\therefore \text{mean impulse per unit time and particle} = \frac{8}{3} \alpha^2 V_0 n \left[\frac{n(M+m)}{h^3 \pi^2 \alpha^3} \right]^{1/2} \quad (*)$$

represents rate of transfer of momentum from a particle to the surrounding gas by reason of collisions. In the case where the particles are few in number and of the same order of magnitude as the molecules, the mean velocity will be slightly affected. But when α is comparable with $\sqrt{\frac{K T}{M}}$ it is impossible to neglect. To be substituted for V_0 the diff. of ~~mean~~ mean velocity of particle and of the mean velocity of the gas.

If mean velocity assumed to be $\sqrt{K T}$ rate of absorp. $= 0.2 u_0 \sqrt{K T}$ (α = effective radius) In the steady motion this must balance the momentum communicated by the particle to the gas.

(*) This also obtained as a particular case of a general formula by Langevin Ann. Ch. Ph. 5, 1905, 266 and applied by him to the conduction of the mobility of ions

Cunningham Tr. R. S. 83, p. 357

12A, 563

19

force per unit particle required to maintain drift V_0 of
the particle relative to the gas

$$= \frac{8}{3} \delta^2 V_0 n \sqrt{\frac{\pi M m}{(1+n)^2}}$$

M = mass of particle

n = number of molecules per unit vol.

This also is a particular case of Langevin

See also Ch. 5, (1905) p. 266

which is applied by him to mobility of ions

mutual influence of cloud

$$\chi = 6\pi\mu a V \left(1 + \frac{9}{4} \frac{a}{\lambda} + \frac{81}{16} \frac{a^2}{\lambda^2} + \dots \right)$$

λ = radius of sphere surrounding
particle in the closest manner
possible

$$\frac{f}{\lambda} = \frac{8}{3} \delta^2 \sqrt{\frac{\pi}{2}}$$

58 1/2

1/2

1/2

Date

Room

for kind

of place

1 =

1. 100

1. 100

1. 100

1. 100

$$\frac{8}{3} \sqrt{\frac{nm}{h}} a_n (V - kV) = 6na_k kV$$

$$1 \therefore k = \frac{4a_n \sqrt{\frac{nm}{h}}}{4a_n \sqrt{\dots} + p n a} = \left[1 + \frac{1}{4} \frac{1}{a} \sqrt{\frac{nm}{h}} \right]$$

$$1 + \frac{p n a}{4 n \sqrt{\frac{nm}{h}}} = 1 + \frac{1}{4a} \mu \sqrt{\frac{nm}{h}} \approx 20$$

$$\approx \left(1 + \frac{1}{4a} \left(\frac{\mu}{c} \sqrt{\frac{3n}{2}} \right)^{1/2} \right)^{-1}$$

$$\lambda = \frac{1}{\rho c}$$

$$X = 4na_k kV = 6na_k V (1 + 1.63 \frac{1}{a})^{-1}$$

if fraction f elastic

$$X \left[1 + \frac{1.63 \frac{1}{a}}{f + 2(1-f)} \right] = 6na_k V$$

in Zelinsky's exp. 10th Enrichment
yield velocity 105-1036 too small

Exp. at lower pressures should show greater
deviations and may then get on f

Internal Influence of the Particles of a Cloud

Round each particle a sphere of radius b'' so that ~~they just~~ ~~contact~~ ~~the~~
packed in the closest possible manner

Sphere at rest, in the middle the little sphere particle moving

$$\lambda = 6na_k V \left[1 + \frac{1}{4} \frac{a}{b} + \frac{1}{16} \frac{a^2}{b^2} + \dots \right] \quad \text{but constant too rigid}$$

other value moving spheres so large that whole of cloud occupied by them b''

This would imply for Thomson's experiment increase of e by about 58-75%

but first case corrections under dimension of e by about 4%

2nd case correspond to increase by $\approx 20\%$.

Rankine P. R.S. 83 p. 516

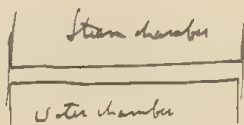
			λ	$\frac{\phi}{2}$	$\frac{3}{2} \mu_{air}$
Vacuity of	He	1.000	1	1.00	1.006
	N ₂	1.005	0.764	1.19	1.121
	A	1.124	0.354	1.68	1.221
	K ₂	1.254	0.274	1.81	1.361
	X	1.136	0.198	2.25	1.234

Method: p. 265



83. p. 19

Total Thermal conductivity of the & other gases



measured: heat carried by water; radiation eliminated by variation of distance

very elaborate method Results:

air $k_{570} = 0.000571$

CO₂ 411

O₂ 593

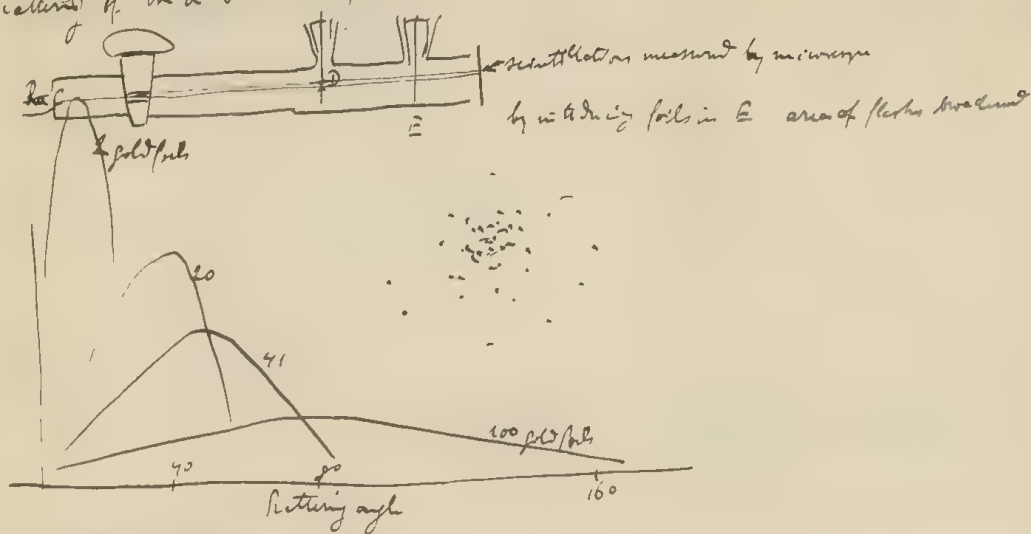
N₂ 569

NO 539

NO₂ 888

Gieger ORS 83 p. 492

Scattering of α particles by matter



most probable scattering angle	10°	23	36	49	10/10°	10/60	20/20	30	10/40	30/55	30/25	40/51	50/20	60/20	70/10
number of gold foils	1	2	4	8	12	20	30	41	56	60	15	20	25	30	35
equivalent to cm of air (stopping power)	0.04	0.08	0.15	0.29	0.46	0.76	1.14	1.53	2.12	2.25	1.61	2.16	2.69	3.20	3.68

Rayleigh Theory of Sound I.D. p. 39 (1894)

thought to expect the angle to increase $\propto \sqrt{x}$

this is shown for small thicknesses (up to 0.5 cm air), but, in larger ones approx $\propto x$

this probably due to decrease of V

atomic scattering angle $\propto (A_n) = \frac{1}{200}^\circ$ | if we assume diameter of an atom $2 \cdot 10^{-8}$ cm.

	Atomic weight	Rel. atomic No. scattering angle	$\frac{K_0}{A}$
Gold Au	197	100	0.51
Lead Pb	207	0.36	0.47
Ag	108	0.53	0.49
Cu	64	0.30	0.47
Al	27	0.106	0.39

Thickness of 8.5 $\cdot 10^6$ cm gold foil corresponds to: 100 cm

$\frac{K_0}{A}$	$\frac{K_0}{A}$
19	0.05
17.3	0.08
10.5	0.05
8.9	0.03
2.6	0.04

Range after being passed

through: mica window	5.60 cm	Velocity	Rel. count constant (no in 4 min)	$K \cdot V^3$
sheet of K	4.00	892	0.15°	0.12
mica	3.40	78	0.18°	0.10
K	2.21	67	0.18	0.08
'	2.21	67	0.35	0.11
'	1.20	55	0.38	0.11
'	0.89	48	0.75	0.12
			1.37	0.14

$\therefore K \propto \frac{1}{V^3}$

Ionisation produced by α particles II p. 535

2). Retardation of α particles by heavy stop material

deflection by magnetic field of a pencil of rays | produced by the wire wound with active

current: result obtained in part

deposit of Ra compound

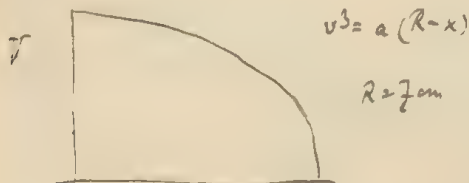
actual deflection of order 1 cm for 20,000 Ems

Thickness of interposed mica

equivalent to cm of air:

0.90 1.98 3.00 3.66 4.79 5.81 6.08 6.57 6.80

Rel. vol. (initial) 0.953 0.96 0.98 0.97 0.94 0.91 0.89 0.87 0.87



results agreed according with
Rutherford's old results
Plot by 12 + 138 (S)

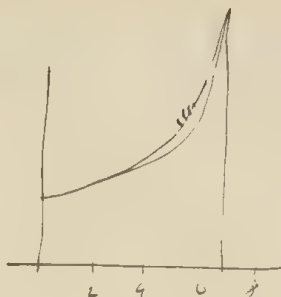
II. ^{Initial} Velocities of α particles equal within 0.5% but by passing through matter they acquire differences of velocity (diff of range of 5 mm)

Int. natural ~~paper~~ assumption that
 II.1.1. Convection is energy abundant

$$J = b \frac{d(v^2)}{dx} = c (R-x)^{-\frac{1}{3}}$$

$$-\frac{1}{3} = \frac{a'}{R-x}$$

This theoretical convection curve, taking $R = 6.7$



$$\therefore J_{xv} = \text{const}$$

This has been also arrived at by Prager Phil. Mag. 13 p. 390. 1907

Interesting paper ~~by~~ by T. S. Taylor Phil. Mag. 18 p. 604, 1909

Russell Phil. Mag. 20, 591, 1911 The Convection of heat from a body cooled by a stream of fluid

Further extension of Dousman's Theory (neglect of viscosity!)
 and comparison with experiments.

Literatur zu Wärmeleitung & Diffusion

Gruber Z. 976 - 983

Hohmel Mikroskop. d. Feststoffe

Wien Karlsruhe 1887

A. Rubner Arch. f. Phys. 1892 15 p. 29.

16 352, 105

17 1

1894 20 365

23 13

24 265, 346

25 1, 29, 70, 252,

Prob 1 355

Resistance of Ellipsoid in direction $x = \frac{6\pi n \mu R}{\lambda}$ if R taken to be:

$$R = \frac{8}{3} \frac{abc}{\chi_0 + a_0 a^2}$$

$$\chi_0 = abc \int_0^\infty \frac{d\lambda}{\sqrt{(a^2 + \lambda)(b^2 + \lambda)(c^2 + \lambda)}}$$

$$a_0 = abc \int_0^\infty \frac{d\lambda}{(a^2 + \lambda) \sqrt{(b^2 + \lambda)(c^2 + \lambda)}}$$

Suppose: $b = c > a$

$$R = \frac{8}{3} \frac{1}{\int_0^\infty \frac{d\lambda}{(b^2 + \lambda) \sqrt{a^2 + \lambda}} + \int_0^\infty \frac{a^2 d\lambda}{(a^2 + \lambda)^{3/2} (b^2 + \lambda)}}$$

$$\int \frac{d\lambda}{(b^2 + \lambda) \sqrt{a^2 + \lambda}} = \frac{1}{\sqrt{b^2 - a^2}} \left[\pi - 2 \arcsin \frac{a}{b} \right] \quad b > a$$

$$R = \frac{4}{3} \frac{1}{\left[\frac{\pi}{2} - \arcsin \frac{a}{b} \right] \frac{b^2 - a^2}{(b^2 - a^2)^{3/2}} + \frac{2a}{b^2 - a^2}}$$

Suppose: $a = b > c$

$$R = \frac{8}{3} \frac{1}{\int_0^\infty \frac{d\lambda}{(a^2 + \lambda) \sqrt{c^2 + \lambda}} + \int_0^\infty \frac{a^2 d\lambda}{(a^2 + \lambda)^2 \sqrt{c^2 + \lambda}}} = \frac{4}{3} \frac{1}{\frac{2a^2 - c^2}{\sqrt{a^2 - c^2}} \arccos \frac{c}{a} + \frac{c}{a^2 - c^2}}$$

Seeliger Ann. 33 p 319

Outing zur Th. d. St. Leitung in d. dichten Gasen

Thomson's Gleichungen: $\frac{\partial E}{\partial x} = (u_1 - u_2) e$

$$i = e E (u_1 + u_2 u_1)$$

$$p = \alpha u_1 u_2 = \frac{\partial}{\partial x} (u_1 u_2 E) = - \frac{\partial}{\partial x} (u_2 u_2 E)$$

(ohne Annahme d. Joule diffusion)

sind mit folgenden Annahme behandelt worden von Thomson Elek. - II
Reihe 578 Jahn. 1903

Nie Ann 13 1904

wird hier geschildert genau analysiert (in Abg. 16) Nie)

Arnold 33 p. 1195 Thomson Effekt & Temp. Abh. = Pb. 4. ---

keine Unstetigkeit beim Schmelzen

verändert E^2 im Grenzfall

Drincis 33 p 1239 Wirk. d. Temp. auf d. Temp. d. Rutilen

Fe Cu Ag Pt Au Sn Pb bis - 1900

Temp. laufen desto ferner je ferner therm. Ausdehnung

Pohl & Proch Phil. Mag. 1905

Normal & Schmelze Photoelektr. Effekt

ph. no. left. (for some way of double)

unstab. of d. in. with dec. wavelength

indep. of Temp.

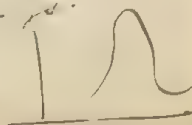
lower curves of initial velocity

only for pure metals or alloys of certain composition
(superposed)

ph. of pure effect

is only for $E \parallel$

not for $E \perp$



Hutch

Bull. J. A. (1881)

$$P = \frac{16 \frac{n_1 + n_2}{2n_1 n_2} p^3}{3 \left(\frac{n_1 - 1}{n_1 T_1} + \frac{n_2 - 1}{n_2 T_2} \right)}$$

$n = \text{Drehzahl}$

$$T = \text{Torsions Modul} = \frac{m E}{2(p+1)}$$

$p = \text{Halbmessung des}$

$$P = 1$$

Rayleigh 4 p. 396 Phil. Mag. 47 p. 375 (1899)

$$h = 24 \pi^3 n \frac{(n^{1/2} - 1)^2}{(n^{1/2} + 1)^2} \frac{T^2}{\lambda^3} = \frac{32 \pi^3}{3 n \lambda^4} (n - 1)^2$$

$$= \frac{8 \pi^3 n}{3} \left(\frac{D' - D}{D} \right)^2 \frac{T^2}{\lambda^4}$$

Wärmerestrahlung in direction θ ...
per unit surface

$$\frac{D' - D}{D} \frac{n T}{\lambda^2} \sin^2 \theta \approx \frac{2n}{\lambda} (b + n)$$

with maximum of energy $\int 2\pi \sin^2 \theta d\theta$

Reichmann 2 p. 161 (1908)

p. 76

in der Richtung der Bewegung ...

$$p = \frac{1}{2} \rho c^2 \sin^2 \theta$$

f. ...

Die ...

... ..

... ..

Dresden 67 + 26 (1899)

6 { $\begin{array}{l} + + + + + \\ + + + + - \\ + + + - + \\ + + - + + \\ + - + + + \\ - + + + + \end{array}$ $\begin{array}{l} + + + - - \\ + + - - - \\ + - - - + \\ - - - + + \\ - + + + - \end{array}$ $\begin{array}{l} + + - - + \\ + - - - + \\ - + + + - \\ - + + + - \end{array}$ $\begin{array}{l} + + - + + \\ + - - + + \\ - + + + + \end{array}$ $\begin{array}{l} + - - + + \\ - - + + + \end{array}$ $\begin{array}{l} - - + + + \\ - - + + + \\ - - + + + \end{array}$

20 $\begin{array}{l} + + + - - \\ + + - - - \\ + - - - + \\ + - - - + \\ - + + - - \\ - + + - - \\ - + + - - \\ + - - + + \\ + - - + + \\ + - - + + \\ - + - + - \\ - + - + - \\ - + - + - \end{array}$ $\begin{array}{l} - - + + + \\ - - + + + \\ - - + + + \\ - - + + + \end{array}$

$$\frac{6!}{1 \cdot 5!} = 6 \quad \frac{6!}{2! \cdot 4!} = \frac{5 \cdot 6}{2} = 15$$

$$\frac{6!}{3! \cdot 3!} = \frac{4 \cdot 5 \cdot 6}{6} = 20 \quad \text{steht}$$

allgemein $W = \frac{N!}{n!(N-n)!} = \frac{N!}{\frac{N-m}{2}! \frac{N+m}{2}!}$

übersch.: $(N-2n) = m$

$$n = \frac{N-m}{2}$$

$$N \delta = m$$

$$N d\delta = dm$$

$$\frac{1}{\sqrt{2\pi N}} \int e^{-\frac{m^2}{2N}} dm$$

$$\frac{1}{\sqrt{2\pi N}} \int e^{-\frac{m^2}{2N}} dm$$

$$\int_{-\infty}^{\infty} e^{-\frac{m^2}{2N}} dm = \sqrt{2\pi N}$$

W.W. Cobbleton A comparison of stellar radiometers & radiometric measurement on 110 Hrs

Orill Bureau of Standard, Washington, 11, Nov 4 & 6.3 (1915)

Thermocouples $Q_1 - Q_2 + S_1 (5\%)$

in vacuo; vacuum maintained by calcium tube (quartz tube, sealed on, then heated to dull red heat, absorbs all traces of gas)

measurements down to 6.6 magnitude.

Smallest ^(with mirror) $\frac{1}{2}$ inch that could in ⁵³ ~~25~~ inches distance would have given 1 mm

Total amount of stellar radiation $\frac{1}{2}$ on 1 cm² would require 100-200 years for ~~reaching~~

~~to~~ giving 1 cal.

H.L. Curtis Insulating properties of solid dielectrics. *Phys. Rev.* 3 p. ~~159~~ 159

(H. Nordenson (Upsala) R. d. Licht. Leitfähigkeit von Kolloid - *Ann. Phys.* 16, 66, 1915

Stokes: $\eta_1 = \frac{4\pi e}{6\pi \eta_2}$

discrete units vgl. für Ionen wie Kationen

also $\frac{e_k}{\eta_k} = \frac{e_i}{\eta_i} = \text{const}$

$\frac{L_k (koll.)}{L_i (ionk.)} = \frac{\eta_k L_k}{\eta_i L_i}$

falls gleiche Substanzen wegen

$\frac{\eta_k}{\eta_i} = \frac{\eta_i}{\eta_k}$

$\therefore \frac{L_k}{L_i} = \left(\frac{\eta_i}{\eta_k}\right)^2$

von Koll. by Länge

Teilchen radius 25 μ m

Silber Ionen radius 0.25 μ m

Annahme

$L_k = \frac{L_i}{0.25} = 55 \cdot c \cdot 10^{-3}$

Kraft u. Bewegung von:
A. Seale, Traube - Rengier
Dunkel v. Koll. Rütteln
Die Leitfähigkeit ~~der Koll.~~ kann
von der Elektrolyt (und der Ionen) Ionen?
herühren
Doppelte Ionen Konzentration und
keine Dispergation sind für die Leitfähigkeit
normaler wässriger [Debye-Hückel, *Phys. Z.* 408, 1909]

R.O.A	$c_{H_2O} = 184$ 0.80	$K = 1485 \cdot 10^6$ 572.	δ in cm 1.85 μ m
Berlinchen	10.30	406.0	5.20
TK O ₂	650	248.0	0.68

$K_k = (314 + 55) \cdot 10^{-7} \cdot c$
 \uparrow
pro 100 mm

c für Koll. by Länge $\frac{1}{100}$ millimeter

$\therefore K_k = 3.7 \cdot 10^8$
also unendlich klein

Jonas

ibidem p. 36

Notes

20.

kontinuierliche Aufzeichnungen (Smith-Reicht): das eigentliche
bestimmende wäre Messung der Theg.-Einheitsleistung

Trin

100 million N H₄ Cl

0.09 " $Fe(CN_6) K_4$

74 • K. bungar

} gently withdrawn and
~~substituted~~
As 6th vol.

Reg. H.

179, 180

M. Dan.

20 cm³

20. 220

01

0.

0'5

Vgl. d. Einleit. 1. u. 2. Abh. von der Scherzschneidezeit 22. 2. 18, 20, 19

116

MC

Wm

2m

1915

Donnerstag Stapel aus Konten CR 156, 982, 1035

Donner Ue d. Sedimentation Kell. Z. 9, 14, 1911

Trügel, Aolus Refat alter Vinsche (1886-1888)

10. Sedimentationsgeschw.

<u>Trügel</u>	<u>H₂O</u>	<u>1</u>						<u>KJ</u>	<u>NaCl</u>	<u>CaSO₄</u>	<u>H₂SO₄</u>	<u>NaCl</u>	<u>KJ</u>	<u>NaCl</u>
<u>min</u>	<u>NaCl</u>													
<u>v. 10⁶</u>	0.05%	0.1	0.2	0.4	0.8		0.01	0.01	0.01	0.01	0.01	0.01	0.05	0.05
<u>v. 10⁶</u>	30	45	57	110	150		9	9	30	300	300	15	15	
<u>Stm</u>	<u>alk.</u>	<u>1420</u>	<u>Stm</u>	<u>Stm</u>	<u>Stm</u>	<u>Stm</u>								
<u>v = 7500</u>	1300	3	0.1	2000	1200									

Regler Elektrophoretische Probentest 9, 16, 1911

1. Darstellung U d. Visk. v. Susp. u. d. Partic d. Susp. in Zahl Kell. Z. 9, 154, 1911

20cm³ Gummipfl susp. Restier Anschein mit ca 8 Min.

Radius = 0.3, 1, 2, 4 μ kein Einfluss

20. R = 0.3 μ (+ 20°C)
Dichte d. Gummipfl volumen

0	$\mu = 0.01016$
0.09	1018
0.29	1023
6.33	1025
0.53	1029
0.66	1033
1.65	1044
2.11	1074

$$\mu' = \mu (1 + 2.9 \mu)$$

auch Extrapol. auf unten
Länge $\mu' = \mu (1 + A \mu)$
 $A = 2.6 - 3$
dagegen beobachtet ist Phenol
u. Harnstoff Länge nicht
geringer Viskosität

Mr Pappas U d. Elektrolyse d. salzsa. Zinkchen Kell. Z. 9, 242, 1912

Wankler Zell Ca 63, 5, 1900

Zinner Ref. von Hydrogen nimmt ab mit Zeit und mit Erste von Elektrolyse (1.3) !/!
dagegen zu mit Konzentration

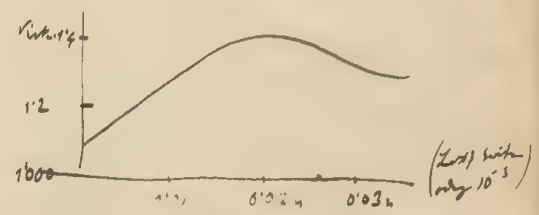
Wo Banki

Virkh. 72 u. Elektrochem. d. Elektrolyse

Virkh. Z. 11, 222, 191

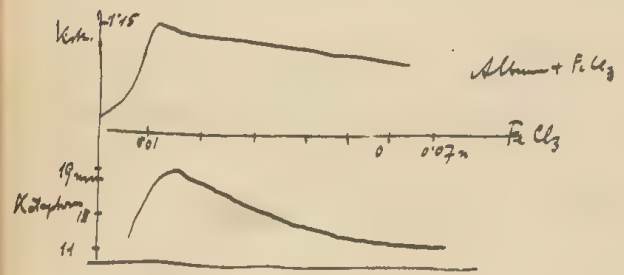
unter anderem:
p. 223: Banki'sche Methode Studium d. Virk. genau im isolierten Punkt

bei Säure wurde gewöhnlich best. d. Virk. bei Normal und im Vakuum d. Säure
wird abgelesen



p. 227: Schmelzstellen gehen mit Säure Komplexe bilden

auch hier Maximum d. Virk. selbst d. Maximum d. elektr. Überführbarkeit entspricht
und d. letzte Zeit/Zeit



Virk. steigt alles durch Änderung
der Elektrolyse
Hauptwirkung 2.3 pp
Bogen

Neutralität der Säure d. Virk. - Komplexe mit Säure unempfindlich (nach 10000 messung)

Erkenn

Abhäng. d. Virk. d. Kalk durch Elektrolyse

Virkh. Z. 3, 84, 1908

Tucker, Hen etc. Einfluss d. Zeit!

Rankine

Studium d. Transvorkraft in Elektrolyse

Virkh. Z. 3, 189, 1908

Phil Mag 64, 1906

elektrolytisch
Temper. d. Elektrolyse konstant

Nathaniel

Doppelkurve in Virk., hervorgerufen durch elektrische Induktion (relativ) Phil Mag 72, 1906

Wondrich

Einfluss d. inneren Reibg. kolloidaler Lösungen Zph. Chem 63, 5, 1908

Kommt ab mit d. Zeit, ebenfalls bei Elektrolyse etc.; } beide auf bekanntem
zus. mit Konzentration } allgemein konstante Werte
nach Rankine, Methode hergestellt

Wandte 19W Kugel-ten von Ag liegen durch Elektrolyse: Zph. 61, 57, 1928

Farrow FD U. d. Viskos. wässriger Natriumpalmittat Lösung u. d. Einfluss v. Elektrolyten
auf dieselbe J. Chem. Soc. 101, 347-357, 1912, Koll. Z. 11, 305,

Alkoholen d. Ethen Etheren sind koll. (sowie in allen anderen Verbindungen)

bei Einwirkung von Elektrolyten zunächst Abnahme d. Visk. bei Erhöhe., dann wieder Zunahme

bei Erhöhe. bei wachsender Konzentration

Remy H. Ostf. zu Hydratproben Zph. Ch. 89, 467, 529, 1915 Koll. Z. 16, 172, 1915
(Osmose d. Wasserhüllen)

Oster & Torgoff Elektrolytische Vorgänge an Dispersen Zph. Ch. 89, 592, 609, 1915

Hansen Fr. Abh. v. d. Druckfestigkeit fester disperser Systeme von d. Temperatur
Koll. Z. 13, 148, 1913 (Dissert. Erlangen 1912)

für Wachs, Schellack und Glycerin: Abnahme mit Temp.

Koll. nimmt zu bis 30°, dann Abnahme

↑ Temp. aber nur die d. Wachs tritt d. Ausdehnungs Kraft
stetig verhängend.

Siehe auch Brank J. (Zang. Diss. Erl. 1911 u. Koll. Z. 4, 205, 1913)

J. Skovli d. dicken Lösung d. Seife Koll. Z. 13, 194, 1913

Siehe interessant, auch Osmoseströme von Stoff

McDerm, W James & Taylor, Konstitution v. Seifenlösungen Zph. Ch. 76, 179, 1911

Koll. Z. 13, 72, 1913

Leitfähigkeit von Natriumpalmittat 0.01-2% (Palmittsäure)

weist, dass solche Lösungen Gemische sind v. Kolloiden sauren Natriumpalmittat und Natriolauge

W.A. Patrick Kinetik von Ag u. AgNO_3 Zph. Ch. 86, 557, 1916

Selbst Ag ist kinetisch, qualitativ aber nicht quantitativ richtig

Feb 21 1908

C Doelter i d. Umwandlung amorpher Körper in Kristalline Teil 2, 7, 29, 36, 49/0
(Siehe auch Zeigensontz Teil, Chemie 7, 131)

Dudman Coll. Arctostaphylos at Ukiah July 8. 77, 1910

Zugzwang heißt die eine aus dem anderen Zugs notwendig!

p. 247 Nurturals Einiges mit Sans verwandt und gewisserm. elakt. (Katharinen)
 (Weghengen) Alkohol
 W O Hardy 1900 W Paul 1906

Leine Ritz stiftet bei jeder Säurezusatz sehr stark $\frac{1}{100}$ HCl bewirkt 1068 - 120 g

Paul arbeitet das durch verteilte Hydrosterns & Schwanz ... als Fels über Tonschicht

(Teilbetrag durch Abtrag geht verloren durch $\frac{1}{2} \cdot 2 \cdot 0 \cdot 0 \cdot 0 \cdot 0 \cdot 0$)

also 2 or 3 mm per 216, 05 for 1 mm per 100.

Ähnlich die Säure-Verbindungen wirken zugefügte Neutralisatorn (NaCl , NaNO_3 etc.)

مجلس علمیه و معارف، اسناد و خط، ۱۳۰۵ هـ - ۱۳۰۶ هـ - ۱۳۰۷ هـ

243 Die elektr. geladenen Eisen teilchen mittels Magnet tragen d. inneren Reibung d. Eisen-Längen auszuweichen (Laguerre u. Sackur, Hardy, Pauli u. A.)

Reibitz 7. Ultramikroskop. Beobachtung Lang. Diss. März 1908 Paulsen photographisch
Kell. 5. 11. 11 Erst in verdünnter Lösung und alle Teilchen zerfallen

266, 1989 Österreichisch-Tschechoslowakische prop. Beziehungen International II III besucht Regeneration (Ziel - Zonen) in einem Punkt

Nachdem α , Stillstand im absoluten Punkt, gegen ∞ ^(unendlich) ~~nähert sich~~ $\sin + \cos = 1$
im Widerspruch zu Hardy von $\sqrt{2}$ / Dittus

Dabei ist fast 1/2 Liter in der Lösung im isolierten Zustand

Kolle Zwingen stellen bei festen Verbindungen

As the 422 knots we reached Home, above glad when Schell & I were back. Whiskey and

N. Pappardé (Ergänzung Tell Chemi): ^{p. 177}

Fällende Wirkung von Elektrolyt unabhängig von Anoden

aber abh. von Stromgerichtet d. Elektrolyt:

an ungetrübter: Na K Rb Cs an nicht

Franklin Pl. II, 57

Atom volumina der Elemente

10. Li	Na	K	Rb	Cs
11.8	22.7	46.7	56.2	70.7

Ca	Li	Os
25.4	34.5	36.5

Cl	Os	2
25.0	25.6	25.6

Mg	Sn	Pb	Hg	K
13.8	17.2	18.2	14.8	10.2

Ag	Au	Pt	Ni	Co	Fe	Cu
10.2	18.2	14.1	7.1	6.8	7.1	7.8

p. 120 in Verbindung:

C ... 9.85
H 3.05

Hydroxylsäurestoff 0.4-2.3
Kohlensäurestoff 5.5

W. Voigt ^{Wied.} Ann. 19, 39, 1883

Schleichen Adhäsion von Glasplatte

(Wied. I, p. 885)

Akt der Luftschichten, welche an festen Körper kondensiert sind.

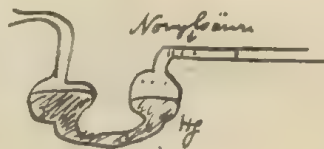
J. Ruyss Siedepunkt d. Fette Zp. Ch. 90, 721, 1915

Siehe Einfluss absoluten Luft von 5.46° bis 5.32°

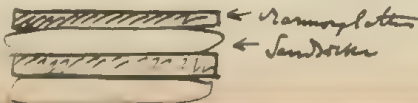
Dr. Max Jimeno Torres, Dampfdrucke flüchtiger Stoffe bei niedriger Temp. Zp. 2. p. 513

Türken, Akt der etc. bis -100°

Vermengung von Hydrogen Barometer mit horizon. Stäbchen
Empfindlichkeit 0.001 mm Hg.



Ischthermische Aufstellung:



Vorunters Kalk. 2 8, 73, 1910, Diquasolopend u. innerer Reib.

Vermessung d. Vertik: 1) Elektrolytische

2) Wasser

3) " mit Elektrolyt

4) Schütteln

→ " zu unbedeutend wie irgend welche Schlämmpfuge!"
(17112 → 17105)

D) 10. Fe_2O_3 -Sol

Truck war 0.06 millimol KCl auf 26 cm 30 / 168.8 → 165.8

$$\begin{array}{r} 39 \\ 35.5 \\ \hline 0.0743 \text{ g} \\ 0.00447 \text{ g} : 26 = 0.00017 \frac{\text{g}}{\text{cm}^3} \\ \hline 0.017 \% \end{array}$$

$$c = 0.06 \text{ g} \cdot \frac{0.017}{5} \cdot \frac{207}{276} = 0.000235$$

$$200 \text{ } \mu\text{m}^2 = 10^5$$

II) Millimol pro 11 cm ³	KCl
	\bar{c}
0.0025	177.5
	174.0
0.0050	172.4
0.0075	170.2
0.0100	175.5

III) auf 26 cm	K_2SO_4
0.009	177.5
0.015	169.6
	175.9

mittleres Korrelat

$$7.5 \cdot 10^5 / 11 \text{ cm}^3 \sim \begin{array}{r} 177.5 \\ 176.3 \end{array}$$

$$125.0 \quad 190.4$$

also bei sehr geringen Trüben aufgezogen

bestärken Trüben Zunahme (dieser Trübung)

Erwärmung durch mehrere Tage (12) in Zinn Reib. auf 45° 168.6 → 166.4

Zusatz des Trüben mit
wässrige Lösung d. Diquasolopend
für die es nicht geeignet ist

Lehr Oden Kkt. 2. 9, 100, 1911

(Sehr wichtige)

23

Die Analyse d. Dipnositgrads u. M₂CO₃ u. S-hydroxide

Fügligkeit: I) bei konst. Sättigungskonzentration nehmen t_0 und k ab wenn Dipnositgrad α wächst, t_0 bedeutet schneller als k
 II) " " Dipnositgrad ist konstant, dann t_0 symbolisiert mit Konst. d. Kkt
 Luthy's. Seite, variable Hydroxide: 208 (S. 209) (siehe oben)
 Konst. S [x Kugeln] bei Sättigung d. Kugeln II) Ursache von Säuren in geringen, verminderten Abnahme von t_0 , während k unverändert

$S = \frac{k(t-t_0)}{t-t_0}$ t_0 wächst rasch mit Zunahme d. Kugeln
 k nimmt wenig ab " " "

Teilchen diam. ca. 265 μ

Kkt 0.101 normal

t 100	S pro 100 cm ³ Sol
17.5	22.23
17	14.00
14.9	7.53
8.5	0.05
10	0.01

vollkommen reversibel

(Fügligkeit wird bei $\alpha \approx 16$ u. S lang f.)

Kugeln - proportional Schmelze gebunden
 und wenn um so rascher je größer Dipnositgrad
 $S = \frac{k(t-t_0)}{t-t_0}$ Kkt - Lage = 0.02381

Lehr Oden Kkt. 10, 119, 1912

Siehe Zph. 28, 602 1912

Z. Kkt. 8, 106, 1911

Stabilität u. Dipnositgrad

Teilchen diam. 200. (Sphäre)

Sättigung 0.5%

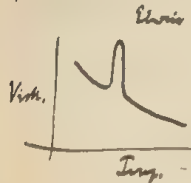
	I			IV			VII
	I	II	III	IV	V	VI	
Schmelze mit HCl	4.80	3.75	3.40	18.5	100	0.65	0.50
in verd. pro. Lsg.							
NH ₄ NO ₃	1.02	0.78	0.67	0.46	0.32	0.25	
K ₂ CO ₃	0.30	0.24	0.20	0.15	0.11	0.09	0.07
KCl	0.034	0.029	0.025	0.025	0.020	0.020	
Na ₂ (NO ₃) ₂	0.0017	0.0014	0.0012	0.0012	0.0010	0.0010	

Lehr Oden Zph. 28, 80, 1912 Zur Kenntnis d. reversiblen Koagulationsprozesses

bei u. S. Koag., so dass keine Aufg. d. Teilchen, falls & nicht allen emulgierten Koagelteilchen

W. Ostwald 8 u. 9. d. Viskosität, 2. Aufl. d. Koll. Zustand. Koll. Z. 12, 213, 1913

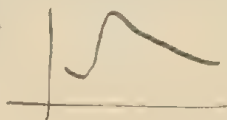
Viel zitiertes Gesetz! Vgl. betont Analyse d. Viskositätsänderung a. Linsen bei Erhitzen



u. Viskosität u. Stärke,

d. Visk.-anomalien kritischen Lösungen, d. kristallinen Flüssigkeiten

und d. Schmelzen



O. Thijssen D. Viskosität, d. Tellen bei d. An. D. Z. phys. Ch. 366, 1914

Einige Beispiele f. d. exper. Werte bei Erhitzen, Rheumatische Erweichung u. H_2O

ohne weitere Angaben!

K. Jobbington Bildungsformen d. Niederschlag Z. phys. Ch. 115, 1913

Offenbar in An. D. zu "Zurück" (u.)

A. Finkler Densities of Solutions 2743

Z. phys. Ch. 34, 428, 1900

Sam. Oslin Z. phys. Ch. 80, 709, 1912 Ph. chem. Eigenschaften d. Schwefelkohlenstoff

Brute: $K = \frac{d_{\text{rel}} - d_{\text{liq}}}{A}$ \leftarrow Schmelzpunkt in Gramm in 100 cm³

A: 45.00 18.98 6.40 3.20 1.07 0.53

$K \cdot 10^3$: 4.81 4.87 5.06 5.19 5.51 5.85

} am kritischen

A: 10.65 8.09 3.00 1.01

$K \cdot 10^3$: 4.72 4.81 5.00 5.30

} unterkritisch

f. Sw. u. unterkritische flüssige Schmelze ist nicht genau bekannt, sondern 2.03-1.90 (bis 16°)

was auch die Daten für Kristallpunkt

also geringe Dichte bei kleinem Schmelz- u. ^{kleinem} ~~kleinem~~ Dispersions !?

therm. Ausdehnung sollte abnorm sein

Viskosität:

Korrigierung d. unmittelbar beob. Werts (mit NaCl Schmelz) auf reines Toluol 25°C
ohne kollektive Verringerung bei Temperatur

$$\frac{1}{\eta} = K + C$$

ammonium. Sol.

g pro 100 cm ³ Sol.	K	C
48.28	0.42	11
70.72	0.87	23
24.14	0.05	29
15.36	1.44	38
7.68	1.73	46
3.84	1.95	52
1.28	2.15	54
0	2.20	56

ammon. $\frac{5g}{100 \text{ cm}^3 \text{ Sol.}}$; $\frac{0.43}{100} \text{ NaCl}$

ammon. Flocken ~~0.20 - 0.25~~
 (dieses ca 10 μ)

20° $\eta = 0.01129$ $\eta_{\text{kor.}} = 0.01126$ *

" 0.01091 0.01088 "

" 0.01086 0.01083 Submikro 0.15 - 0.12

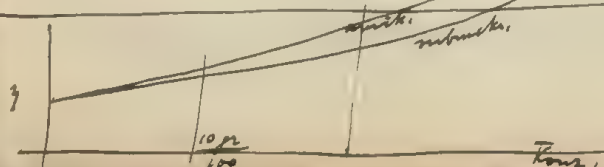
(Teilchen diameter ca 100 μ)

20° 0.03705 0.03702 " " $\frac{0.74}{100}$

0.01717 0.01714 " " $2502, 0.38$

0.01281 0.01279 " " $1297, 0.19$

Nach Kollide reines H₂O: $\eta_{20^\circ} = 0.01009$



also keine Koll., keine Übersätt. mit Fein.

Einfl. d. Dispersitätsgrads ($\alpha = 20^\circ$)

Funktion	Schritt S	Nr. 12	3	7 kann.
> 0.25	5	0.43	0.01129	0.01126
$0.25 - 0.20$	50	—	—	0.05750
"	5	0.40	0.01109	0.01103
$0.20 - 0.16$	5	0.43	0.01091	0.01088
$0.15 - 0.12$	5	0.43	0.01086	0.01083
"	50.03	0.76	0.03708	0.03702

also geringer Einfl. d. Dispersit. grade bei starker Konzent.

Abnorme Steigerung v. Kugelstr.

Oberfläche \approx unverändert bis $\frac{45}{100}$

Druck im Inneren an der Wurzel : $\frac{n_{\text{H}_2\text{O}} - n_{\text{Schw}}}{\text{Schwefelgehalt}}$ EJ 30
(in cm H₂O),

R 6 Huxop Bemerkung zu d. Vis. Kolloide Längen Koll. 2-8, 2/0, 1911

Wegh. hervorzuheben Einfluss d. "an bei sich den gebundenen Dispositionen, mittels"

Machine d. Vöth eines Lagers mit Kollide: ~~trick~~

As, S₃ L. Meier von 43' 9" bis 41' 29" in 25 Tagen, wdh. dist. von 1' 0069 - 1' 0071
 also hier. (Was soll das bedeuten?)

"kann indirekt verursacht sein, da auch d. Verändr. d. Tertiärgebirge, durch Senkung d.
Sip. Nubel u.

H. Emmrich, N. Tshirako 2 Kogel, 100 L (100), Sam 120 ~ 350 Tall 2.2, 230

m	$\Delta z_{20}(u_k)$	$\frac{\Delta y}{m}$
0.187	8	42.9
0.28	12	42.9
0.48	21.2	44.2
1.12	55.6	50

27 Aug. 1904

Leuz von Al (1844) Einmalte bei feineren Fällung

gr. K_2O_3 pro
Zut.

F. E. Kott & R. Dummer Physik Spektralanalyse u. Atomphysik i. Feststoffen

Zph Ch 87, 599, 1914

(Wahr, rotierende Leiter etc. dass Satz für photo. w. v. m. a. p. h. e. m. i. n. e. r. a. l. e. n. e. m. e. n. t. e. n.)

F. A. Schulze x - p m. s. l. y. v. l. e. z. d. p. l. e. s. + c. s. o. p. e. r. a. t. i. o. n. e. n.

Zph Ch 88, 490, 1914

Ordnung von T. g. u. n. Zph Ch 87, 169, 1914: $M(E_f - E_v) = 10 \text{ kcal.}$

für eine große Anzahl von Plasmaph

und theoret. Beweis s. 19. u. 20. f. l.

K. K. Järvinen R. P. M. k. u. l. e. r. a. t. i. o. n. e. n. 88, 428, 1914 L. i. t. e. 82, 541, 1913

$$F = \frac{m^2 h}{r^2}$$

für Atomkerne

n. m. p. p. e. r. = 6

für Molekularstrahlung $F = \frac{m^2 h}{(r - b)^2}$

daraus folgt $\frac{Ca}{T_c} = \text{wert} = 129$ (für Molekularstrahlung)
163 (für Molekularstrahlung)
↑
immer größer

für viele organ. b.
k. s. = wert

Werte aus Literatur: \therefore Molekularstrahlung vollständig (2?)

J. J. Jones & J. A. Cartington Übersetzungstheorie Zph Ch 88, 491, 1914 (siehe auch 87, 1913)

S. auch Jones Zph Ch 82, 448, 1912, L. i. t. e. 41, 741, 1913.

R. Zundarek Kinetik u. Atomphysik Zph Ch 88, 632, 1914

$$G = k n (T_s - T)$$

Empirische

rezip.
atomphysik

schon lange

Dozelli 7. Der Zustand der d. Pregel kleiner nicht kugelförmiger Körper in d. Flüssigkeit

C.R. 152, 153, 1941, Rf. Koll. Z. 11, 90, 1912

(rote Blutkörperchen untersucht, Thomsen)

H. B. Paine 8. Koag. Geschw. von Kolloid-Körpern Koll. Z. 11, 195, 1912

Ca-hydrod. (d. Pregel) Zeitabschluß $1-3 \cdot 10^6$

* Koagulation infolge Na_2SO_4 u. NaCl; von Zeit zu Zeit Absinken d. Koagulationsgeschw. durch Erhitzen bis 100°C oder durch Umrühren. Siedeten, was H_2O ein rasches Umrühren d. gefüllten Flaschen und Absinken bewirkt. Dann Erhitzen mit verd. AgNO_3 bis Färbung (gelblich) verschwindet, was der Lösung d. Ca entspricht



1). Es besteht eine Anfangsperiode „Inkubationszeit“ (schem.) welche die Zeit darstellt, in der keine Fällung eintritt; schemat. ist Zeit infolgedessen bis die Fällung eintritt, dass Fällung erfolgt (siehe nicht)

2). Die verschied. Konz. d. Kolloids waren Zeiten, die einen gleichen Bruchteil d. anfänglichen Betrag ausfallen, prop. $\frac{1}{\text{Anfangskonz.}}$; nachdem die Menge d. Niederschlag \propto Konz., also ist Koll. Geschw. $\propto (\text{Konz.})^2$ was mit Massenwirkungsgesetz übereinstimmt (?) und beweist dass nur gegenseitige Auswirkung (nicht Kondens. an Kernen!) in Frage kommt.

3). Die verschied. Betrag d. Elektrolyten mit Koag. geschw. \propto [Anionenkonzentration in d. Lösung] ^{5.2.6}

Dies innerhalb sehr kurzer Zeiten (2 Min. — 4 Tage) gilt

Kein Aussehen für d. ^{Einfluss d. d.} Elektrolyten. Kein Aussehen für d. Elektrolyten in d. Pregel. ^{zur Koag. befähigend}

Sowohl Curvenform stetig und ähnlich als auch Zeit in Ansatz verschieden.

Franklin's Symmetrie Theorie nicht wasser, weil Koag. nicht merklich abhängig von Wasser in Elektrolyt eingefügt wird.

Nur teilweise schwach die Anzahl d. Anionen Ionen und dementsprechende Pot. Diff. bewirken Koagulation.

22

N. Raffe, G. Rossi Die Einfl. d. kolloiden Substanzen auf d. elekt. Leitfähigkeit in wässrigen Elektrolyten
Kolloid Z. 11, 121, 1912. (Werte: 13, 289, 1913.)

Nach Ruffner von N. Raffe hergestellte S-Sole, enthalten etwas H_2SO_4 , Na_2SO_4
Schlecht daran lässt sich bestimmen, wenn N⁺ unter Assumption aus Sommat rasch
koagulliert (!!). Es zeigt sich, dass Leitfähigkeit nach Fällung d. S⁻ weit größer war als im
koll. Zustand! Bei neuen experimenten Solen hoch genug, hoch klein

F. Poris Die Einflüsse d. Zeit auf d. Osm. diff. an der Oberfl. von in wässrigen Lösungen suspendierten
Öltropfen Zph. 89, 179, 1914 [Kolloid Z. 16, 175]

ändert sich rasch bis Wert, wenn von Konz. d. Elektrolytenkonz. dann langsam bis Gleichgewicht
aber letzteres nicht Einstellung d. anfängl. Änderung

F. Poris Die Beziehung zw. d. Osmotischer einer Emulsion u. d. Osm. diff. an d. Öl-Wasser
Grenzfläche u. d. Koagulation kolloider Suspensionen Zph. 89, 186, 1914 (Kolloid Z. 16, 175)
unterhalb 0.030 Tolu auflegt Koagulation und zwar mit höherer ~~Werte~~ für alle
Öl-Wasser gleich ist.

N. R. L. d. Kinetik d. Adsorption Z. Elektrochemie 20, 515, 1914

Abhängigkeit von Reaktionsgeschwindigkeit (Ads. von Sauerstoff in Stärke durch
 O_2 , CO_2 etc.)

Adsorption
angeordnet ~ Reaktionsgeschw.

der zeitlichen Verlauf wird konstant; anfangs stark ads. später immer langsamer
also ist Ads. nicht nur durch Diffusion bedingt, sondern durch Zustand d. Oberfläche
(Wirkung ausschließlich mit d. Richtung d. Adsorption zusammenhängende Kräfte) mit bedingt.

[denn bei langsame Koagulation, die Adsorption geschwindigkeit sinkt]

34

$$\varphi = 0.000045$$

10°	5	125	25	50	0
	7474	1655	2208	4709	1307
	1707	1507	1507	1507	
	107	0348	0901	3402	

$$\begin{array}{r} 1307 \cdot 1000 \\ 924 \cdot 11 \\ \hline \end{array}$$

$$\begin{array}{r} 1307 \\ 9149 \\ 11763 \\ \hline 141013 \end{array}$$

$$\frac{1307}{1004} = 1302.$$

$$\begin{array}{r} 1243 \\ 3729 \\ 24 \\ \hline 1618 \end{array}$$

$$\begin{array}{r} 1663.1302 \\ 4989 \\ 32 \\ \hline 2165 \end{array}$$

$$\begin{array}{r} 4016.1302 \\ 12048 \\ 82 \\ \hline 5229 \end{array}$$

Wyle do bump

Thurs. m. 1800

Albion
Tennessee
St. Louis
St. Louis
St. Louis
St. Louis

St. Louis
St. Louis
St. Louis

St. Louis

A. Thiel & E. Casper G. d. Temp. v. Kälteböden mit freien CO₂ Zph. 86, 257, 1913

M. L. Olsen G. Kristallisation & Schmelz. in wässriger Lösung S. 331

Abweichend Schmelz, & Kristall, 2 Kristall v. K₂Cr₂O₇ in Pufferlösung getrocknet mit Ausnahme einer Probe
gutes Kristallin ; 35° unterdrückt für Probe

$$\text{Anmerkung: } \frac{dA}{dt} = K \cdot O \cdot (C - c)$$

Zerfallzeit 17.72 in 100 g Lösung Kristallisation

A	Endkonz. d. Lsg. in mg.	Konz. d. Kristalle	C - c	K
	21.1	20	1.00	0.016
	73.2	41	0.46	11
	15.6	90	0.40	0.002
	8.5	60	0.32	0.002
<hr/>				
D	19.0	20	1.00	0.018
	16.3	46	0.46	14
	12.8	50	0.44	12
	19.1	95	0.40	10
	13.6	65	0.32	9
	5.0	50	0.25	7

Schmelz.

A	66.9	19	1.91	0.018
	35.5	20	0.93	29
	74.6	57	86	26
	21.9	24	60	23
	26.4	92	15	28
	15.0	88	11	27
<hr/>				
D	47.7	16	1.91	0.030
	35.6	20	0.93	31
	75.2	44	0.86	30
	30.9	32	0.60	30
	26.1	90	0.75	30
	16.5	92	0.11	21

Probe Kristallin A: 6.5° ; 10.0 mm²

Siehe M. L. Olsen & W. Schmelz Zph. 77, 614, 1911, wo dasselbe mit einem Kristallin gemessen

Abweichung würde in Diffusion weil Kristallin, dessen Wachstum nicht! klar ist

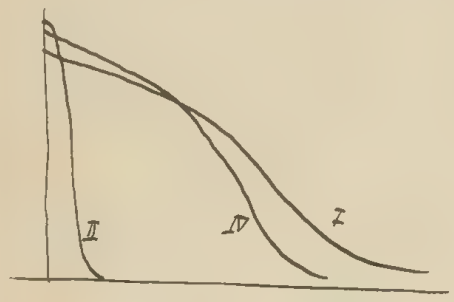
Wegen 1.4.8.12.

2.4.12.
3.4.12.
Trennung

A. Zitterman Optische Untersuchung d. Fällung d. Wolframsäure durch Säuren aus

Natriumwolframat-Lösungen Voll. Z. 15, 145, 1914

Russing d. Licht durchlässigkeits mittels photo. Licht. K-Zelle in Abh. d. Zeit nach Versetzen einer Na-Wolframat-Lösung mit HCl oder H_2SO_4



II. 100 cm³ (1/5 norm Na_2WO_4 -Lösung) vermischt auf 500 cm³ und versetzt mit 50 cm³ 2 norm HCl

IV. 100 1/5 ...
500 — 20 cm³ 2 norm HCl

Tabellen

Duclos Die Nachreaktionen d. Versimmung CA 154, 1926, 1912

Ref. Voll. Z. 16, 115,

ϵ 1 cm³ ~~mit~~ 28,1% d. 1% H_2O kommt d. 1 Reaktion, 2 M₂/M₁
 28,1% d. 1% H_2O kommt d. 1 Reaktion, 2 M₂/M₁
 Von also 1 cm³ 1 Gramm d. 1% H_2O kommt d. 1 Reaktion, 2 M₂/M₁
 ~ 28,1% d. 1% H_2O kommt d. 1 Reaktion, 2 M₂/M₁
 ~ 28,1% d. 1% H_2O kommt d. 1 Reaktion, 2 M₂/M₁
 ~ 28,1% d. 1% H_2O kommt d. 1 Reaktion, 2 M₂/M₁

2. Thermom. I

250 cm³ 1/5 norm. Na_2WO_4 -Lösung mit 500 cm³
und mit 50 cm³ 2 norm. H_2SO_4 versetzt

Zähl. L. At. d. unel. 20

1	85.9
2.5	82.6
4.5	82.6
5.5	80.3
8	80.3
10	78.2
15.5	77.3
21	74.4
31	72.4
34	71.3
38	69.4
47	66.3
53	63.2
57	62.3
69	58.4
71.5	49.4
73.5	48.4
74.5	46.5
77	43.5
78.5	41.5
80	39.0
82	37.0
84	34.9
86	31.9
87	29.9
89	28.9
90	27.2
91	26.2
93	24.3
95.5	22.3
97	19.4
98	18.4
99.5	16.5
101	14.7
102	13.7
103	12.7
105.5	11.7
108	8.8
110	7.9
112	6.9
114	6.9
116	5.0
119	4.1
124	2.0
126	4.0
128	3.5

Vin. III. 2.

Vin. IV

100 cm³ mit 20 HCl
500 (L. norm)

t

1.5	85.2
3	78
5	78
7	70
9	0.8
11.5	1.5
14	2.5
16	2.3
18.5	1.0
21.5	77.6
23.5	88
26	86
28	86
30	77
31.5	6.6
33	53
37	56
41	27
43	16
45	69.6
47.5	6.2
49.5	5.4
51	3.3
52	1.8
54	0.4
56	58.2
58	5.3
59	3.8
61	49.7
63	47.6
63.5	46.4
65	45.8
67.5	40.9
69.5	38.0
71	34.8
73	30.5
73.5	29.3

Vin. II

t		100 cm ³ / 1000
1	88.4	
1.5	84.1	SP - HCl
3	79.8	
4.5	60.9	
5	55.1	
5.5	44.9	
6	40.6	
7	27.6	
7.5	20.3	
8	14.5	
8.5	8.7	
9	7.2	
10	4.3	
12	0	

74.4	28.2
78	25.7
79	22.9
81	21.6
81.5	19.3
82.5	17.9
85	14.8
87	11.8
88	11.4
89.5	10.2
91	9.4
93.5	7.8
96.5	5.7
98.5	6.3
101	5.5
105	4.7
106	3.9
109	3.2
110.5	3.2
112.5	2.4
121.5	4.7

Koll Z. 15 2.76
Luzig 1907

2nd ed. 85, 318, 1913

Versuche über das antitokolytische Verhalten Fällung von $Al(OH)_3$ Sol sind nicht genau genug
um zw. β und γ I u. II Ady zu entscheiden.

(f. Ellenville) (Sehr interessant)
 einmündiger Block
 über dem postcarden
 Erklärung: Übergang
 d. H. J. 100
 0.000 11 mol. Säure, dann Umkehrung (→ Zn^{2+} steigt)

F. Hirschheimer Gd. Zerstörung d. Lichts in tiefen Rindern PK Z 13, 1106, 1912

Apparat für Messung der Absorption bei verschiedenen Richtg. d. einfallenden Strahlen

arguents auf NH₄Cl-Basis ((Vahnestadt), Teilchen unter 0.001 mm = 0.002 mm)

1) Reibungskoeffizient (Stimmt überein mit Rayleighs Formel^{x)} unter Annahme $\gamma = \frac{2\alpha R}{\lambda} = 2 \cdot 0$

und k (als $k_{eff} = 0.002$)

Unstetigkeit ändert sich mit der Zeit nicht

erreicht noch ca 1/4 Stunde in Moskau

schließt dass Maximum für bestimmte Tellerhöhen besteht, (Könnte überhaupt Effekt d. Abstandes d. Teller sein).

*) O.R.S. 84, 42, 19M

At Teppada, Kollegal. J. Koll. Z. 9, 265, 1911

1). Alle 2. u. 3. Elektrolyse: 126 cl. mikrok. für W^E & W^S und W^G 100

2. Gruppen treten 1. & 2. Tag; 1. & 2. Tag, 1. & 2. Tag

"Nine Pins":

Die Regel besteht aus d. Stöcken der in die Kalkbildung hineinverfundenen Tonen die des Kalks nicht durchdringen können. Lässt man $\text{Al}(\text{SO}_3)_3$ & kohl. Hg - unv. Regel H^+ , langsam hier verpuffung & CO_2 kohl. Hg 2 H₂O geschleudert 56 erweich. Hg unv., dann Zerkleinerung.

((R Phelps Rose *Emp. revivida* von H_2O_2 abstammend *Hydroch.* Koll. Z. 15, 1, 1910

(+ ?) = 21% (Tay. d. 10% H_2O_2) - Empfindlich sehr stark belichtet. Illustration



Also nicht direkt zusammenhängend!



Fr. Hartwagner, *Deutung im Oxyd. Koll. An-Lösungen.* Koll. Z. 16, 79, 1915

An Cl_2 + Alkal. bewirkt sehr langsame An-Mischung, aber sehr stark im Sonnenlicht

Stark andere Reaktionsmethode, sehr Licht auch, aber schwächer, sich an H₂ Vanillin

Koll. Z. 2, 54, 1907

Dr. Fischer - Trausefeld Rhythmenbildung bei d. Enttarnung d. Schwefels

Koll. Z. 16, 109, 1915



auf Element

Erklärung auf Grund d. Volumenverlustes bei Enttarnung

d. Enttarnung

auf die entstehende

Namen

Vielleicht besser meine Reueklärung, auch!

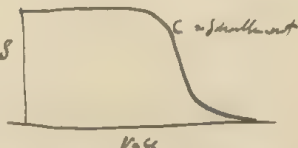
A. O. the & Th. Torgoff Lichtstark Anzeiger an Diaphanen *Zyph.* 88, 609, 1914

(89, 597, 1915)

((Joan Odell U. d. Darstellung Koll. S.-Lösungen v. verschied. Dispersionspart durch fraktionierte Reaktionen

Koll. Z. 9, 186, 1911

$Na_2S_2O_8$ mit 0.4% NaCl Auflösung S
in 29% HCl



Körper mit H_2O auch in Lösung hat fraktion. Stellen und ist empfindlich auf jede NaCl

(gibt tiefe Lage)

E. Wilke in Ch. Handb. phys. Untersuchungen in Spektroskopie Ann. 42, 1145, 1913

Kitsch!

E. Thron Li. d. Extraktion d. Zellen in d. Elektrolyse p. d. Ultraviolet Ann 45, 377, 1914

Sehr gute Wärmestrom mit $\frac{1}{\lambda}$, bis 325 μ

(verbunden mit H_2O durch (Füllg))

Unmittelb. Messung von

$$C = \frac{Q}{\lambda} + v f(\lambda)$$

↓
verändert wenig mit λ

$$= \frac{Q}{\lambda} + v f(\lambda)$$

Sehr interessant, auch Zitterstrich

Ondine G. Li. d. elektr. Berechnungen d. Grenzflächen v. wässrigen Lösungen u. Isolation

Ann. 50, 447, 1916

Sehe früher Ann 45, 929, 1914

Grenzflächen nach Methode

für Porosität - Einfluss

empirischer Resultat: $P = P_0 + k \log x$

↓
Zustandsgrößen (an Konzentration)

} in Bereich der Konzentration bis 0.555 norm.

→ für d. Porosität gegebene Lösung

bei wässriger Lösung ca. 1/4 Stunde

Das Experiment ist von einer Normalkonzentration an welche gegeben 0.001 norm. ist

k Werte von:	KCl	39.6 (relativ)	P_0 Werte sehr verschieden
17 Substanzen	HNO_3	34.0	
	KCl	37.8	
	KNO_3	11.5	
	K_2SO_4	29.9	
	$NaCl$	25.4	
	$LiCl$	15.1	
	$CaCl_2$	16.2	
	$CaSO_4$	27.9	

Die k Werte lassen sich sehr einfach darstellen durch

$$k = \frac{u-v}{uv} \quad \text{577 ist nicht in} \quad \text{oder auch besser} \quad k = A \frac{u}{uv} - D \frac{v}{uv}$$

u, v Atombaregewichte

	u	v	A	D
H	974	Cl_2O_2 88	+45.3	+14.6
K	564	Cl 148	57.2	+11.4
Na	369	Br 180	48.9	+15.3
Li	247	J 219	19.2	-8.8
Ag	517	VO_3 298	54.0	-27.6

Der Coefficient k ist also immer proportional zu einem Wasser

Erhöhung im gleichen Konstanten Werte für die gleiche Löslichkeit d. Halogen

Versucht mit Hilfe jener Formel aus Cochen & Frank's Messung (die in elektr. Konstanten ~~aus~~ mit

die P_i Werte zu berechnen:

HCl	$P_i = 95$	Wasser
LiCl	120	
NaCl	> 140	
KCl	> 175	

(falls P gegen 0.02 wenn KCl = 100 percent)

Schlussliche Versuche (anderer Art) eine Erklärung der empirischen Formel

H. Glindli: Oxygenu und die Stromstärke der Elektrolyse

Elektrolyse 220 Volt. nach 1 min.

Stromstärke von 0.5 A

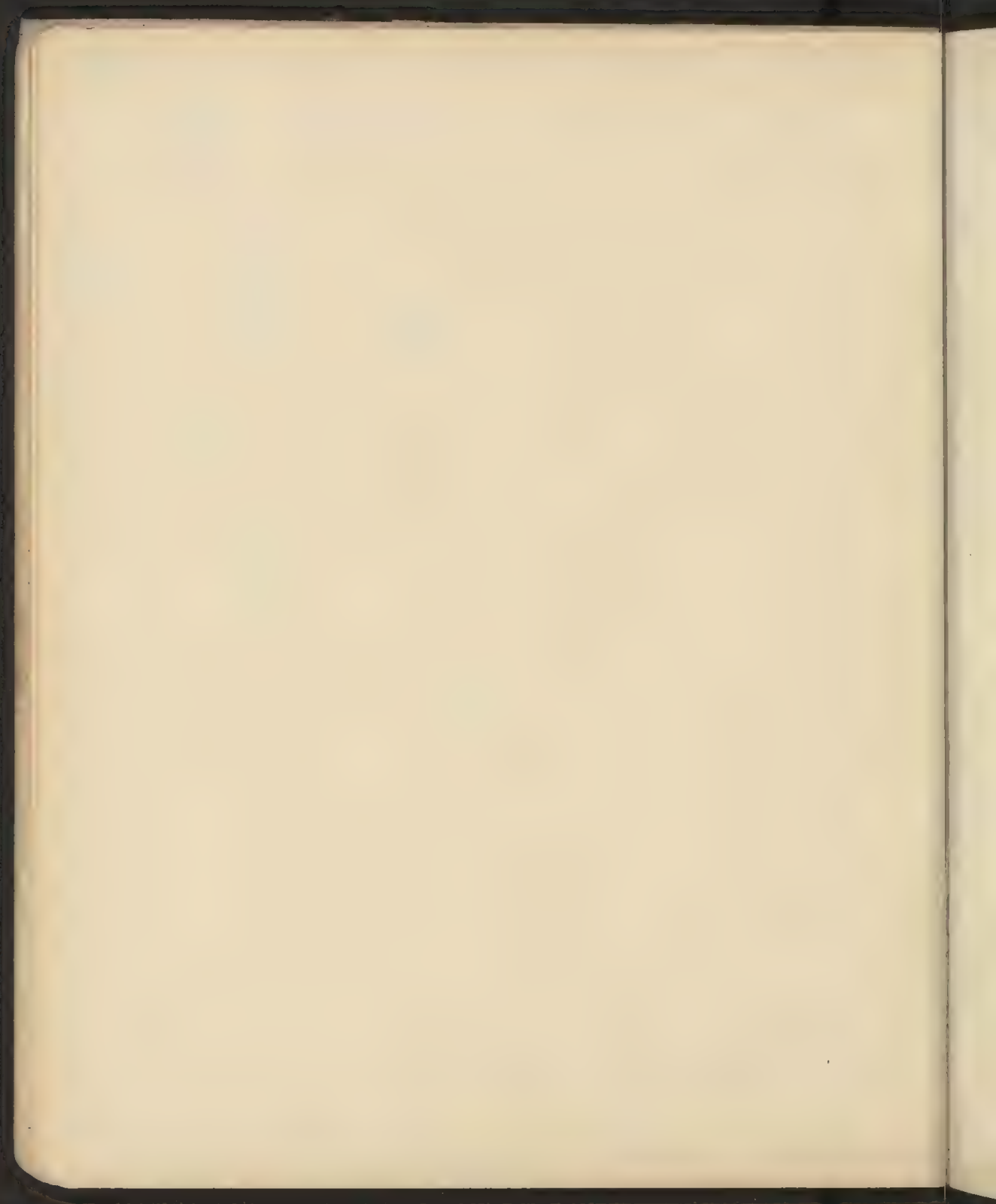
Li₂O (H₂O) 2el

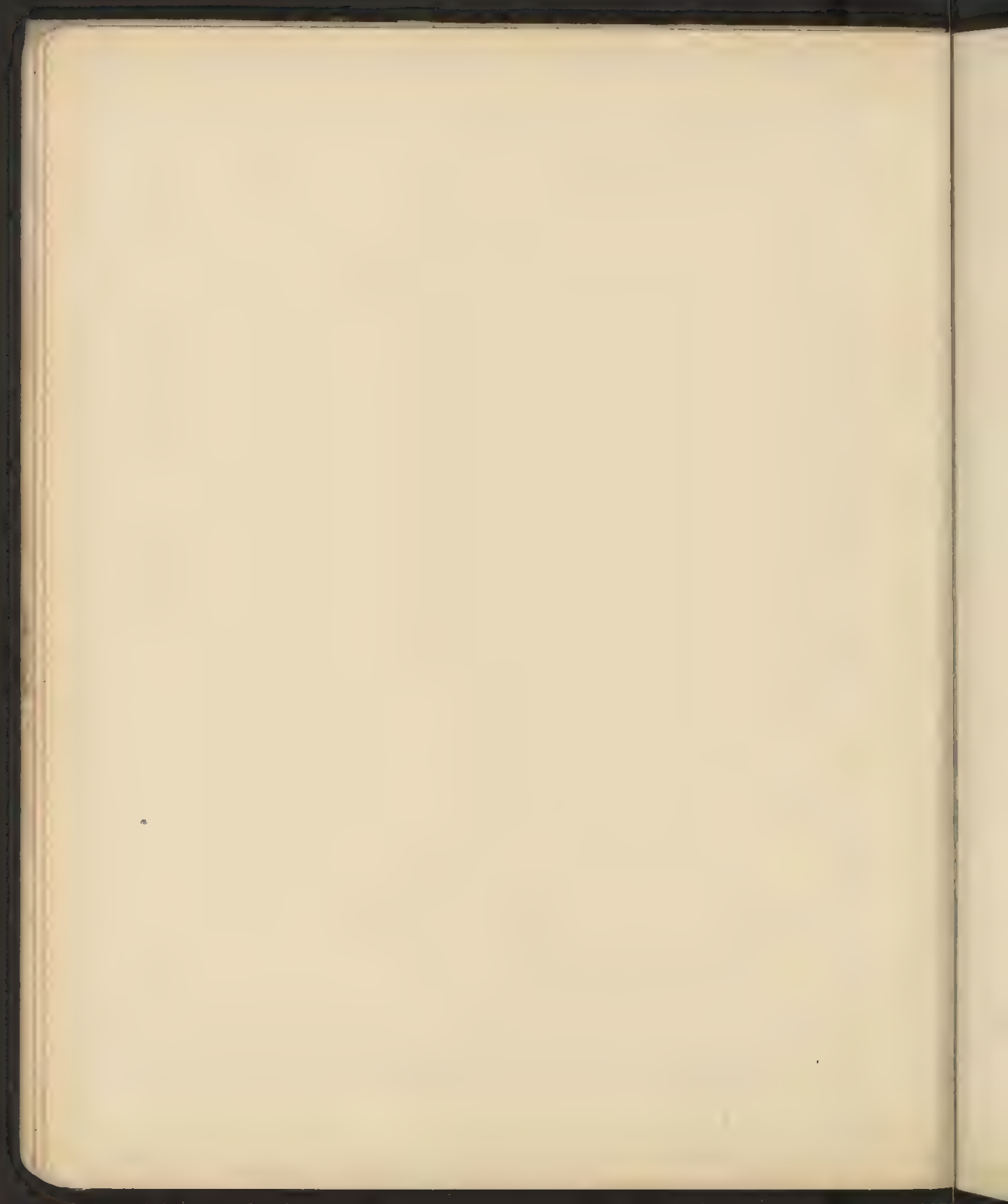
HNO ₃	0.0005 A	+ 0.63	→ keine Strom für Kathode
	0.004	0.83	also Wand -
	0.226	0.64	
	0.166	0.33	
	0.47	0.24	
		0.12	

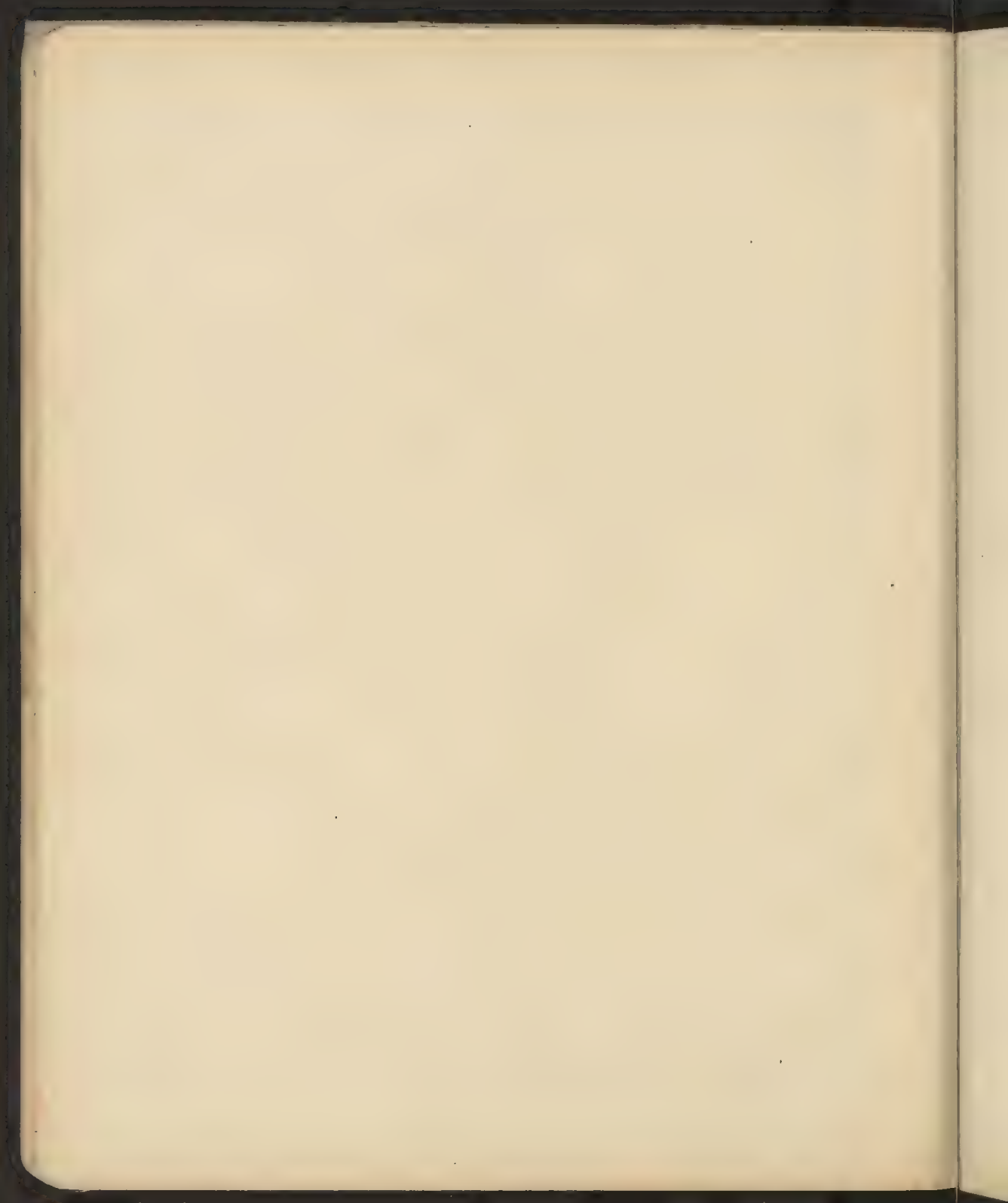
HCl	0.05	+ 0.20
	0.43	0.11

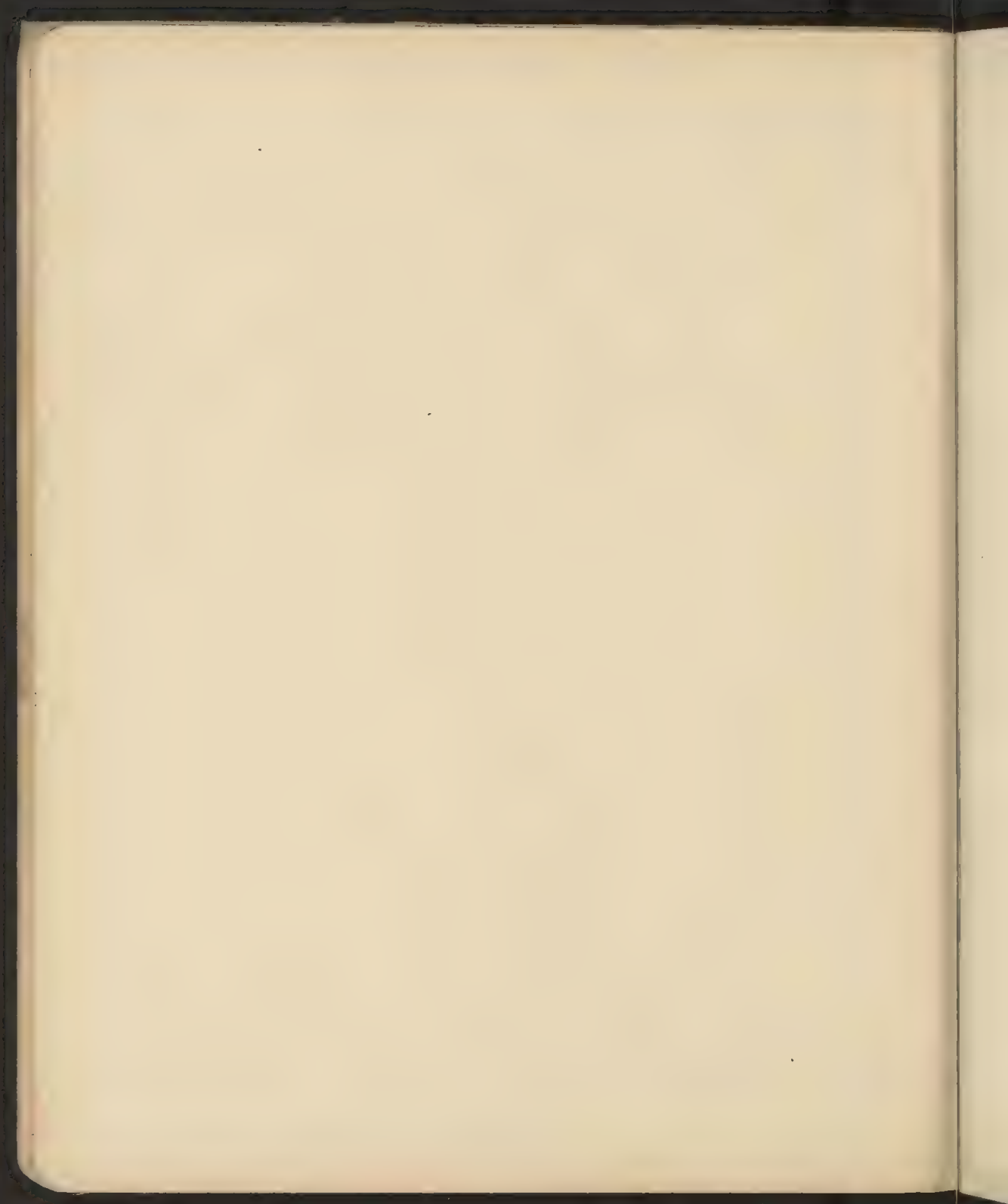
<u>NaCl</u>	0.002	+ 0.65
	0.02	0.41
	0.06	0.26
	0.5	0.17

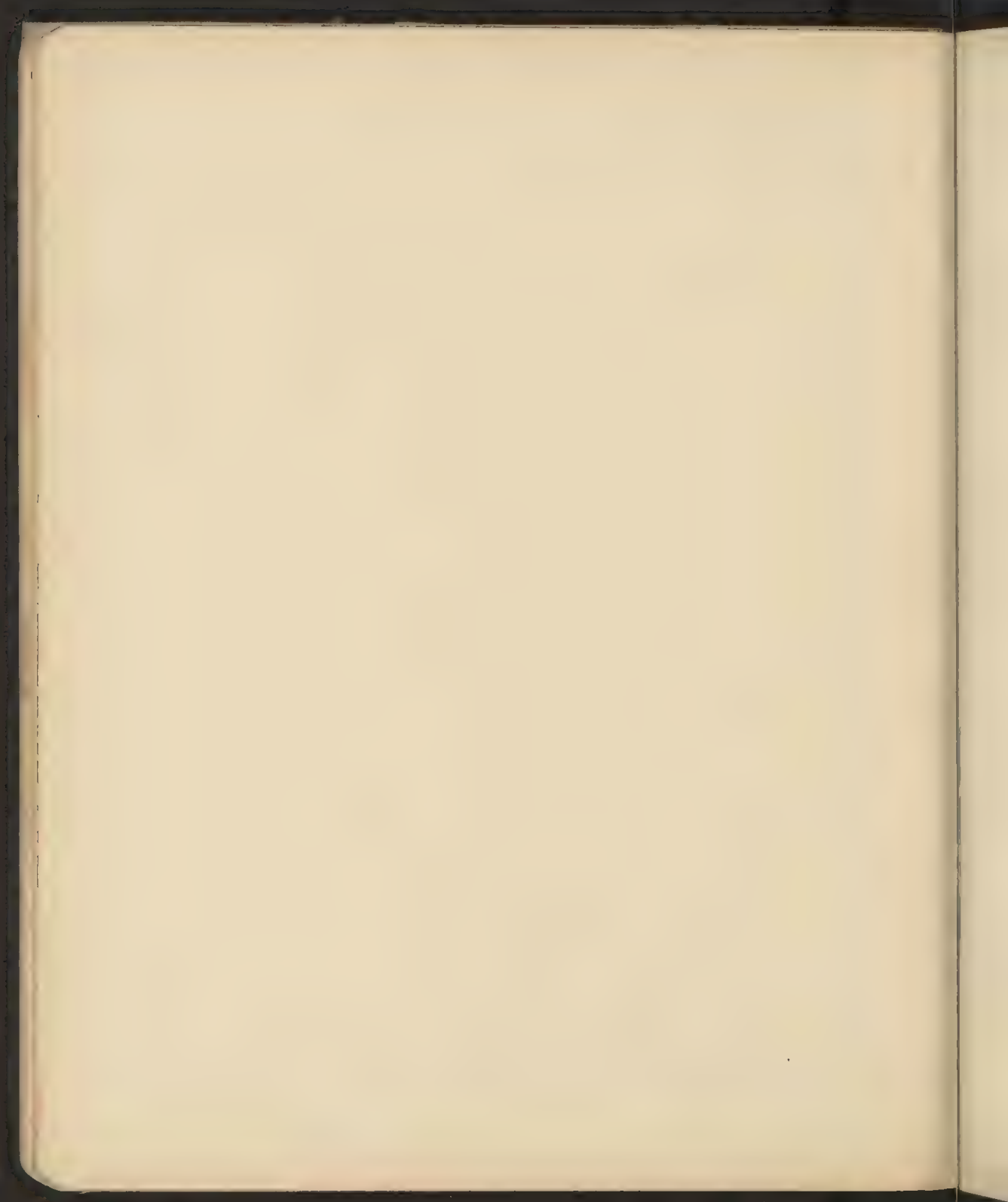
H ₂ NO ₄		v = + 2.00
HCl	0.0062	+ 2.81
	0.045	+ 1.12
	0.207	+ 0.28
	0.8	0

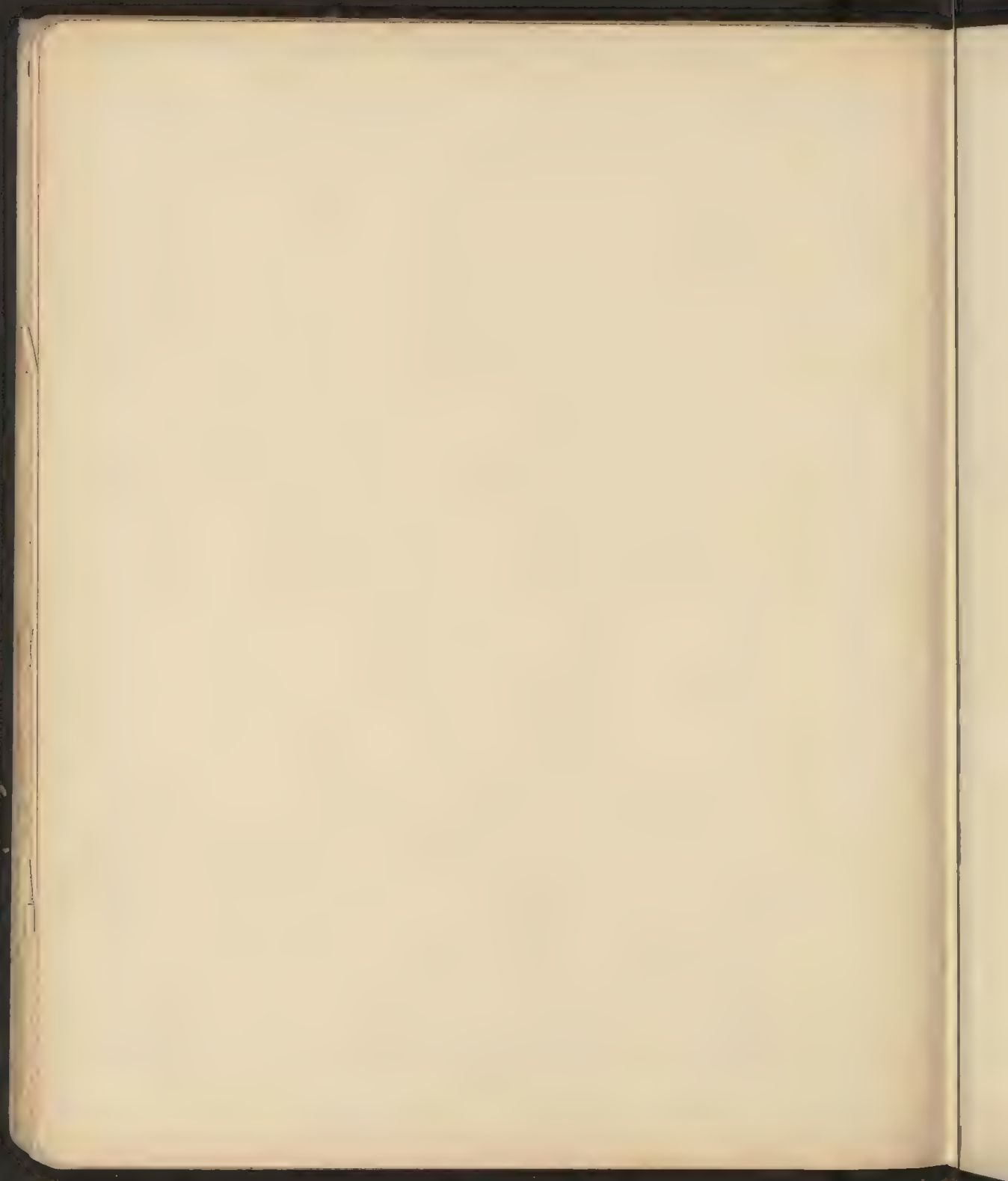


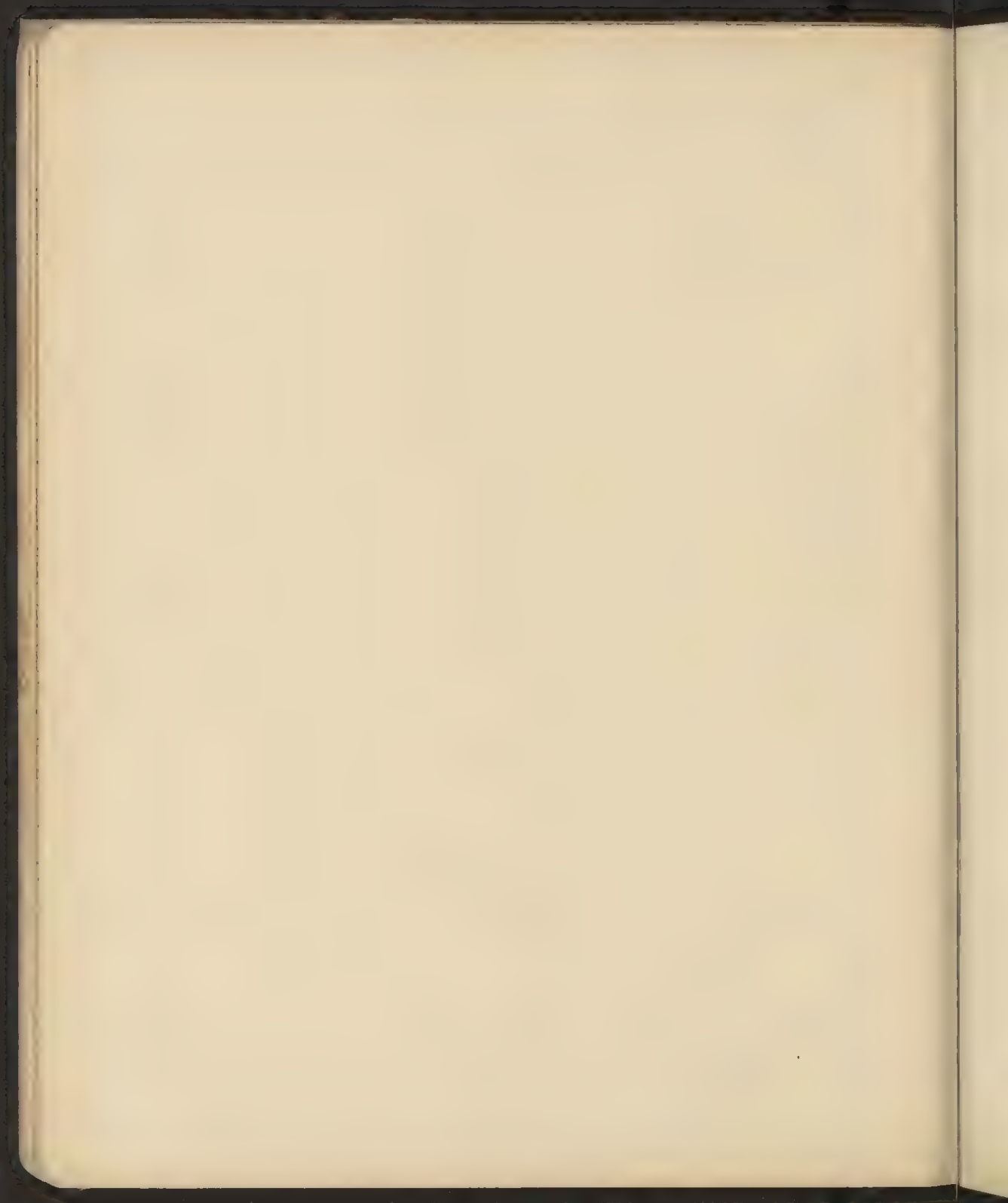


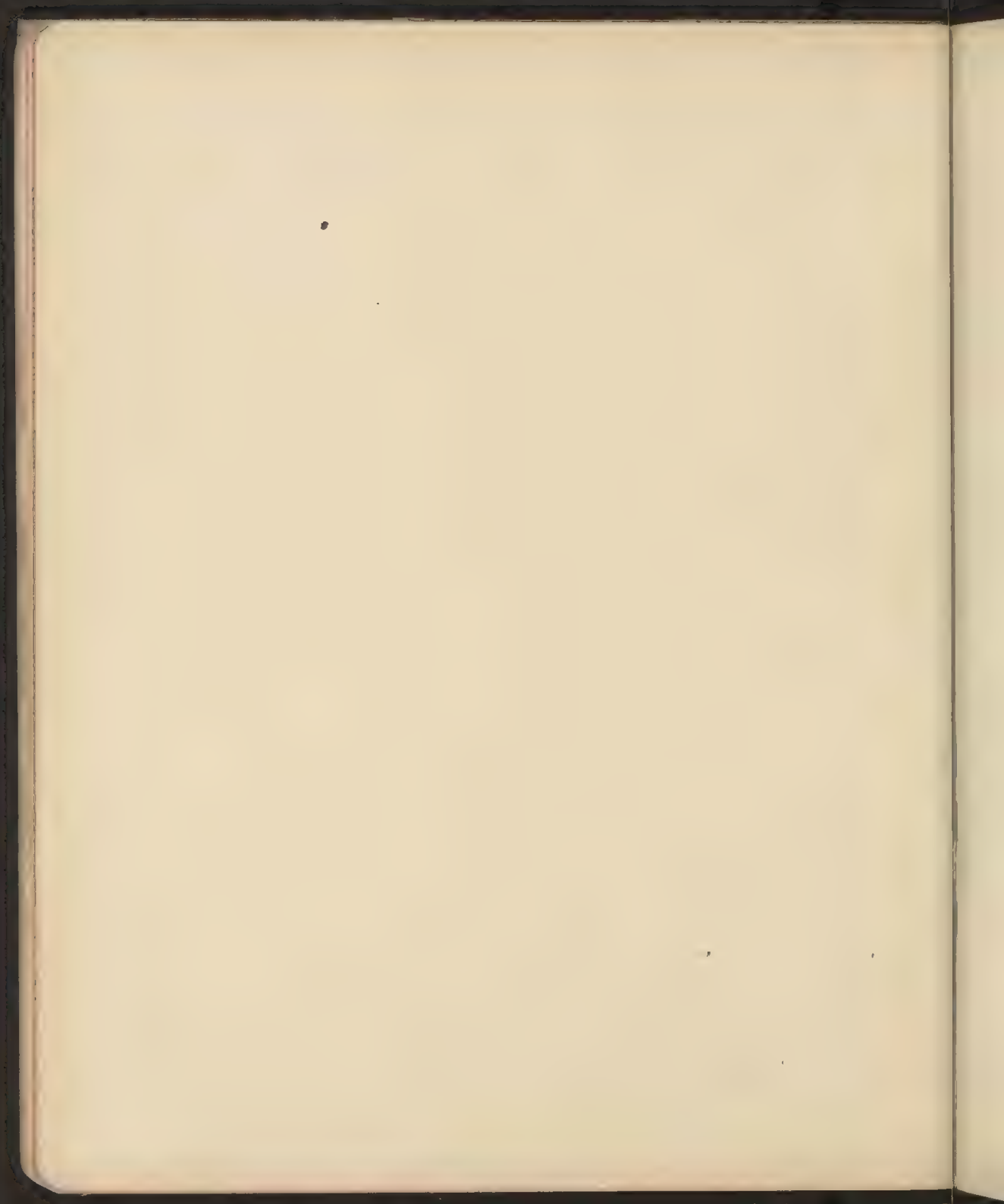


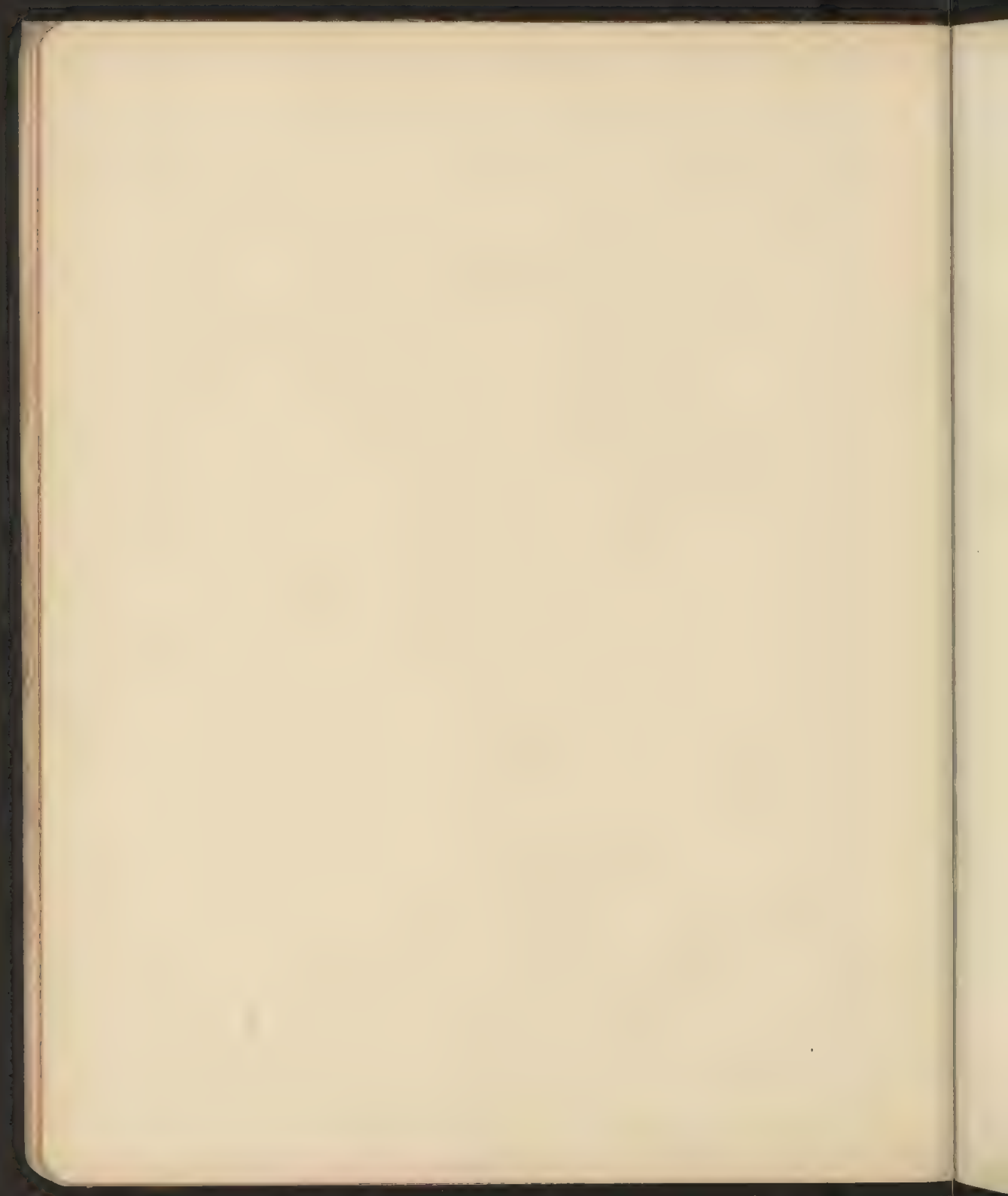


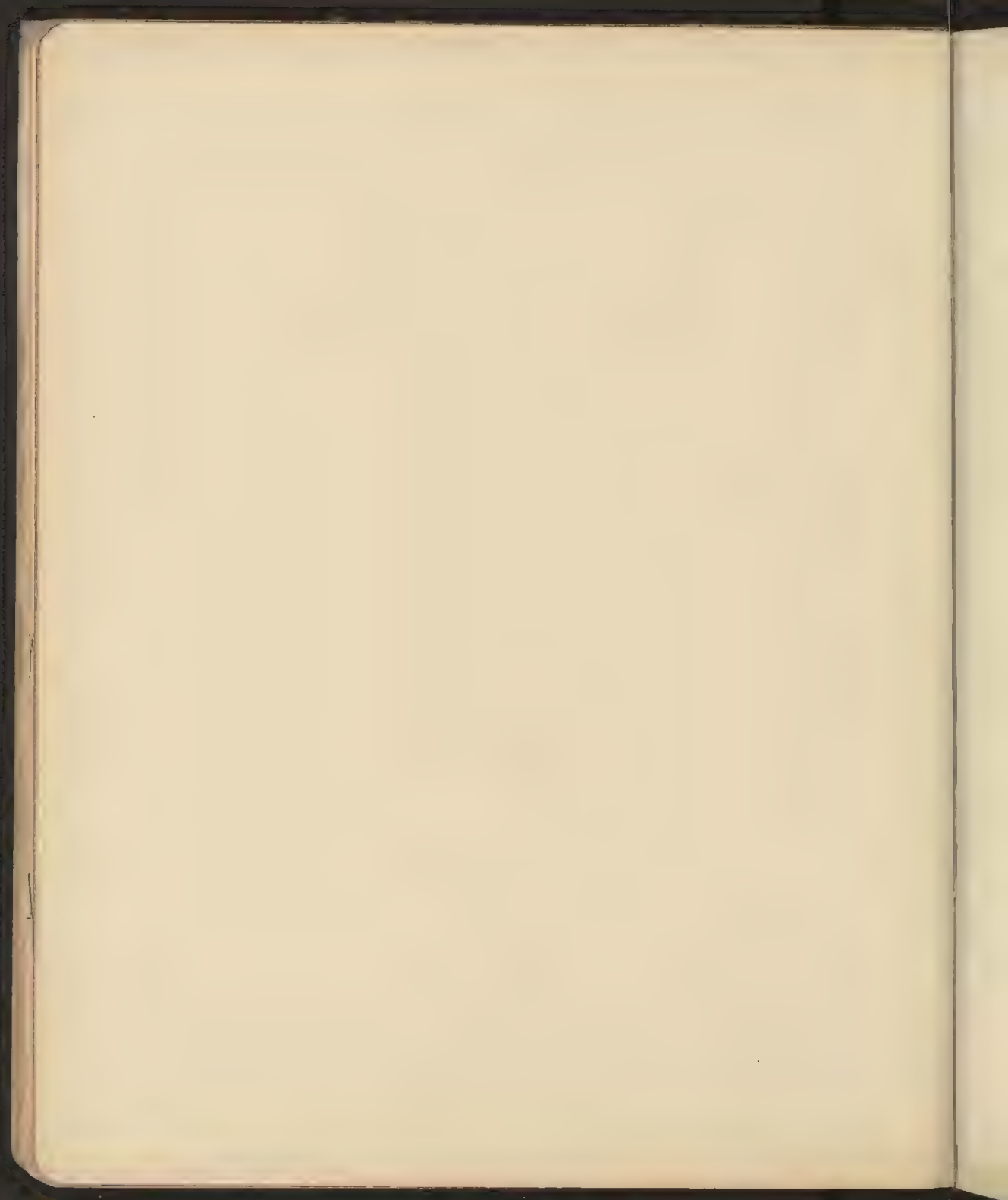


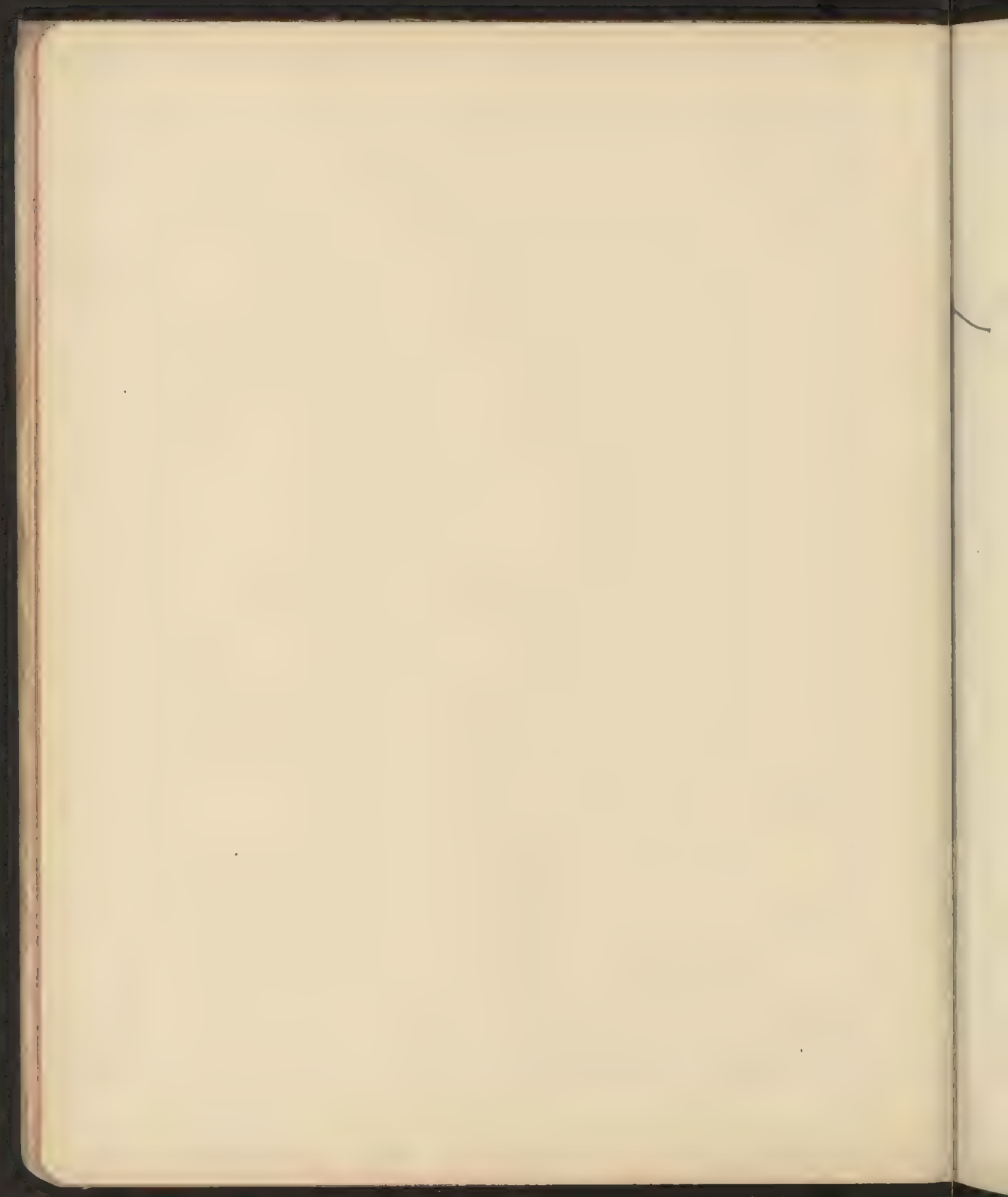


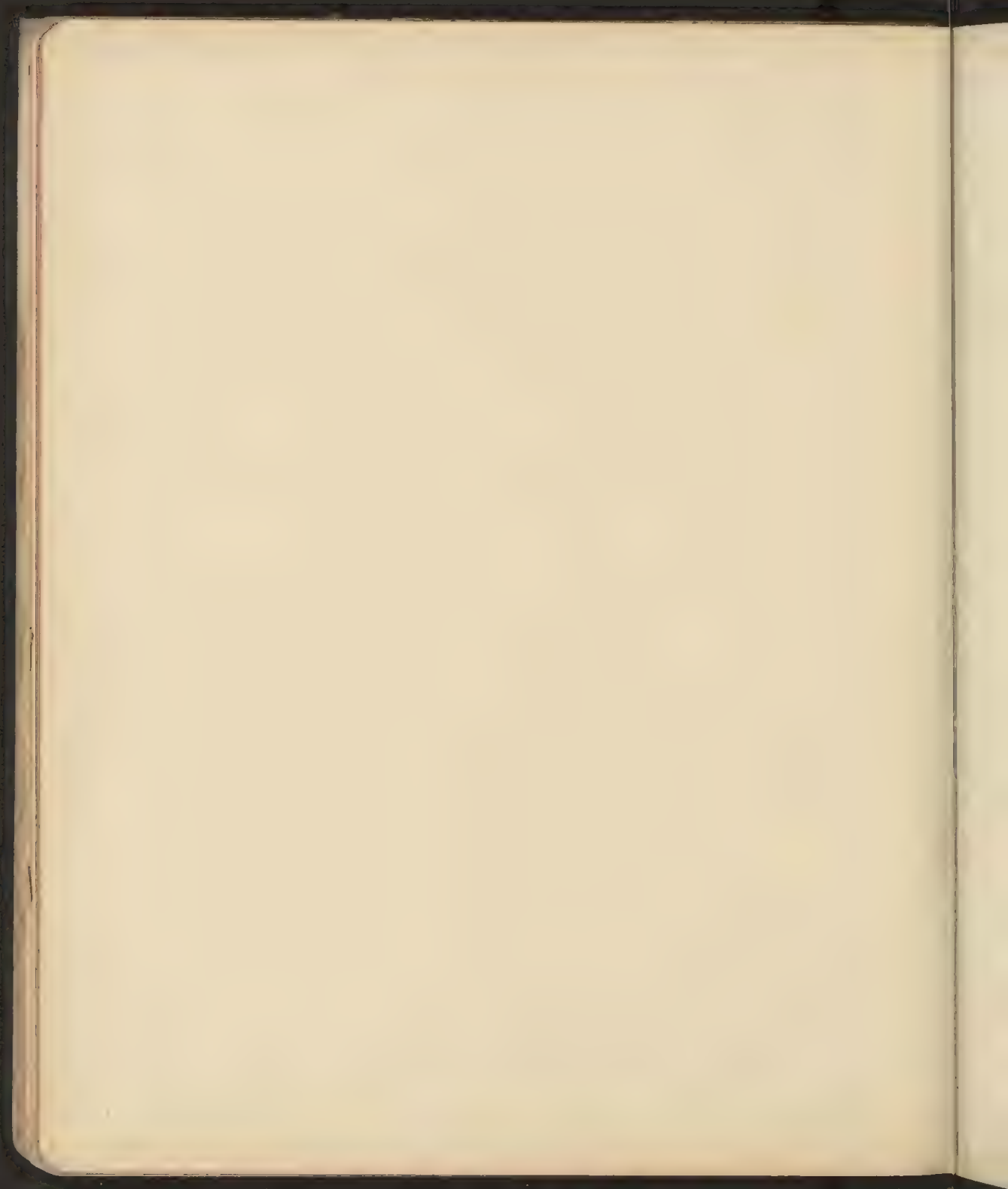


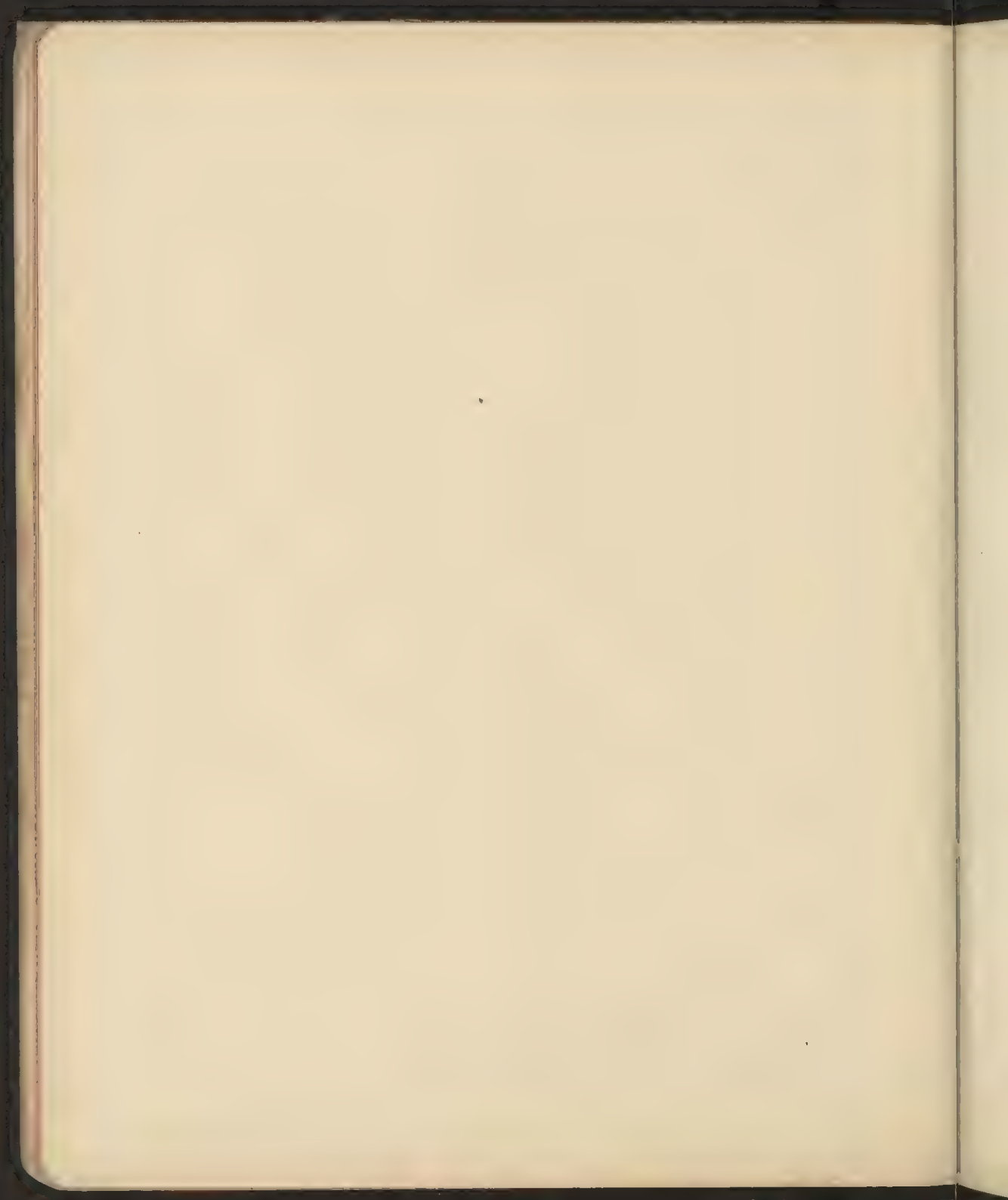


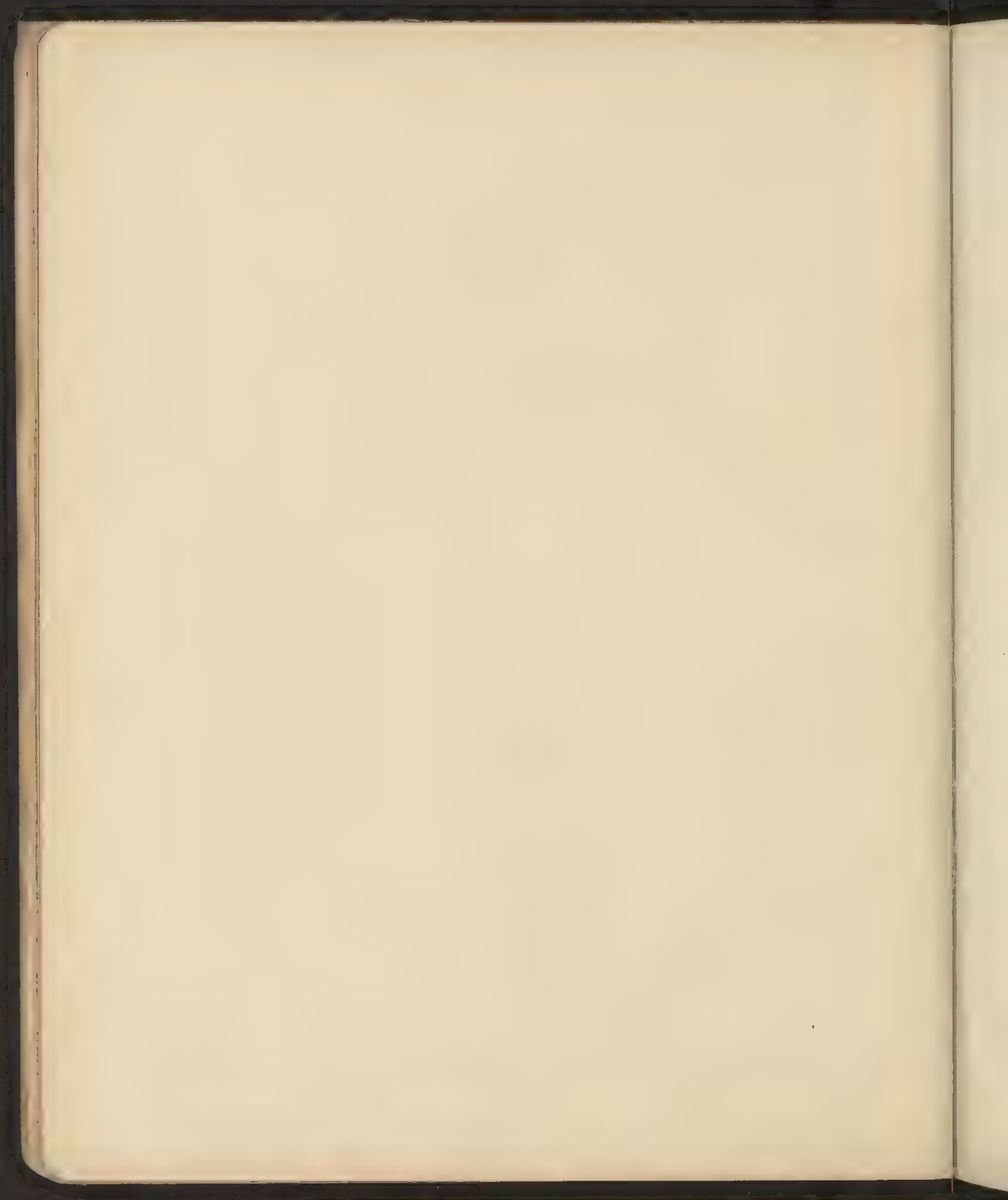




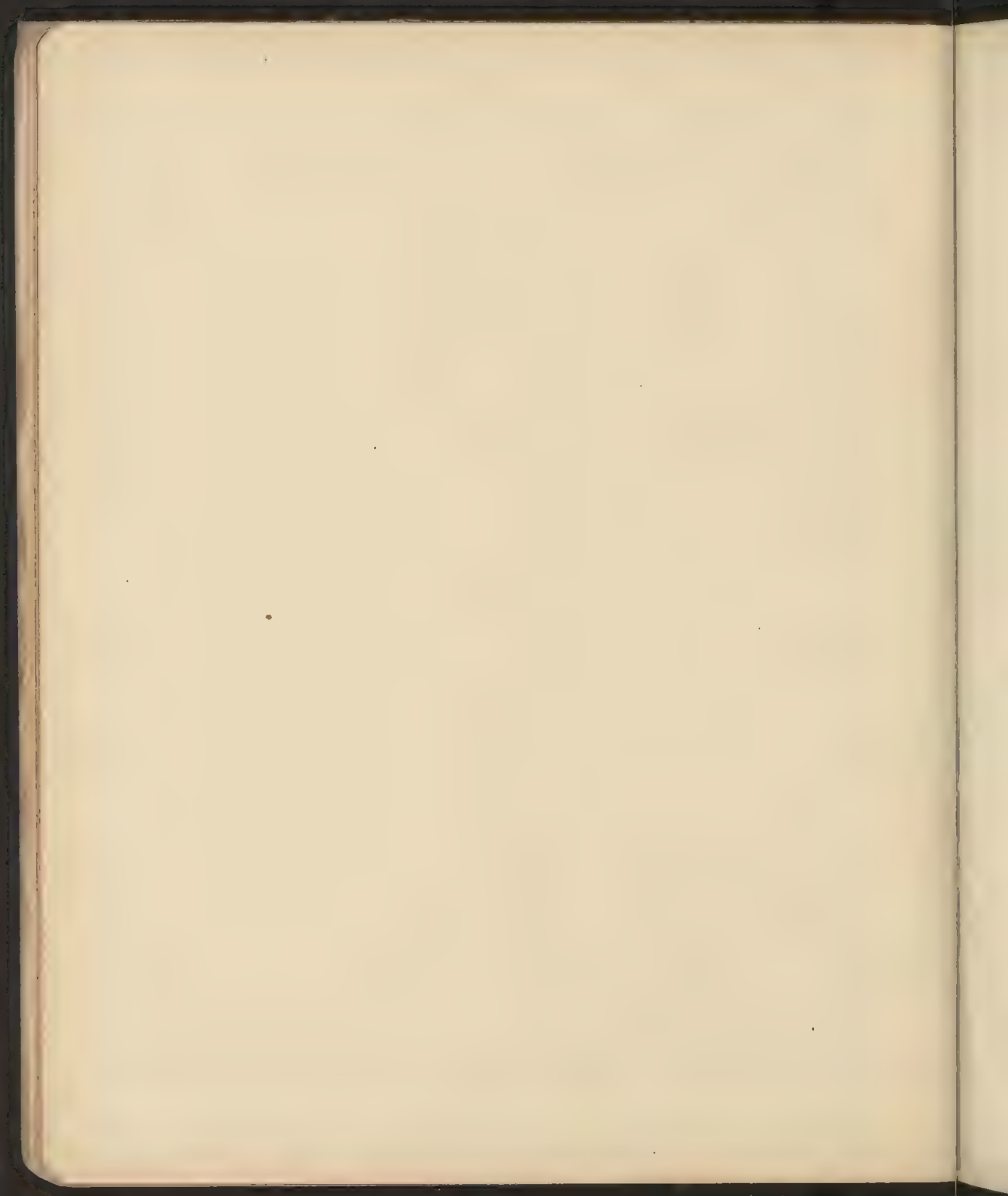


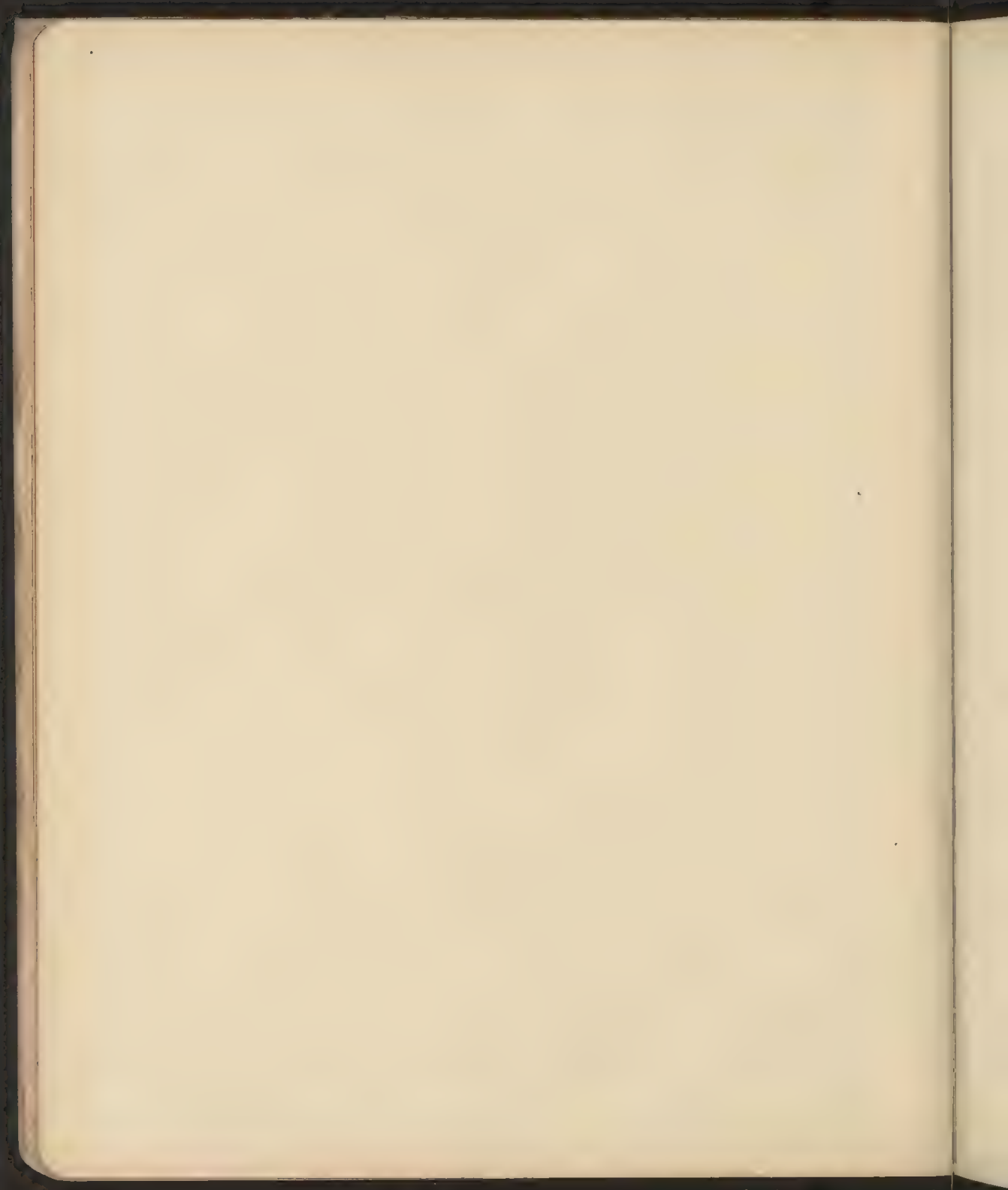


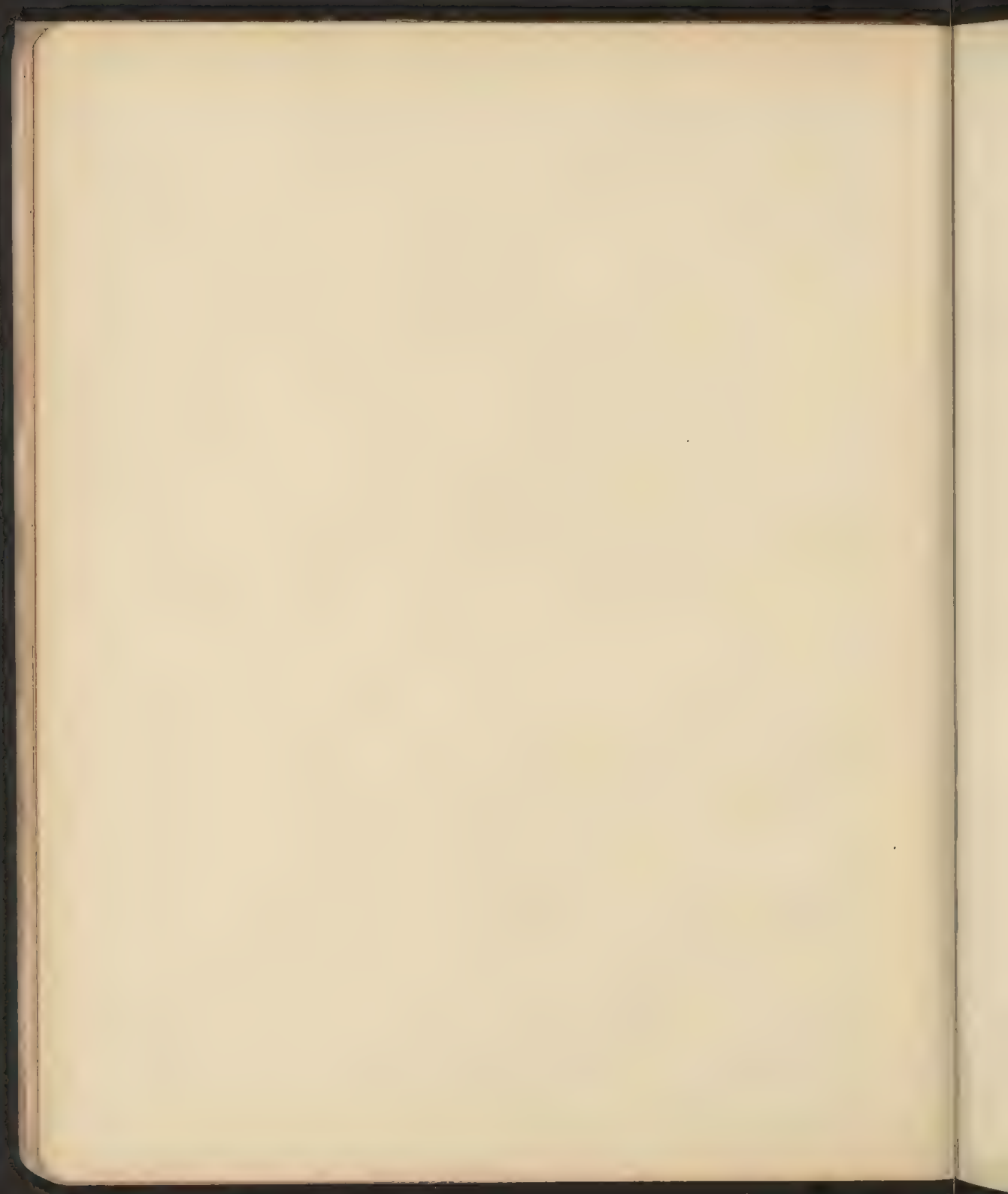


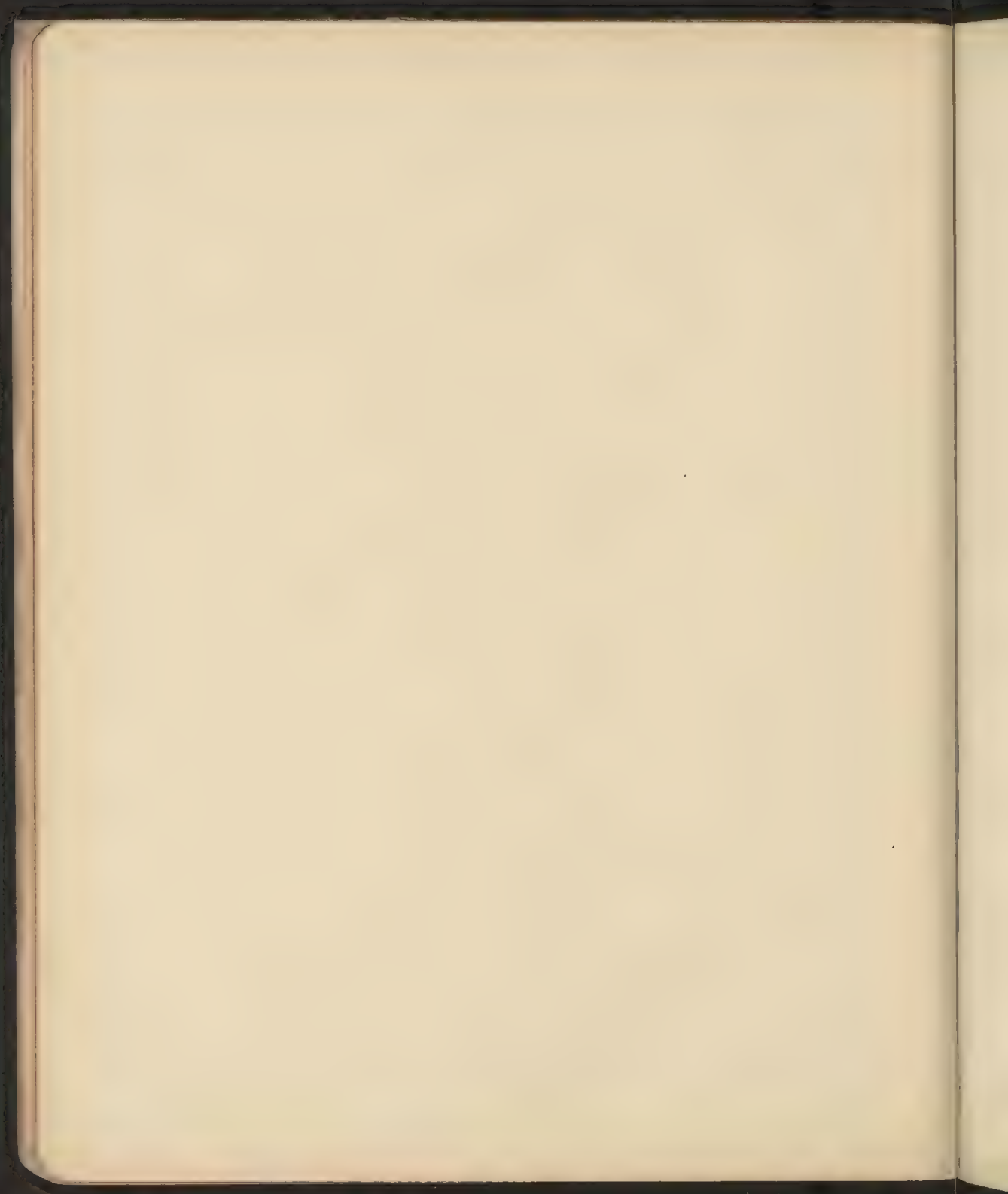


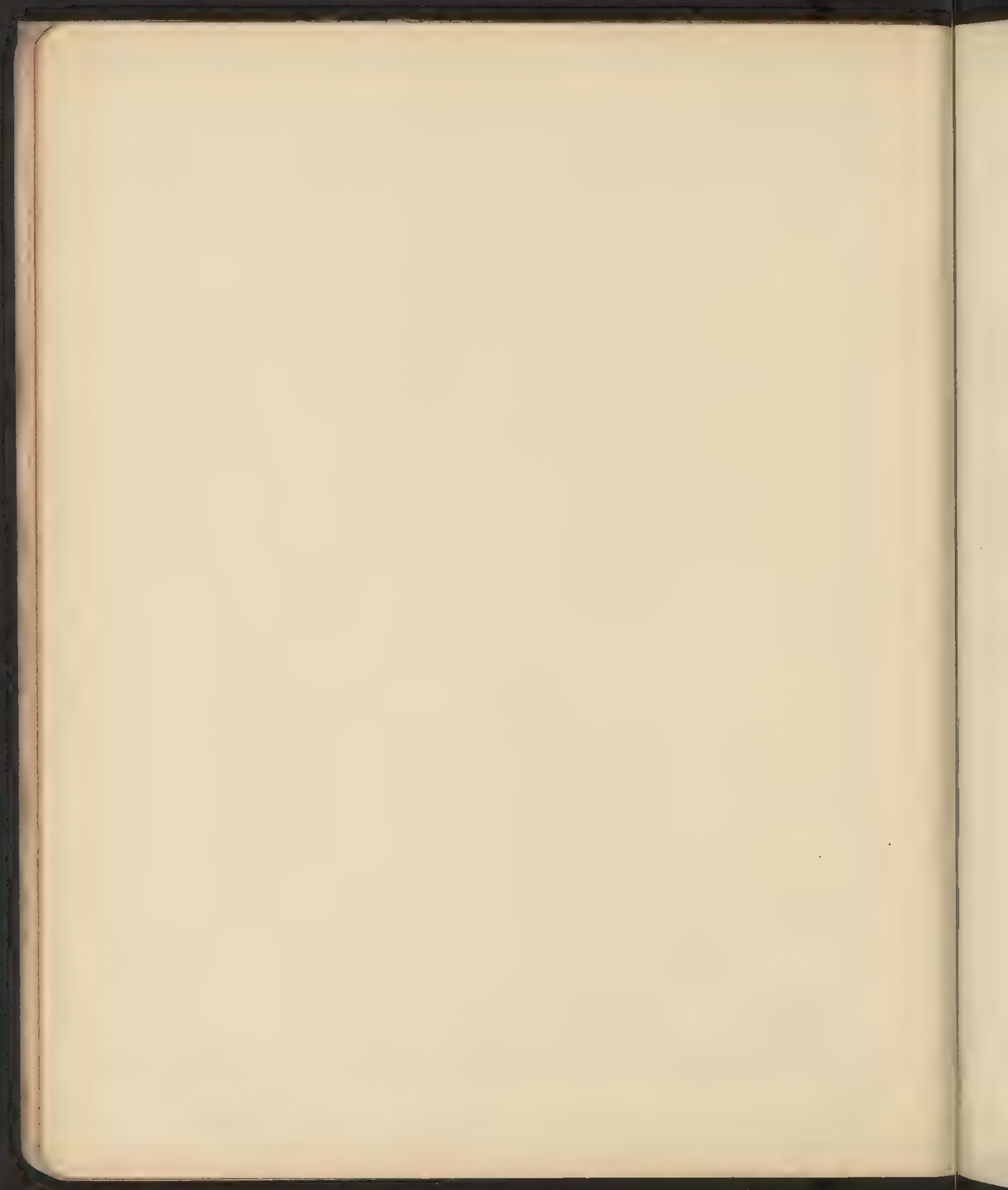
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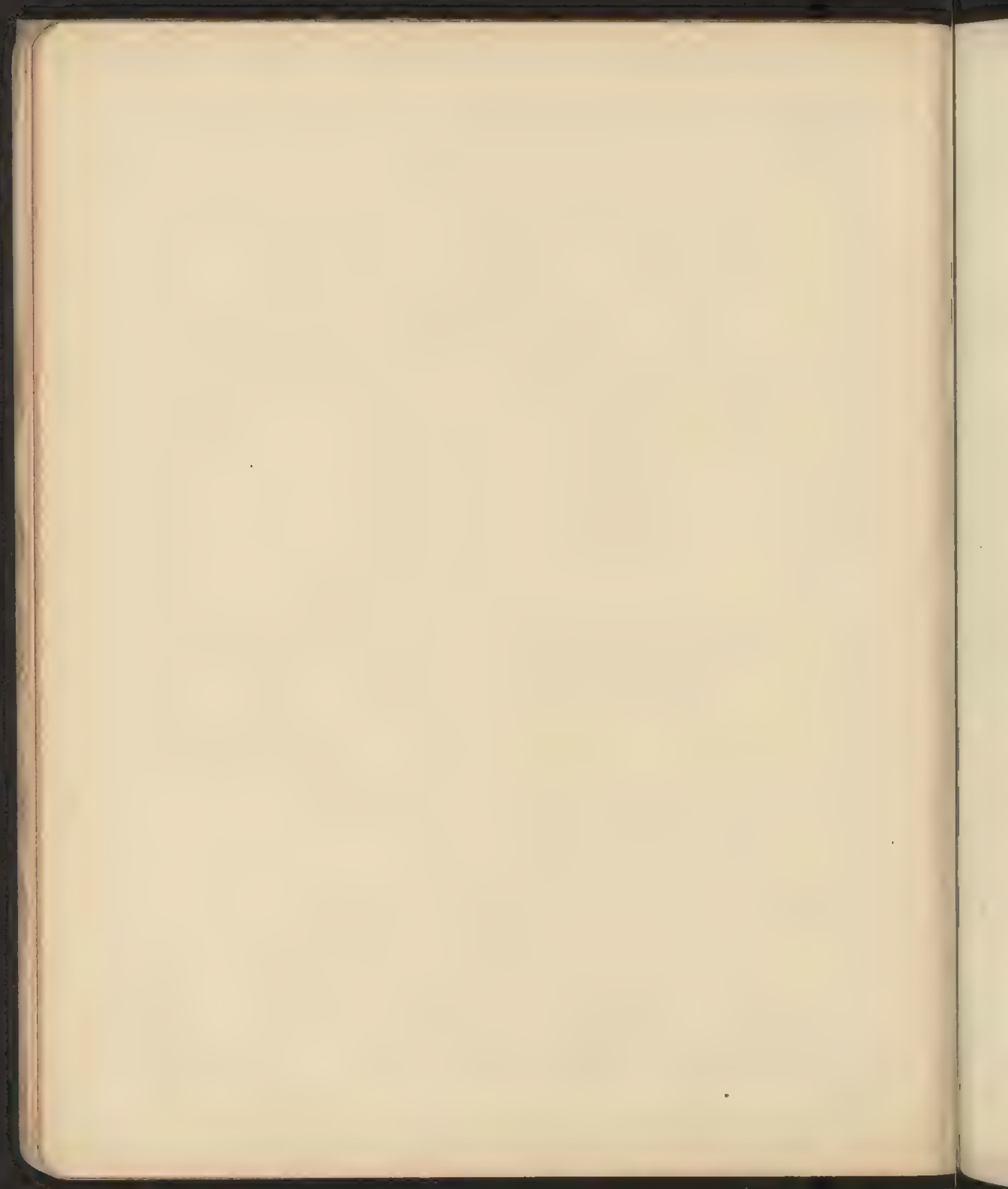


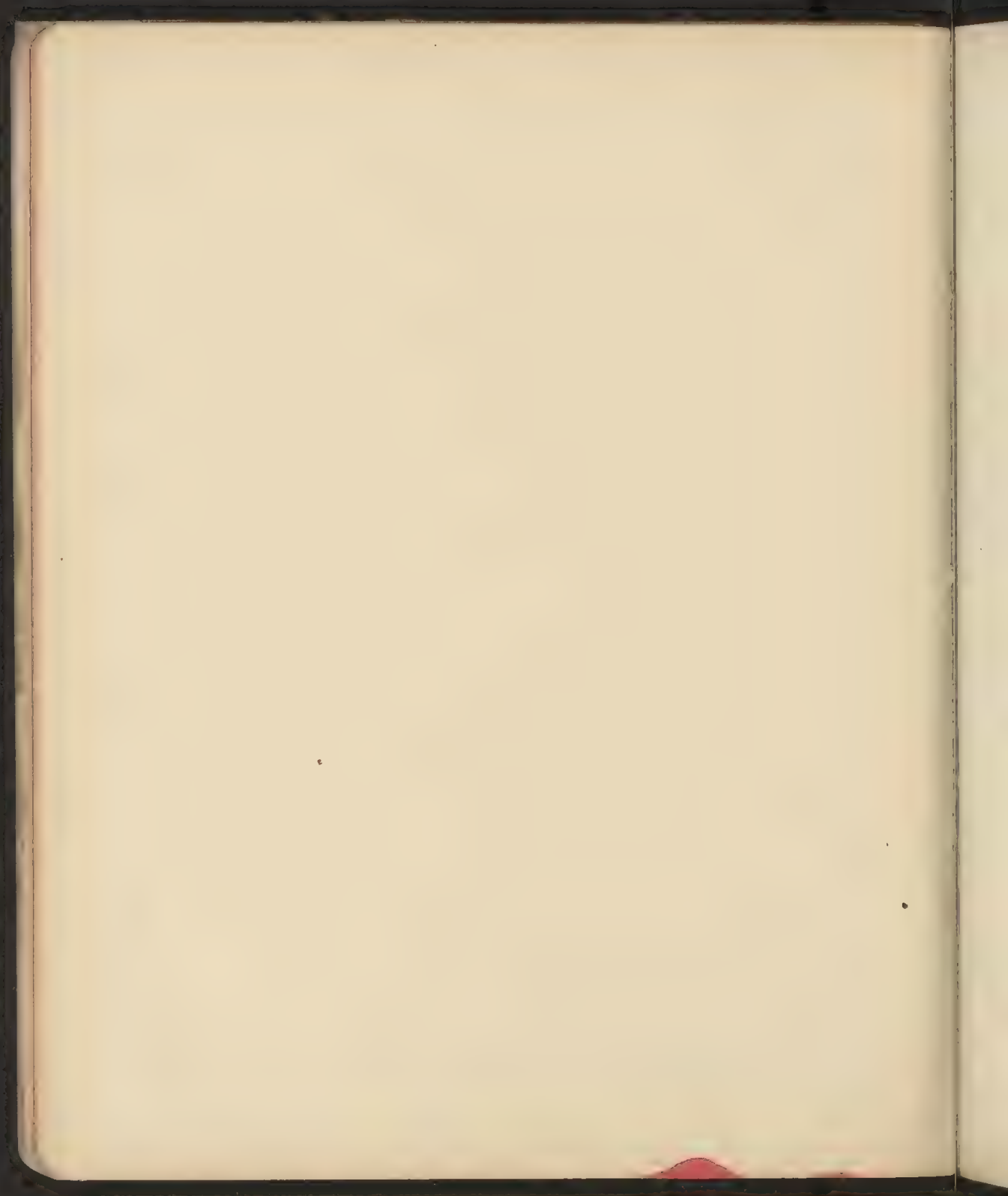


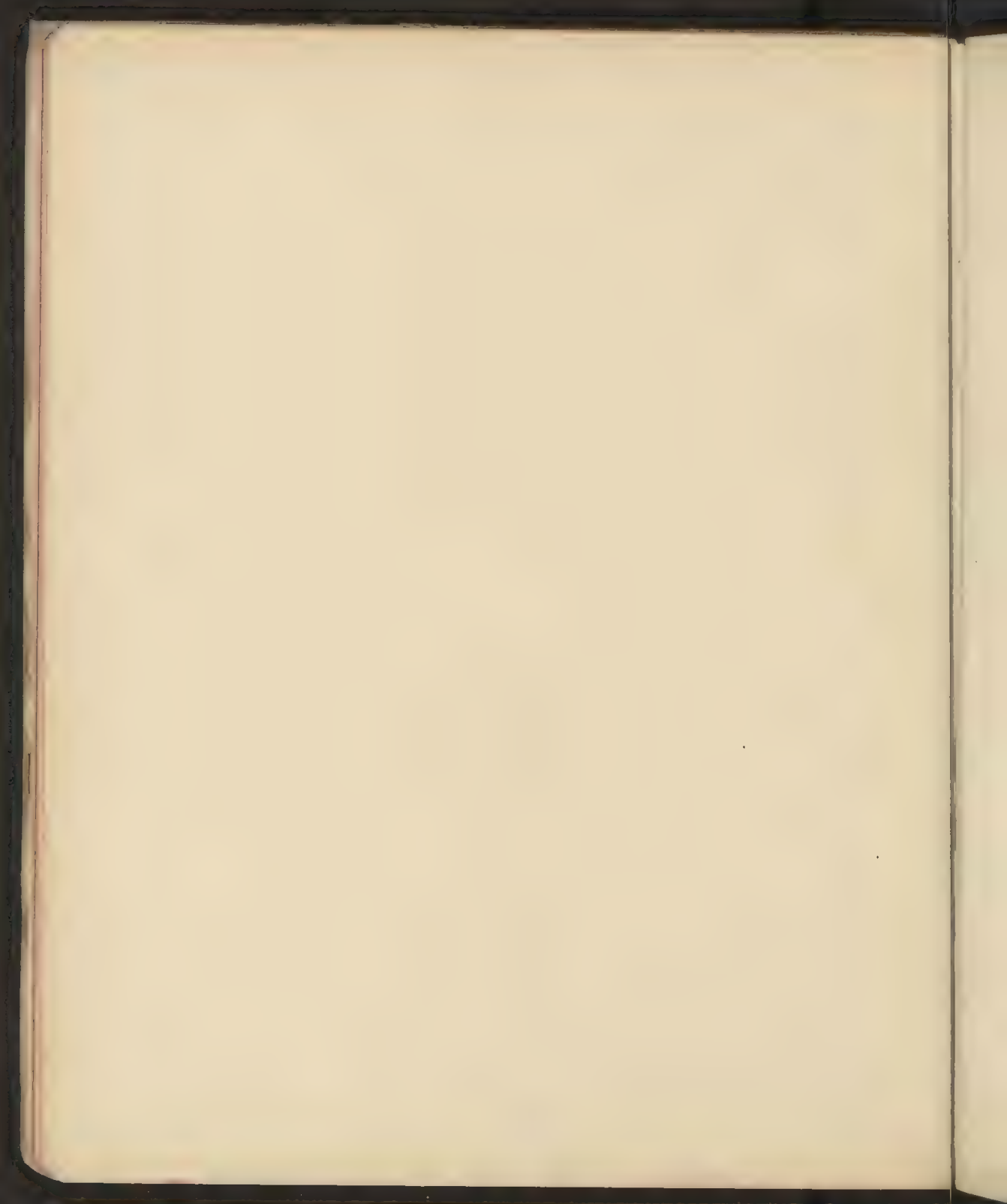


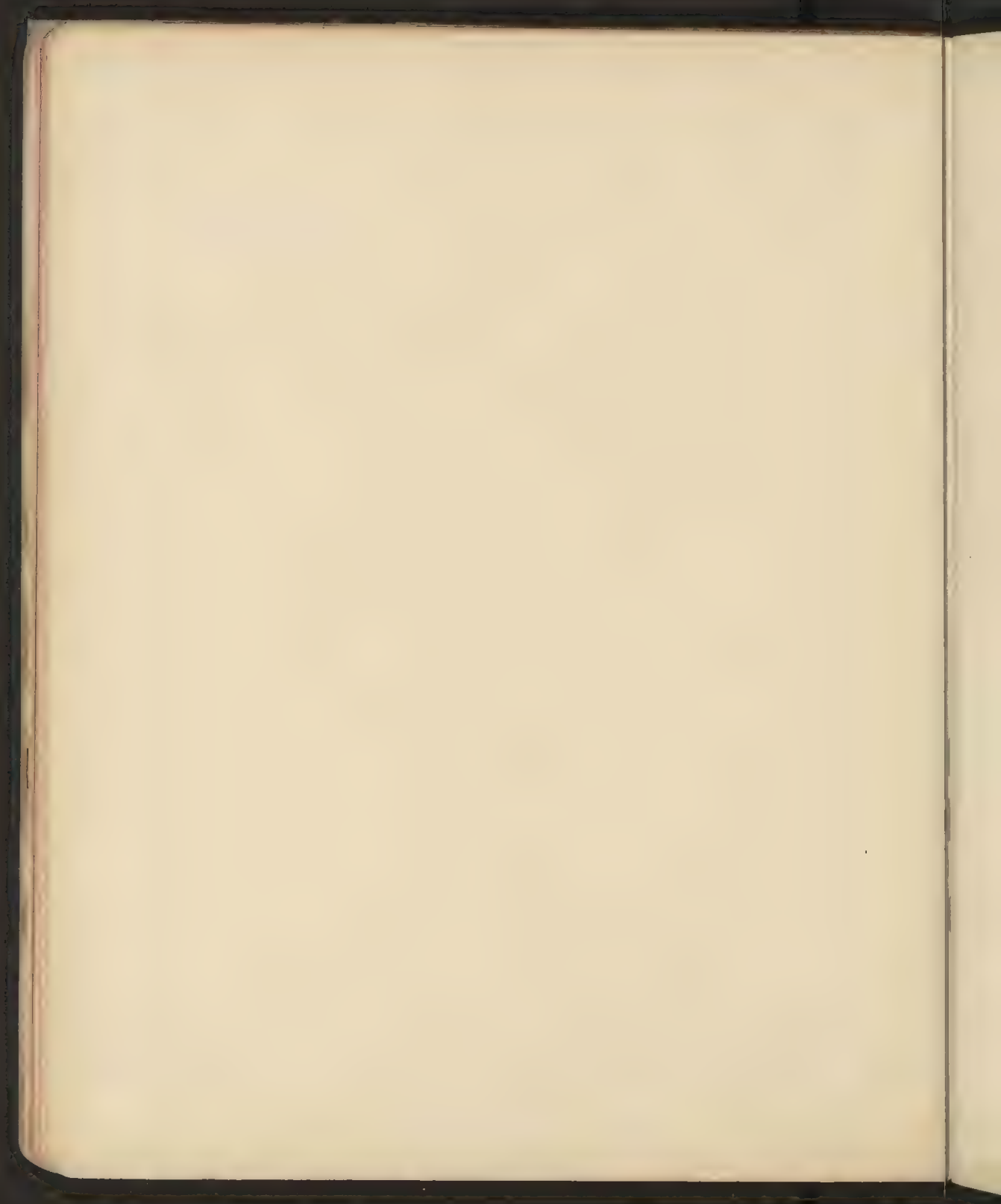


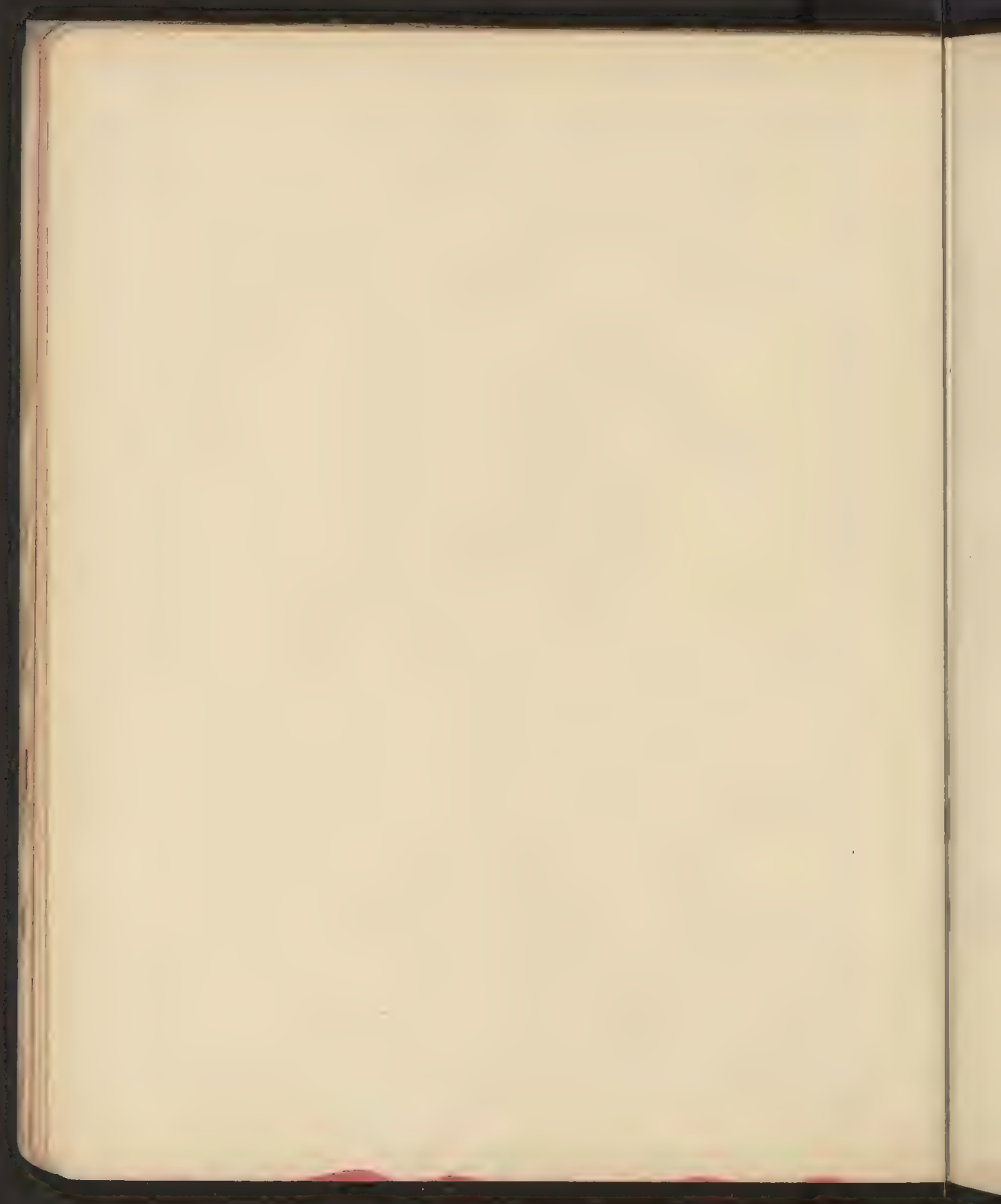


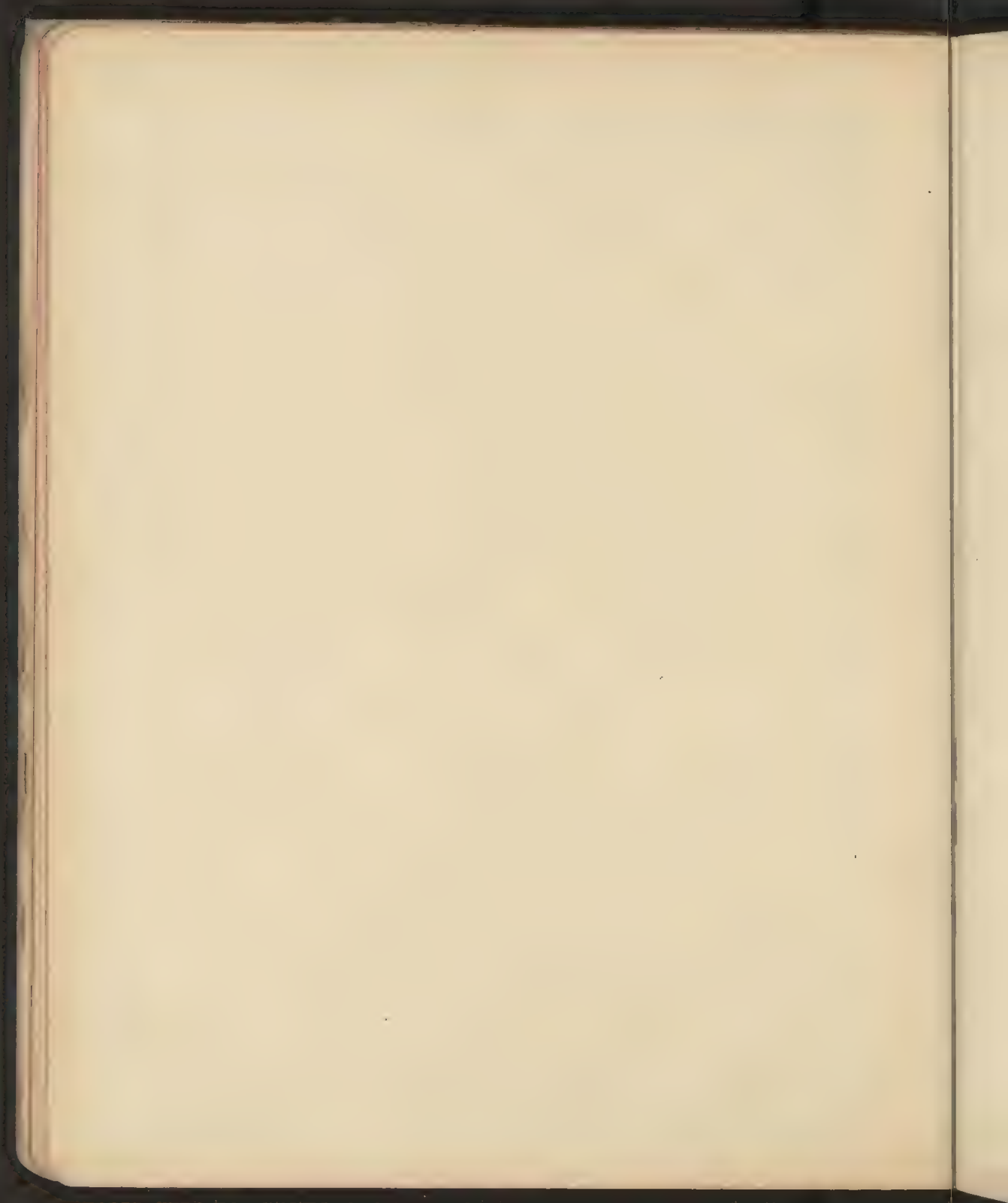


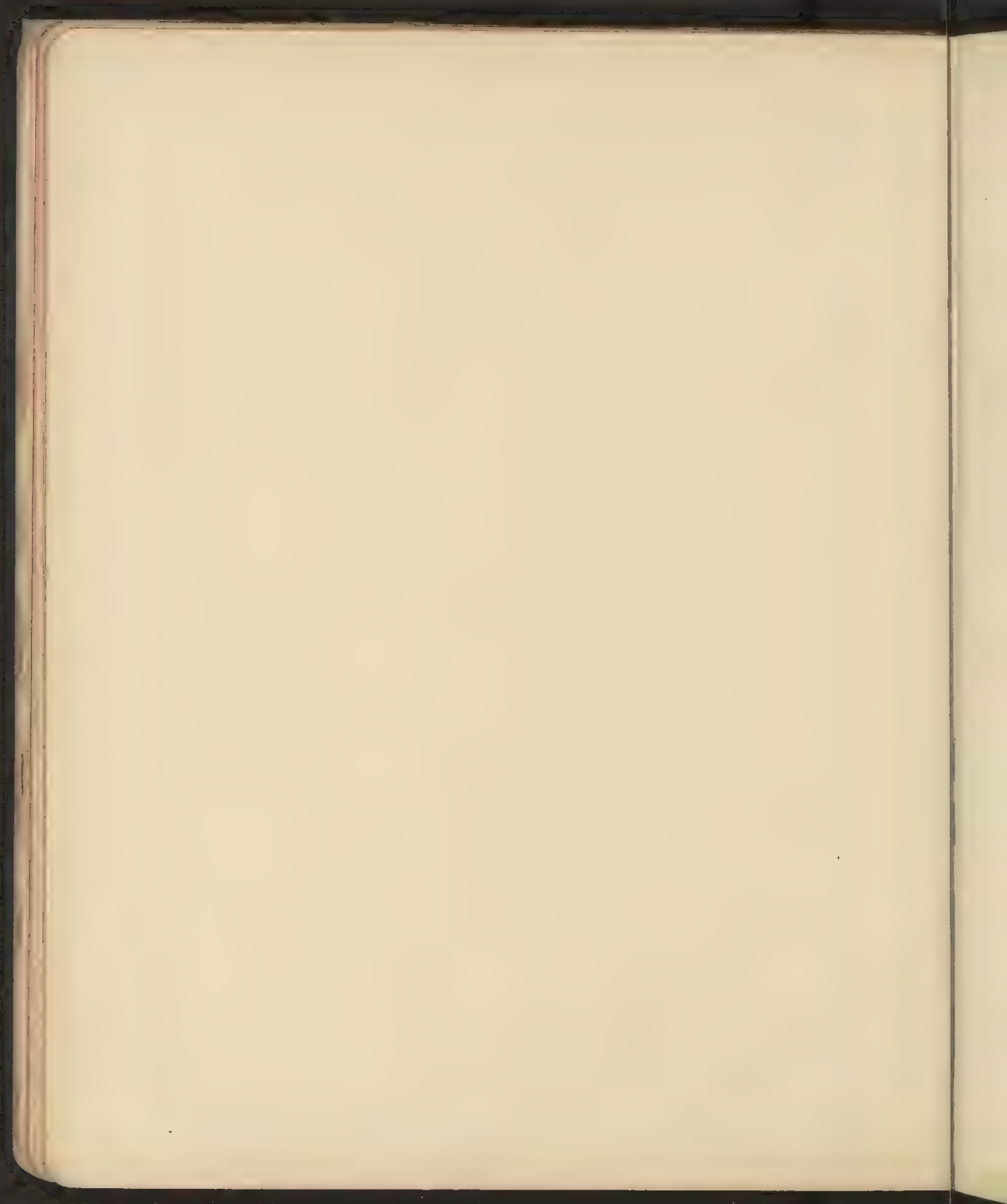


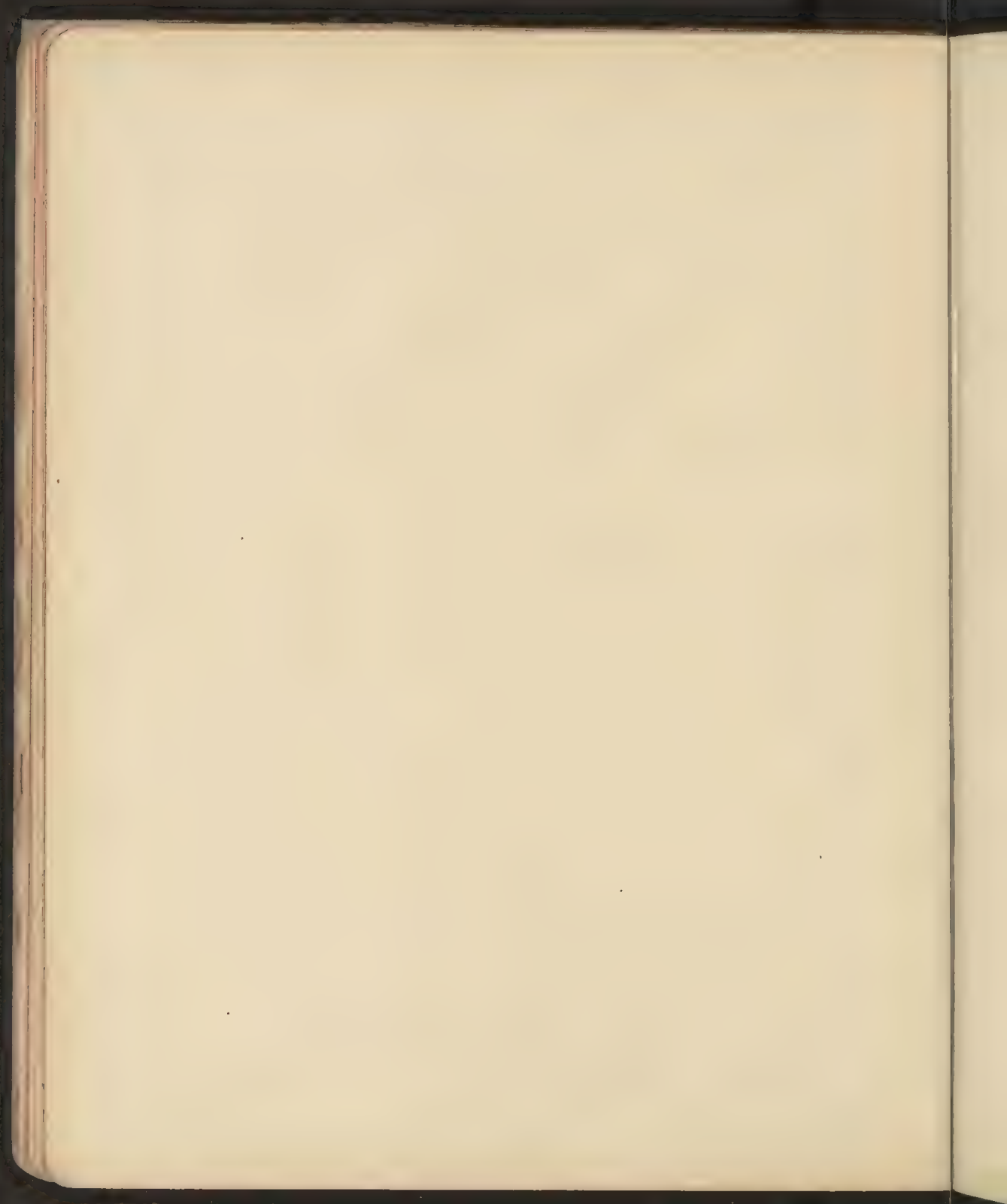


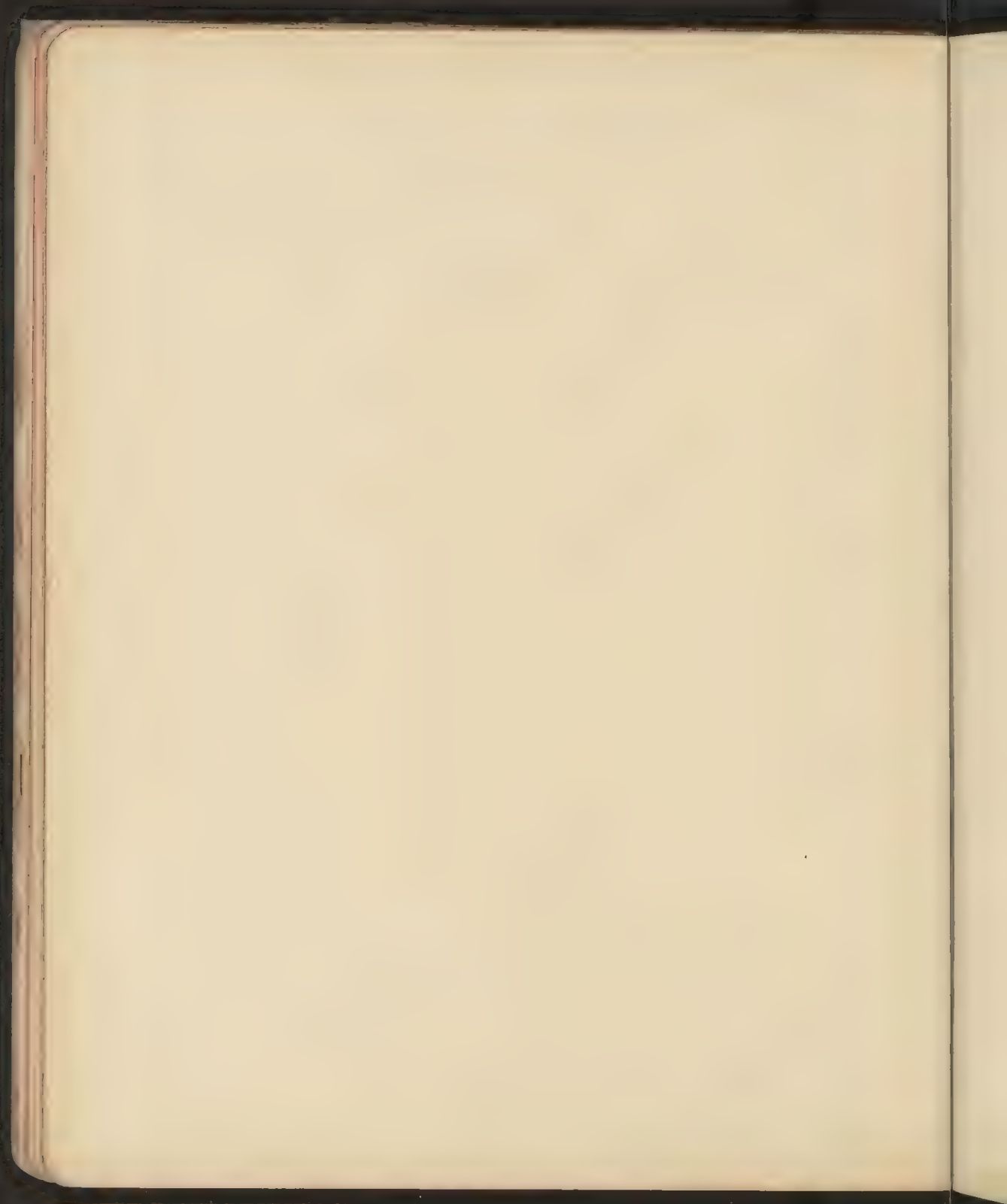


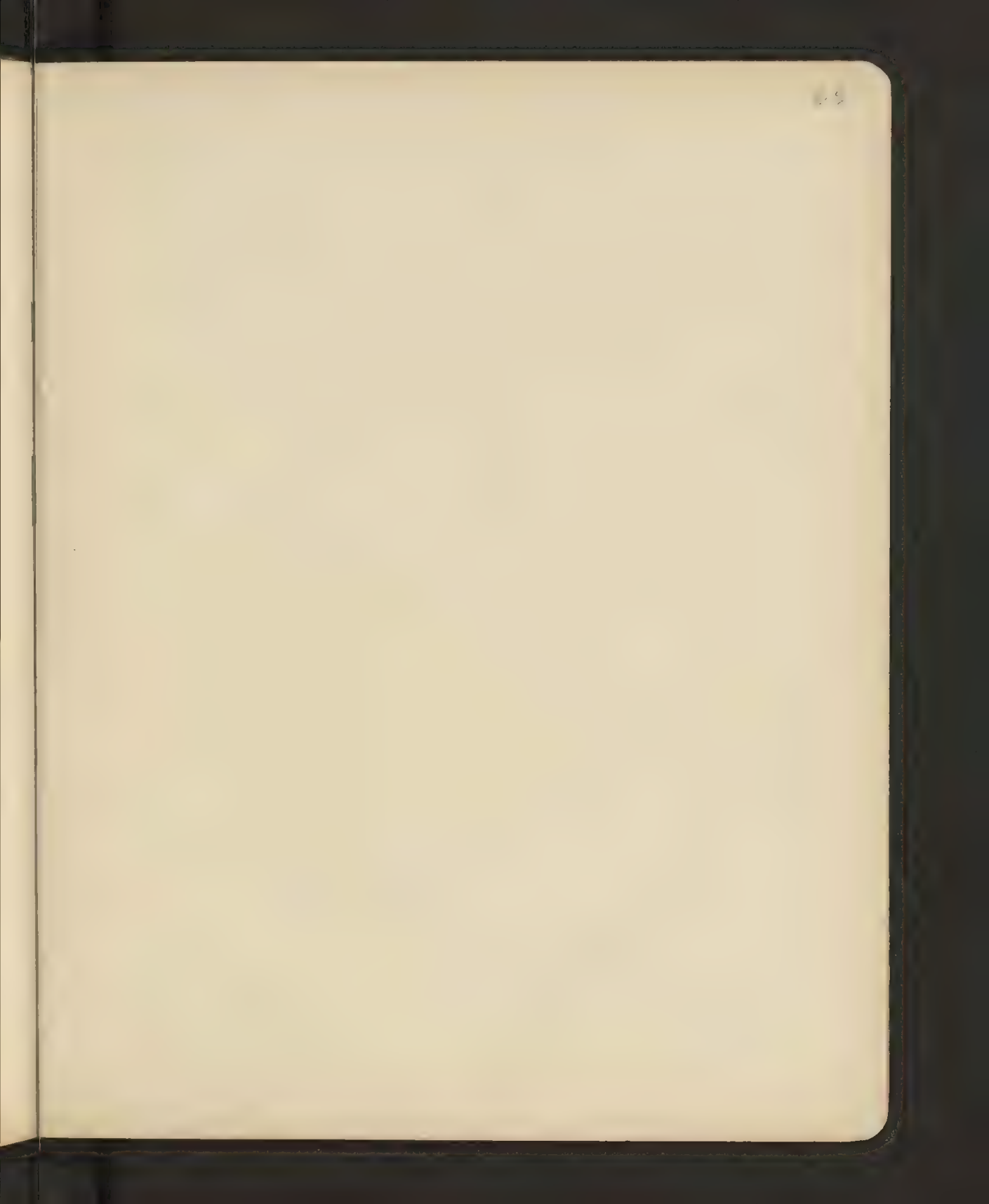


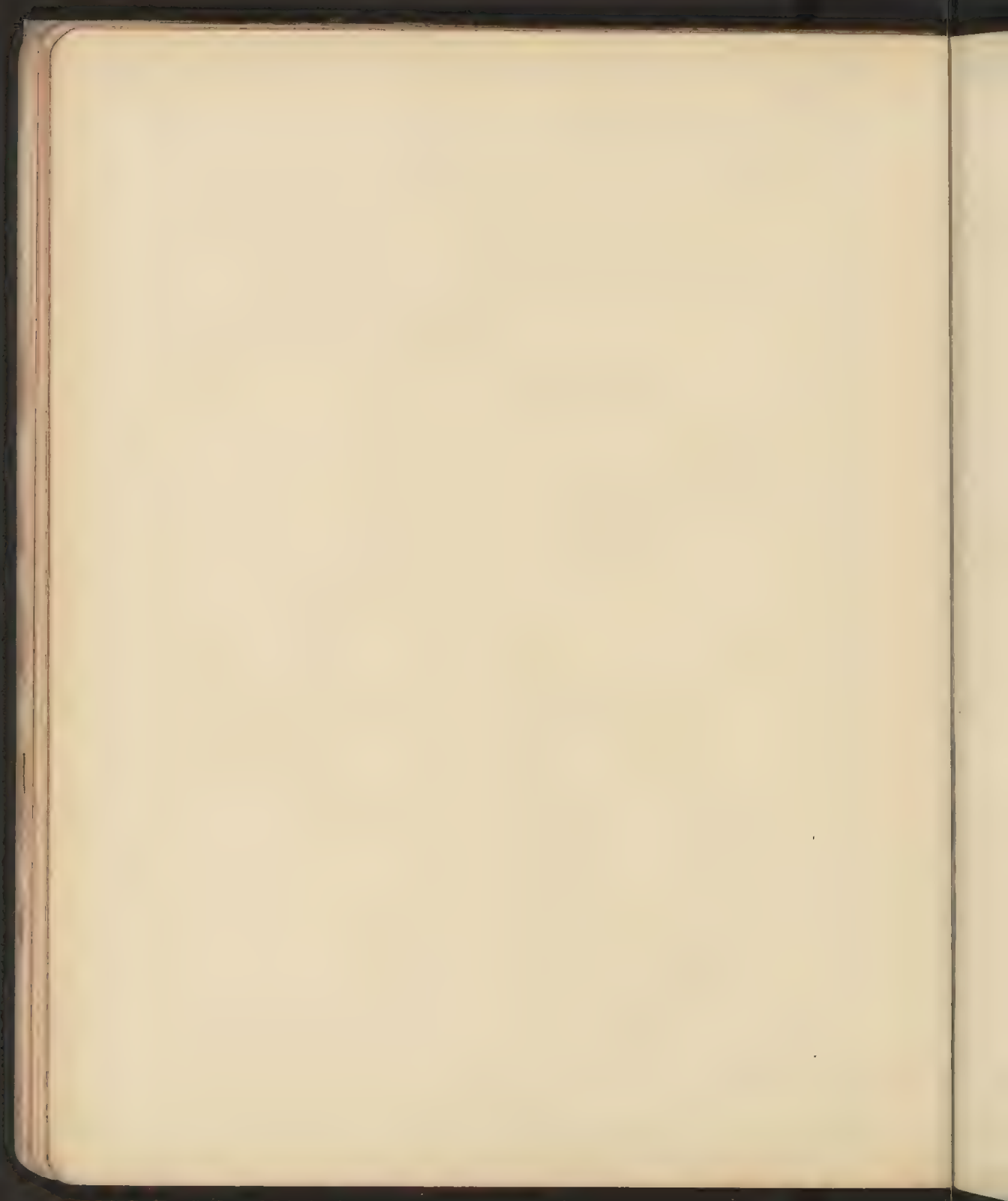


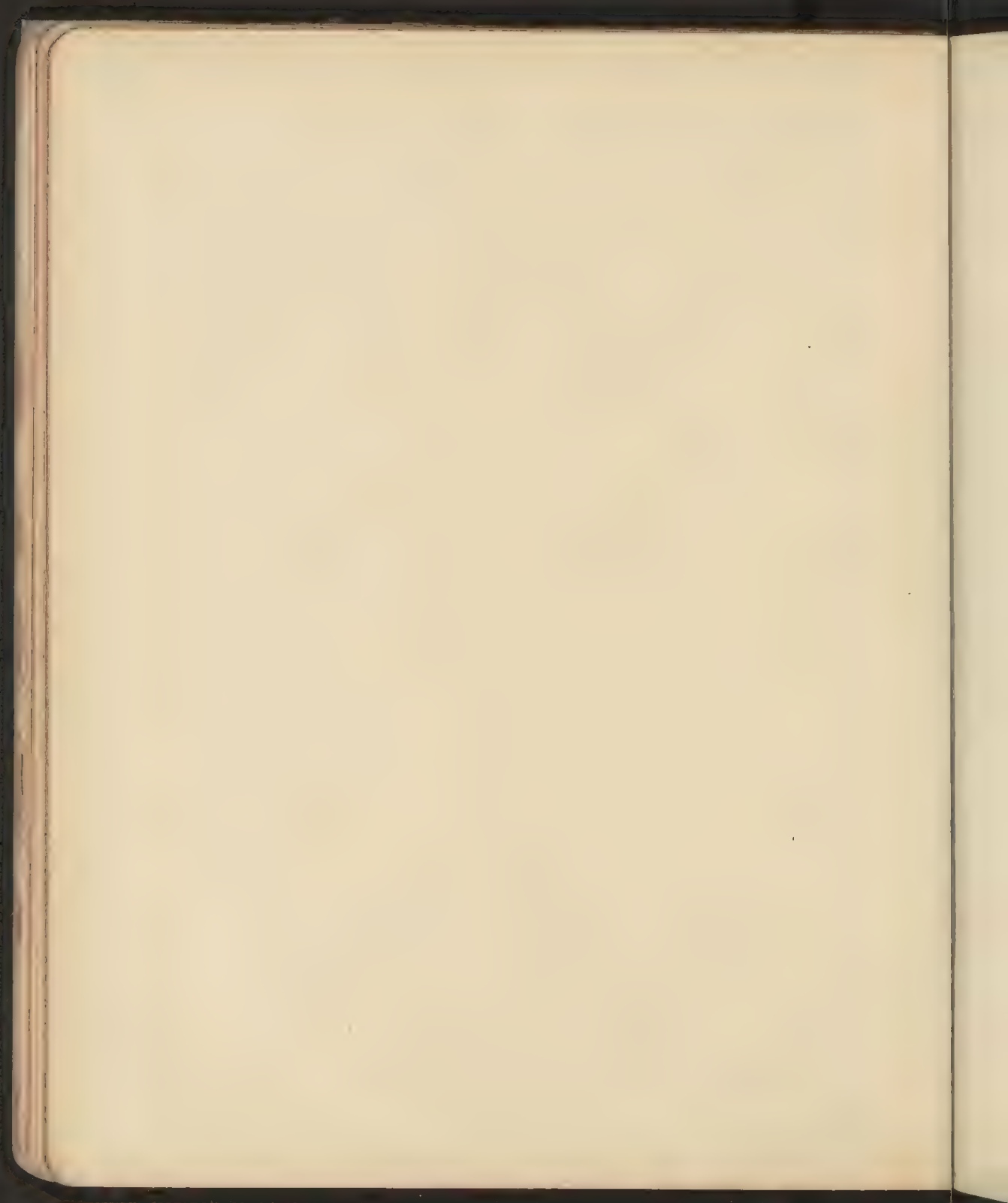


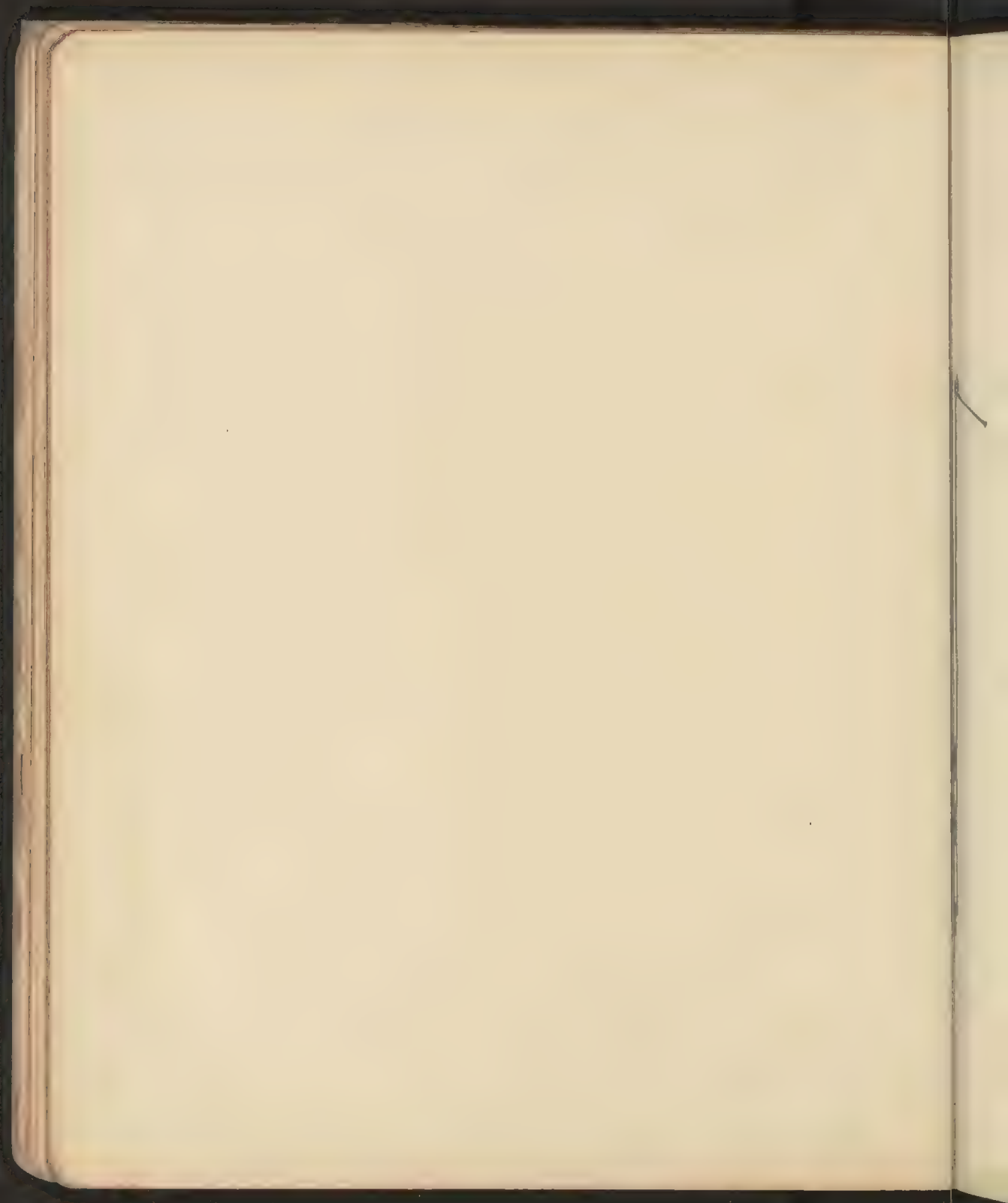




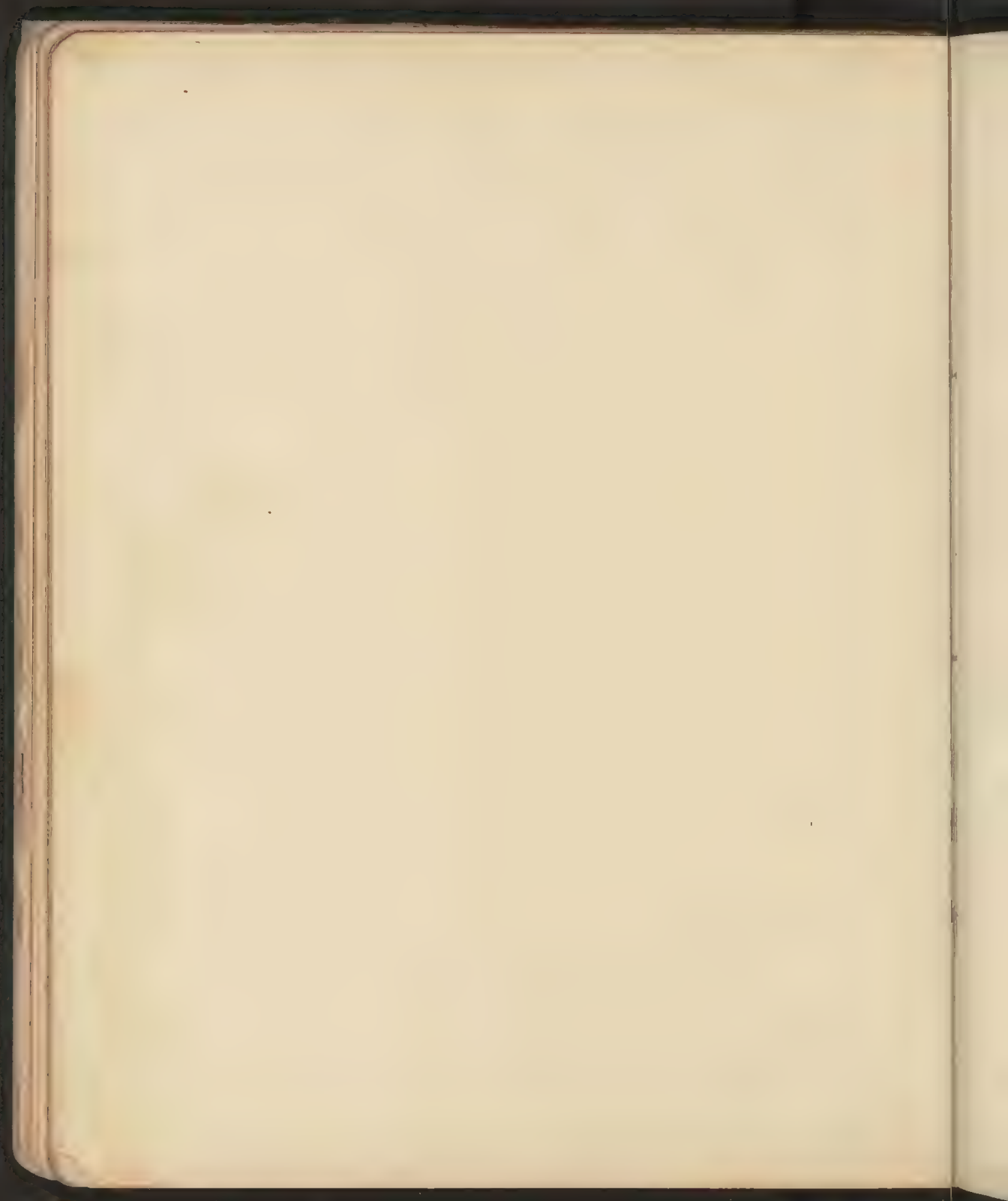


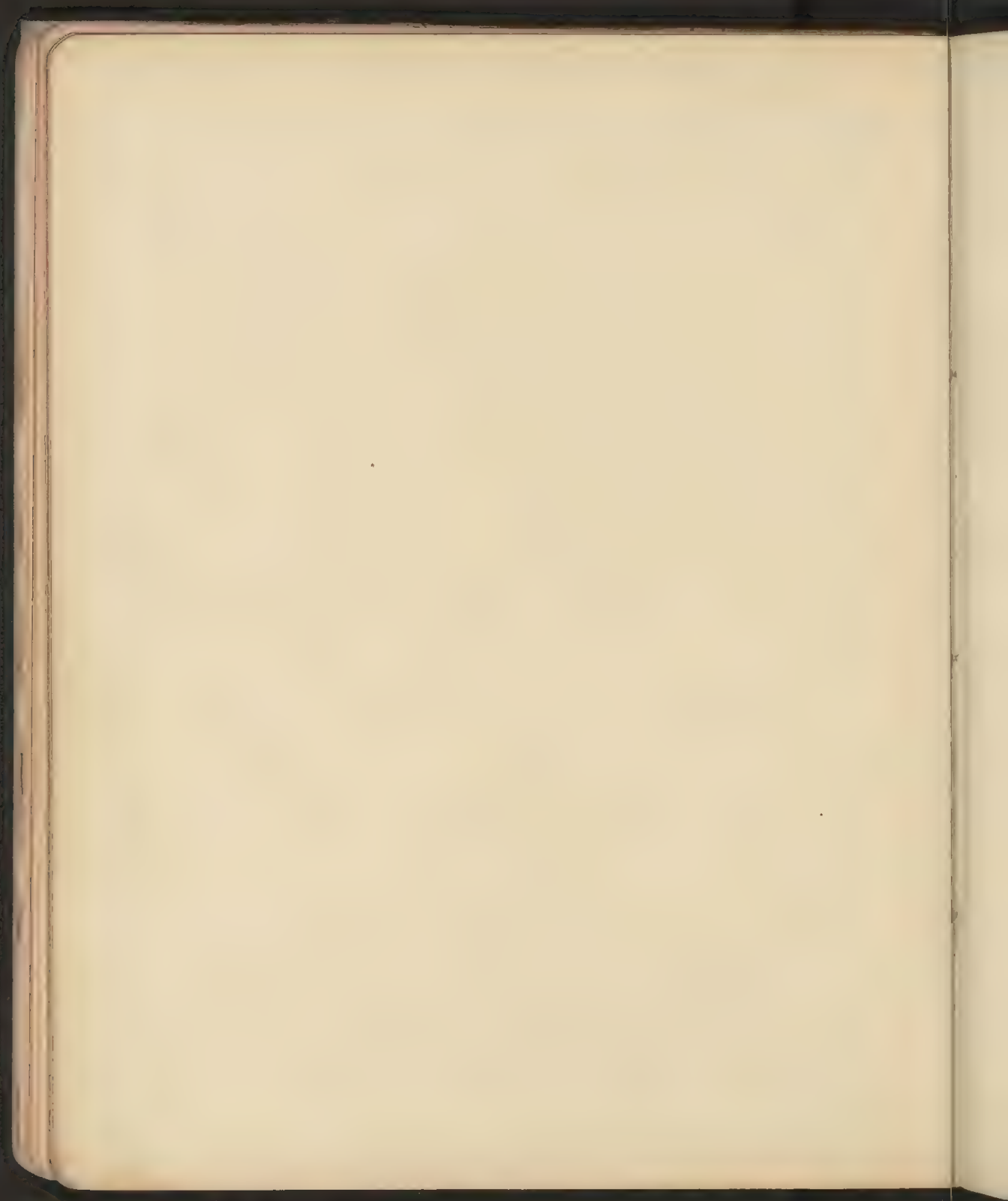


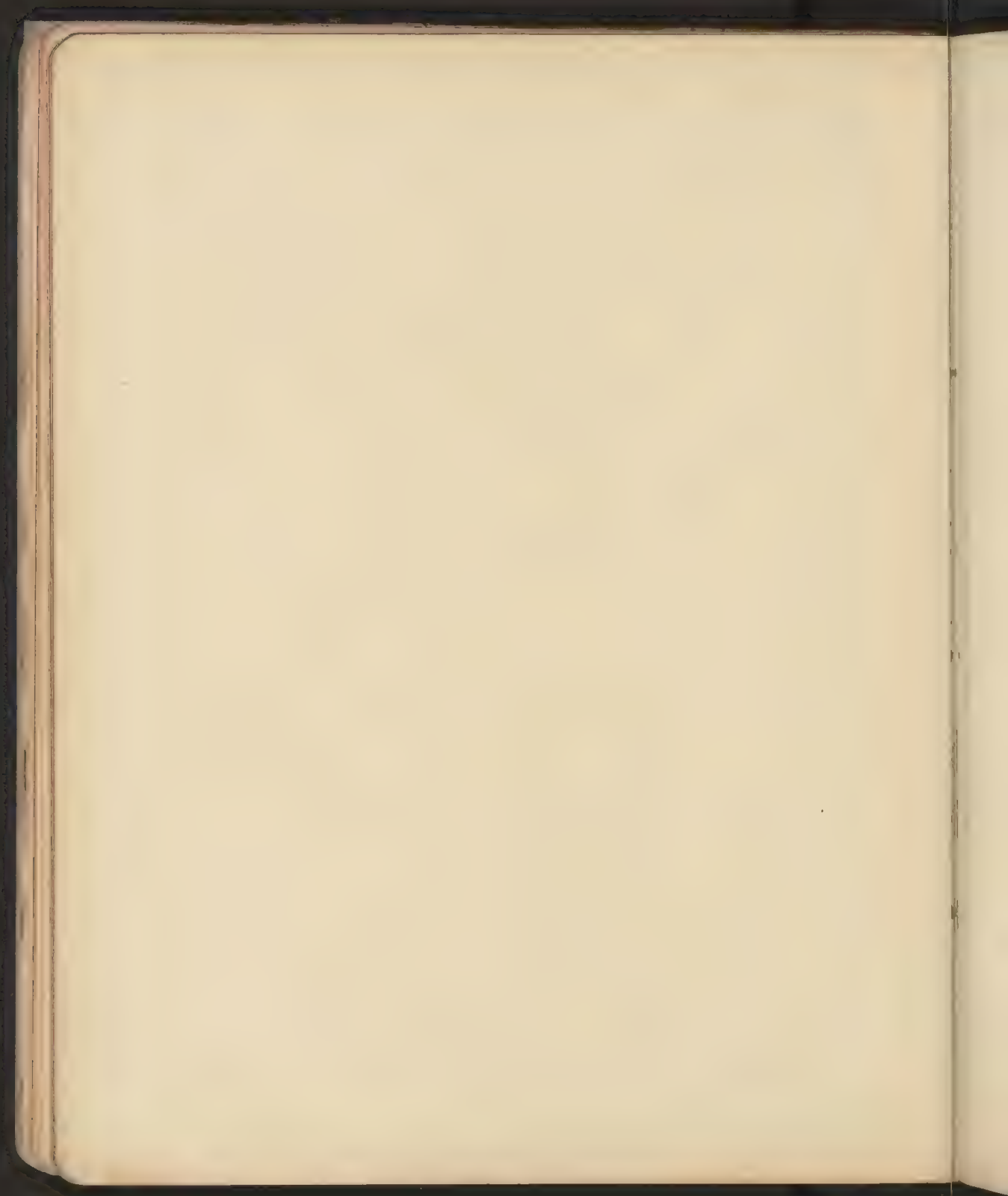


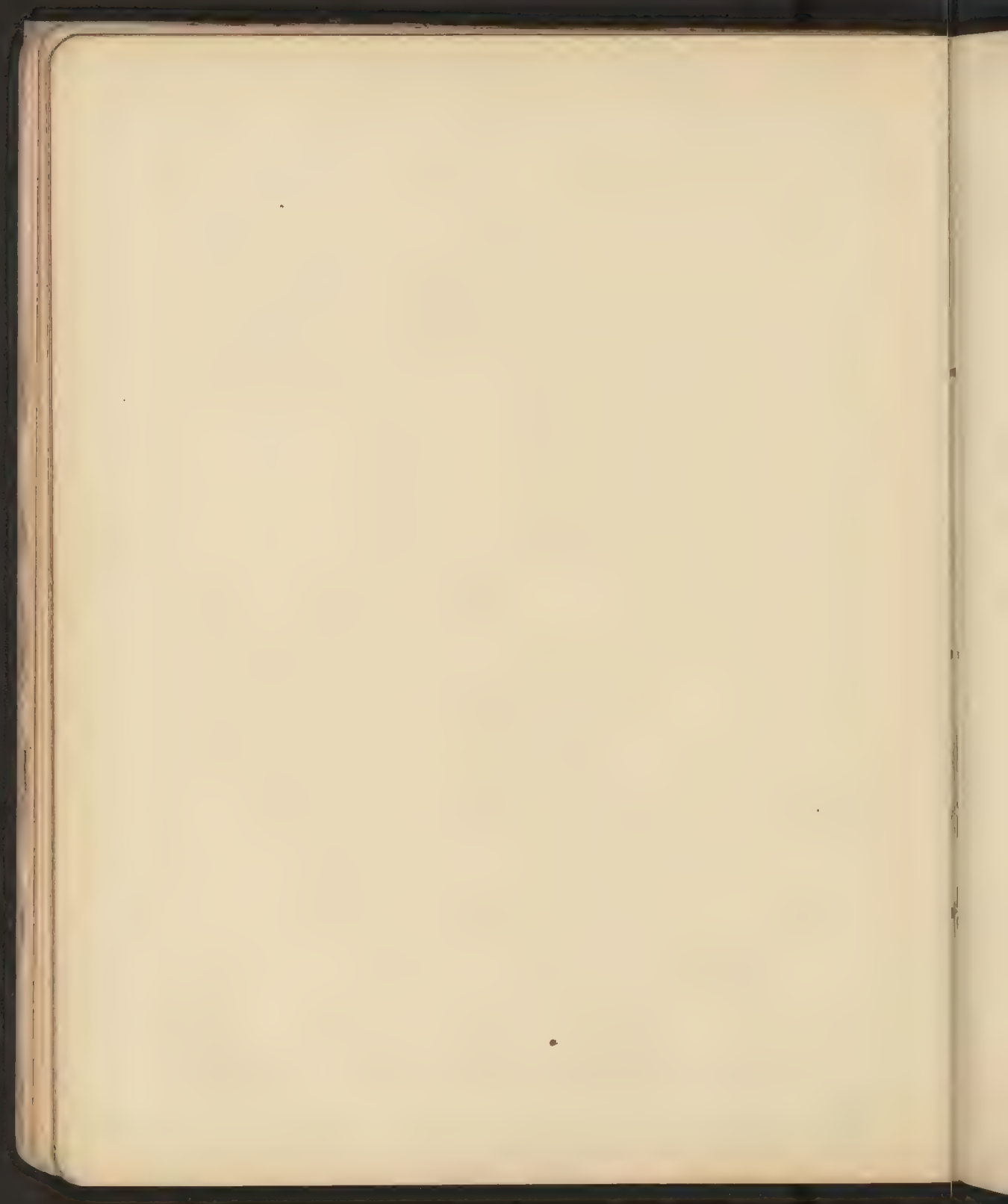


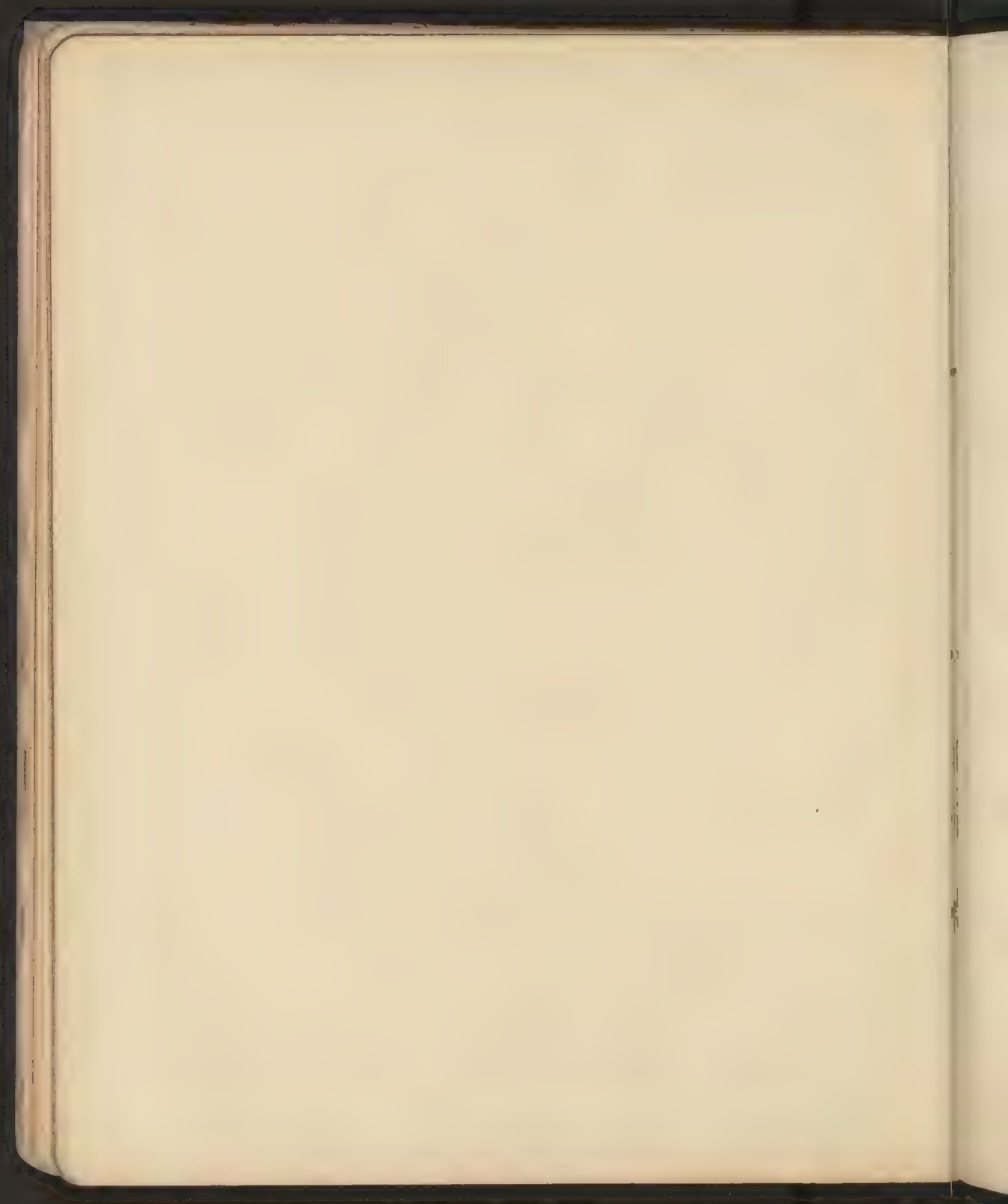
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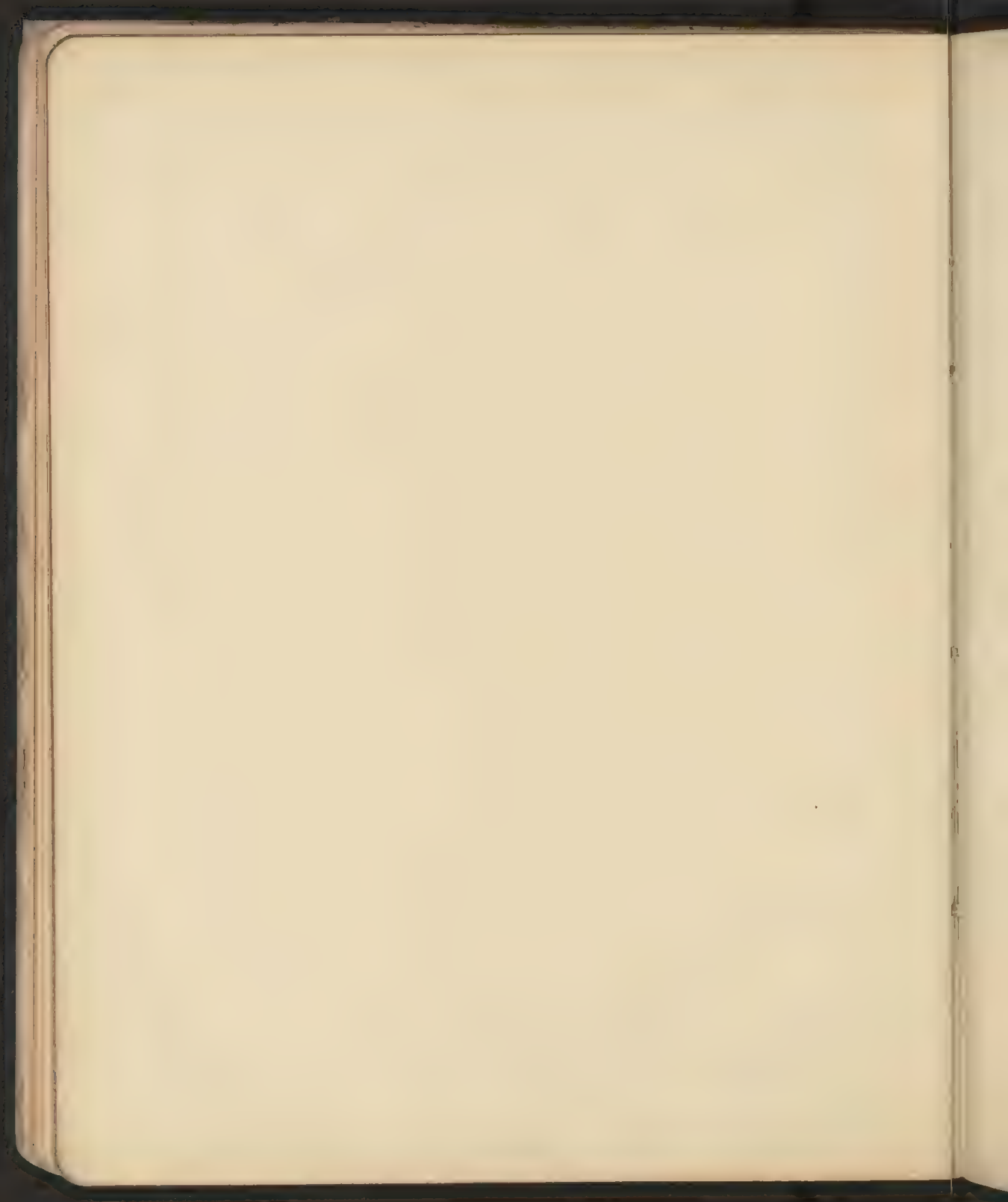


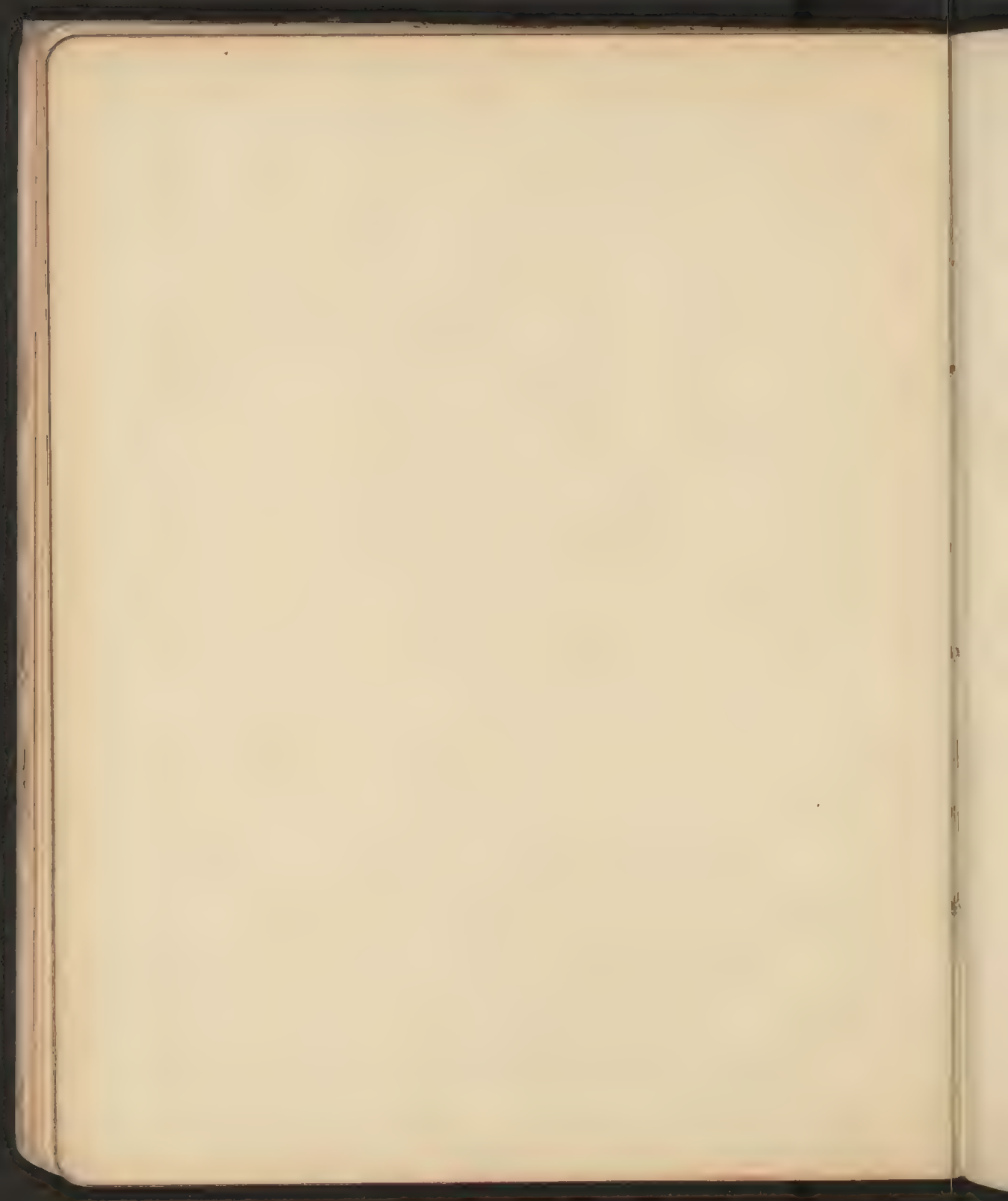












2m

Na ch

u =

u =

u =

u =

u =

u =

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u =

II 8 p. 1201
Dunkelheit:

Nach Poisson: $\frac{\partial u}{\partial t} = \frac{\partial^2 u}{\partial x^2} + \frac{1-m^2}{4x^2} u$

$$u = x^{\frac{m+1}{2}} \int_{-\infty}^{+\infty} \int_0^{2\pi} \varphi(x \cos \omega + 2a\sqrt{t}) \sin^m \omega \, d\omega \, e^{-a^2} \, da + x^{\frac{1-m}{2}} \int_{-\infty}^{+\infty} \int_0^{2\pi} \varphi(x \cos \omega + 2a\sqrt{t}) \sin^m \omega \, e^{-a^2} \, da$$

$m=0$

$$u = \sqrt{x} \int_{-\infty}^{+\infty} \int_0^{2\pi} \varphi(x \cos \omega + 2a\sqrt{t}) \, d\omega \, e^{-a^2} \, da.$$

durch Grenzübergang für $t \rightarrow 0$

$$u = \sqrt{x} \int_{-\infty}^{+\infty} \int_0^{2\pi} \varphi(x \cos \omega + 2a\sqrt{t}) \log(x \sin^2 \omega) \, d\omega \, e^{-a^2} \, da$$

$x = v \sqrt{x}$ $\frac{\partial u}{\partial t} = \frac{\partial^2 u}{\partial x^2} + \frac{1}{2} \frac{\partial u}{\partial x}$

$$v = \int_{-\infty}^{+\infty} \log(x \sin^2 \omega) \, d\omega \underbrace{\varphi(x \cos \omega + 2a\sqrt{t})}_z e^{-a^2} \, da$$

$$a = \frac{z - x \cos \omega}{2\sqrt{t}}$$

$$da = \frac{dz}{2\sqrt{t}}$$

$$= \frac{2}{\sqrt{t}} \iint \log(x \sin^2 \omega) \, d\omega \, \varphi(z) e^{-\frac{(z - x \cos \omega)^2}{4t}} \, dz$$

$$NR^2nc \cdot \frac{2m}{3} = \frac{2m}{3} NR^2nc$$

$$A = \frac{8}{3} \frac{c}{\sqrt{NR^2nc}} = \frac{8}{3\sqrt{n}} \frac{1}{2} \sqrt{\frac{c}{n}}$$

$$mc^2 = \frac{4}{3} R^2 n C^2$$

$$\frac{dC}{dt} = - \frac{1}{NR^2nc} \cdot \frac{2m}{3}$$

$$\Delta = c \sqrt{\frac{2m}{\frac{4}{3} n R^2 n C^2}} = \sqrt{\frac{3c}{NR^2n}}$$

In Stelle von: $6\pi\mu R$

$$\text{Kinet: } \frac{2}{3} mc \frac{R^2 n N}{2} = \frac{2}{3} R^2 n C \sqrt{mM}$$

$$= \frac{1}{R\sqrt{n}} \sqrt{\frac{3c}{N}}$$

$$c\sqrt{m} = c\sqrt{M}$$

Dyn. Gleichung: $\frac{8}{3} (2R)^2 N \sqrt{\frac{2m}{M}}$

Voraussetz: 1) Falls Teilchen am Retall und Wanne versetzt sind

$$\frac{4}{3} n [a^3 s + (A^3 - a^3)] g = 6\pi\mu A v$$

$$v = \frac{2g}{9\mu} \frac{a^3(s-1) + A^3}{A}$$

$$\frac{\partial v}{\partial A} = - \frac{a^3}{A^2} (s-1) + 2A$$

$$\left| \frac{\partial v}{\partial A} \right|_{A=0} = 2a(3-s)$$

somit fallen Teilchen mit Wandschicht schneller als ohne Wandschicht, falls $s < 3$

also fallen Teilchen ohne Wandschicht schneller als

Teilchen mit Wandschicht, falls $s > 3$

bis hinreichend erreicht wird wo:

$$2A^3 = a^3(s-1) \quad A = a \sqrt[3]{\frac{s-1}{2}} \quad \text{z.B. für Retin } A = 2.15 a$$

~~$\frac{2}{3} g \frac{A^3}{A} = \frac{2}{3} g A^2$~~ in diesem Falle: $v = \frac{2g}{9\mu} 3A^2$

Falls ϵ in Schraffts Formel ≈ 1 anstatt 21 (Platin), wird ϵ im Verhältnis $\sqrt{21}$ größer,
womit alle Wertgrößen um $3 \cdot 10^{10}$ (nicht anwendbar auf Phosphor) 11

- 2). Falls ~~Feld~~ Orientierung in d. Feld welche darin die ~~Feld~~ Fallbewegung erleidet
(zu untersuchen durch Reversieren des Feldes)

$$\epsilon E - \frac{4\pi^2 n}{3} s g = \epsilon 6\pi \mu a v_1$$

$$\frac{4\pi^2 n}{3} s g = 6\pi \mu a v_2$$

$$\epsilon E = 6\pi \mu a (v_2 + v_1)$$

$$= \frac{18 \mu^{\frac{1}{2}} n}{F L s g} (v_2 + v_1) \sqrt{v_2}$$

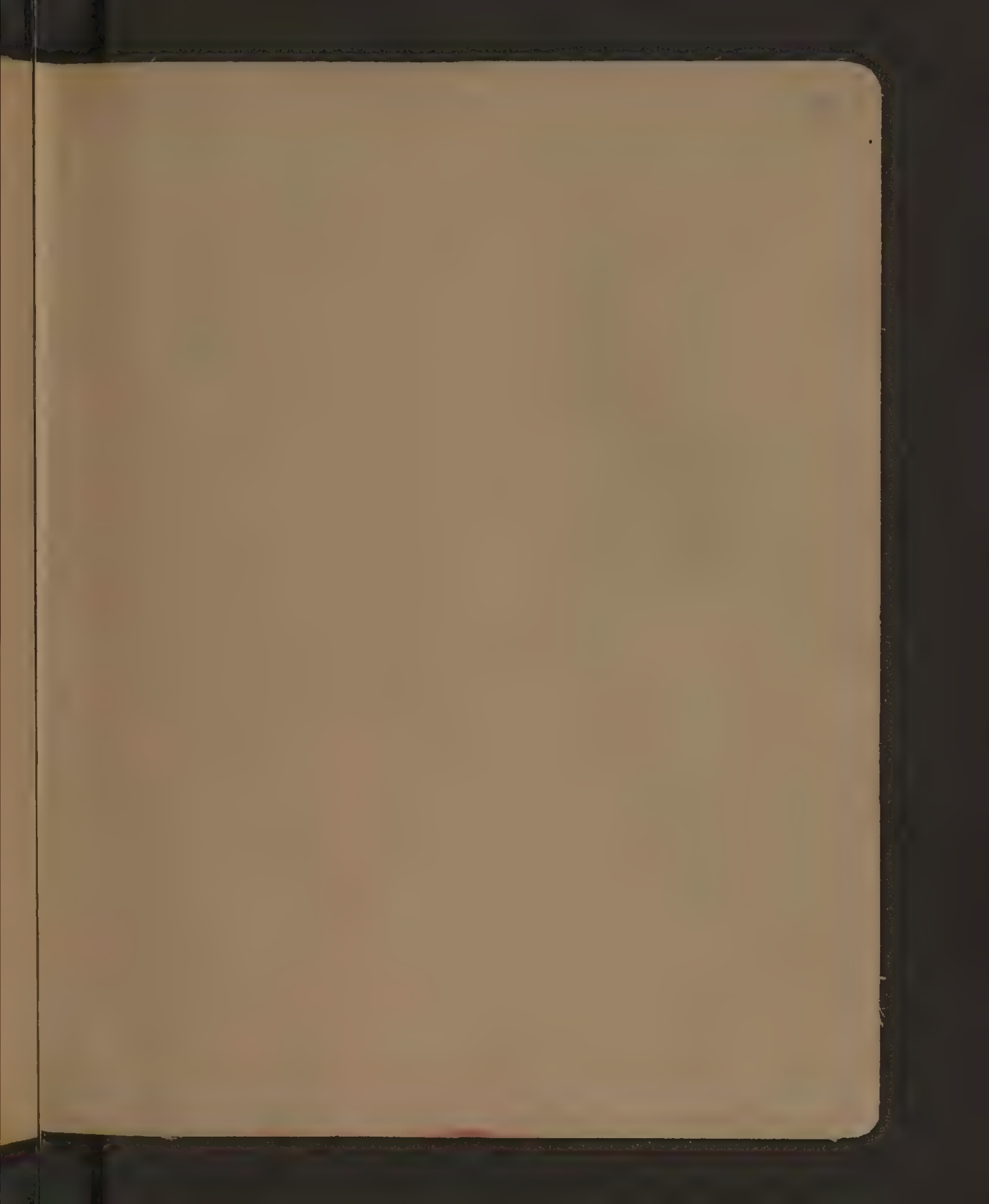
dann müsste verbleiben ϵ
noch kleiner wie als nach
Elektronen berechnen

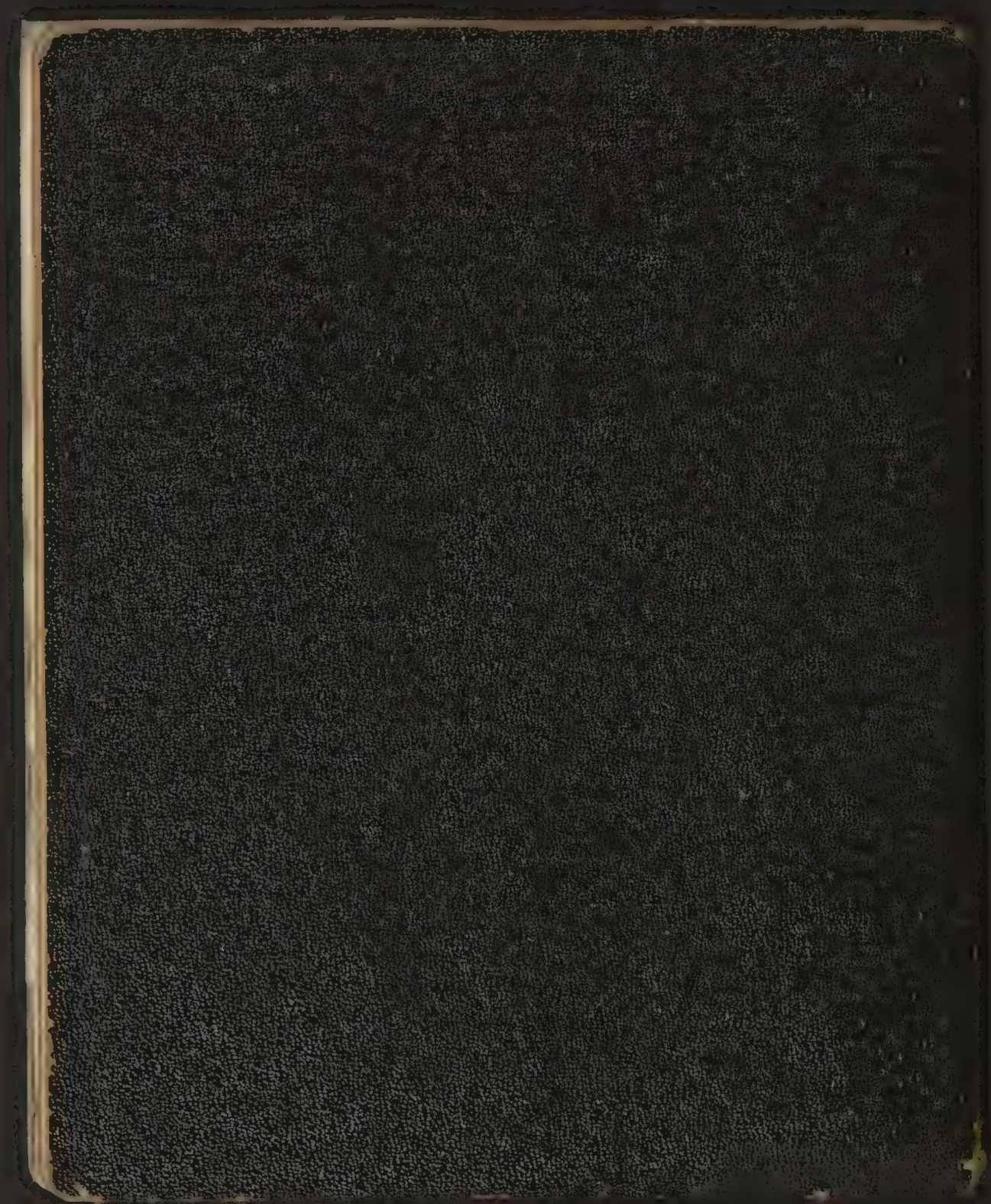
Folkha! Datoj Sept 02 13, 17 1912
V8725. 15, 777, 1913

$\frac{dC}{dt}$



11
 $\frac{dC}{dt}$





Wyjatk w wyborów % .
Wyjatk z BB, 3 bezp
Wyjaci: 12 z BB,

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Dr. ANTON

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16 manna 16-

mandaty zuo

STARS

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8

8

94

88

93

03

906

987

656

320

0.4343 . 153
 21715
2170
 67317
 31683

1903
 7612
7268
 0880
 7902
7078

41 = 24

~~177~~
~~36~~
~~386~~
~~5~~

215 = 0.01582

err = 0.2123
 1067
~~186~~
~~1148~~
 03290
 1645
165

0.05102
 2557
285
 7908.5 = 1582

5100 : 2 = 255

788 1
 679 212
671 1
 646 329
745 1
 712 255
868 1
 815 132
948 1
 889 051

8965 8319 (542
1582 7263
 7383
 8267 8102
3274 5172 316
 4993
 8722 1585
~~8721~~ ~~1585~~
 8954 4065
2650 2650
 6072

1 284
915 158
 9441
 1300
~~7100~~
 1109

9500 9411
~~9411~~ ~~9411~~
~~2100~~ ~~1100~~
 100

9385 9112
0318 7206
 9067 0318

20.7

9773 9489
6565 7076
 3208 6565

$$v_n = v_0 \frac{\left(\frac{\alpha v_0 t}{2}\right)^{n-1}}{\left[1 + \frac{\alpha v_0 t}{2}\right]^{n+1}} = \cancel{v_0 \frac{\left(\frac{\alpha v_0 t}{2}\right)^{n-1}}{\left[1 + \frac{\alpha v_0 t}{2}\right]^{n+1}}} v_0 \frac{\varepsilon^{n-1}}{[1+\varepsilon]^{n+1}}$$

$$\frac{\partial}{\partial \varepsilon}(v_n) = v_0 \left\{ \frac{(n-1) \varepsilon^{n-2}}{[1+\varepsilon]^{n+1}} - \frac{(n+1) \varepsilon^{n-1}}{[1+\varepsilon]^{n+2}} \right\}$$

$$\frac{\partial^2}{\partial \varepsilon^2}(v_n) = v_0 \left\{ \frac{(n-1)(n-2) \varepsilon^{n-3}}{[1+\varepsilon]^{n+1}} - \frac{2(n-1)(n+1) \varepsilon^{n-2}}{[1+\varepsilon]^{n+2}} + \frac{(n+1)(n+2) \varepsilon^{n-1}}{[1+\varepsilon]^{n+3}} \right\} = 0$$

$$(n-1)(n-2) - 2(n-1)(n+1) \frac{\varepsilon}{1+\varepsilon} + (n+1)(n+2) \frac{\varepsilon^2}{(1+\varepsilon)^2} = 0$$

$$\varepsilon^2 \left[(n-1)(n-2) + (n+1)(n+2) - 2(n-1)(n+1) \right] + \varepsilon \left[2(n-1)(n-2) - 2(n+1)(n+2) \right] + (n-1)(n-2) = 0$$

$$\left. \begin{array}{l} n^2 - 3n + 2 \\ n^2 + 3n + 2 \\ -2n^2 + 2 \end{array} \right\} = 6 \quad \begin{array}{l} 2(n^2 - 3n + 2) \\ -2(n^2 - 1) \end{array}$$

$$6\varepsilon^2 + 2\varepsilon(-3n+3) + (n-1)(n-2) = 0$$

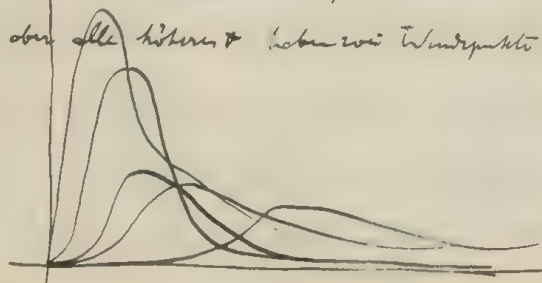
$$\varepsilon^2 - \varepsilon(n-1) = -\frac{(n-1)(n-2)}{6}$$

$$\varepsilon = \frac{n-1}{2} \pm \sqrt{\frac{(n-1)^2}{4} - \frac{(n-1)(n-2)}{6}} = \frac{n-1}{2} \pm \sqrt{\frac{n-1}{12} (3n-3-2n+4)}$$

$$= \frac{n-1}{2} \pm \sqrt{\frac{n^2-1}{12}}$$

also v_2 hat ~~keine~~ ^{einen} Wendepunkt (für $\varepsilon=1$)

aber alle höheren v_n haben zwei Wendepunkte



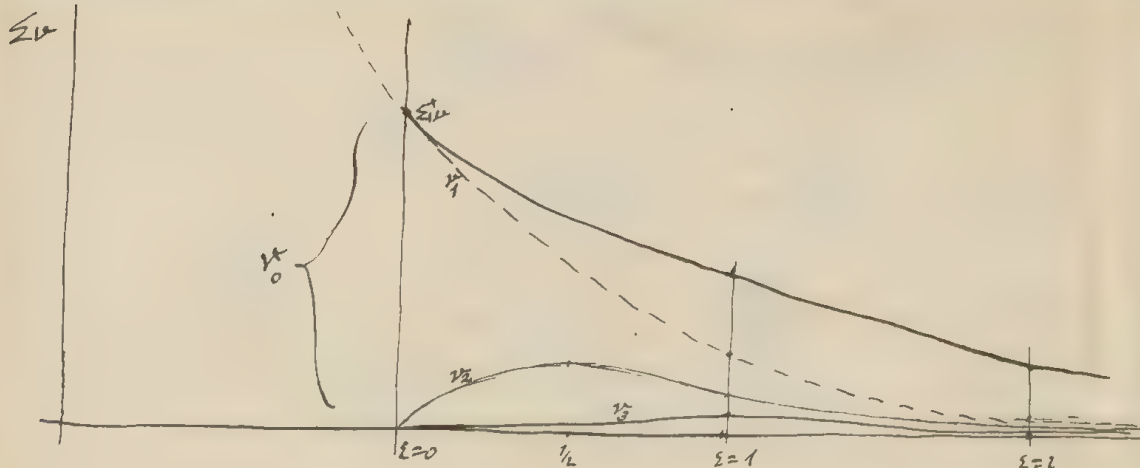
Für $n=2$:

$$\frac{\partial v_2}{\partial \varepsilon} = v_0 \left\{ \frac{1}{(1+\varepsilon)^3} - \frac{3\varepsilon}{(1+\varepsilon)^4} \right\}$$

$$\frac{\partial^2 v_2}{\partial \varepsilon^2} = v_0 \left\{ -\frac{3}{(1+\varepsilon)^4} + \frac{12\varepsilon}{(1+\varepsilon)^5} \right\} = 0$$

$$\frac{2\varepsilon}{1+\varepsilon} = +1$$

$$\varepsilon = 1$$



Voraussetz. Einfluss der Ritzgeschwindigkeit

Um jedes Teilchen bildet sich ein „Diffusionshof“ von einer Größe, welche mit Radius des Teilchens proportional ist. Sobald derselbe (für Zeiten, welche den betref. D.D. entsprechen) merklich deformiert erscheint, dürfte eine merkliche Änderung in der Konz. Zeit entstehen also

$$2Dt = R^2$$

$$R \frac{\partial v}{\partial t} \sim R$$

$$D = \frac{1}{6\pi R\eta} \frac{4\pi}{V} = 1$$

$$\frac{\partial v}{\partial t} \sim \frac{2D}{R^2} = \frac{4\pi}{N} \frac{1}{32\pi} \left(\frac{1}{R}\right)^3$$

$$\frac{8 \cdot 3 \cdot 10^7 \cdot 300}{6 \cdot 2 \cdot 10^{23}} \frac{1}{70} \frac{1}{8 \cdot 10^{-18}} = \frac{1}{2} 10^3$$

Siehe auch spätere
Berechnung!

Ritzgeschw.

also falls wir zwischen zwei Zylinderflächen mit 2mm Abstand (wie beim Comett'schen Apparat für Elektrolysebestimmung) eingeschlossen, so müsste die Lineargröße, der eine Fläche $\frac{100 \text{ cm}}{\text{sek}}$ betragen!!

Somit verschiedene Schätzung: falls innerhalb Koagulationszeit eine merkliche Änderung der mittl. Abstandes je zwei benachbarten Teilchen eintritt (da dies auf die Größe der relat. Verrückung ankommt) ? Ist dies falsch?

Curve E		$\frac{n}{n_0} = \frac{1}{(1+\varepsilon)^2}$	$\sqrt{\frac{n_0}{n}}$	ε	$\frac{\varepsilon}{t} = \lg \frac{1}{1+\varepsilon} = \lg \frac{n_0}{n}$	$\frac{\varepsilon}{t} \lg e$	$\beta = \frac{\varepsilon}{t}$
t=0	n=1.97	1	1	0	0	0	0
2	1.35	0.69	1.21	0.21	0.105	0.164	0.0820 (0.189)
5	1.19	0.60	1.29	0.29	0.058	0.219	0.0458 (0.100)
10	0.89	0.45	1.49	0.49	0.049	0.345	0.0345 (0.0796)
20	0.52	0.26	1.95	0.95	0.0475	0.539	0.0475 (0.0668)
40	0.29	0.15	2.61	1.61	0.0403	0.832	0.0403 (0.0479)

$$1 + \varepsilon = \sqrt{\frac{n_0}{n}} \quad \left| \quad \frac{\varepsilon}{t} = \frac{\alpha n_0}{t} = 4\pi D R_{11} n_0 = 4\pi R_{11} \cdot \frac{H_0}{N} \cdot \frac{1}{6\pi \mu \kappa} = \frac{2}{3} n_0 \frac{H_0}{N} \frac{1}{\mu \kappa} \right.$$

$$\varepsilon = \sqrt{\frac{n_0}{n}} - 1$$

<u>Curve F</u>		ε	$\frac{\varepsilon}{t}$	$\varepsilon \lg e$	$\frac{\varepsilon}{t} \lg e$	$\beta = \frac{\varepsilon}{t}$	
$t=0$	$n=1.97$						
3	1.56	0.12	0.040	0.26	0.087	0.0337	0.0776
20	1.02	0.39	0.0195	0.46	0.286	0.0143	0.0319
40	0.66	0.73	0.0183	0.43	0.475	0.0119	0.0274
1	0.76	0.61	0.0153	0.40	0.414	0.01035	0.0238
60	0.44	1.12	0.0187	0.58	0.651	0.01085	0.0250
80	0.49	1.005	0.0126	0.62	0.664	0.00755	0.0174

<u>Curve D.</u>		ε	$\frac{\varepsilon}{t}$			
$t=0$	$n=1.93$	ε	$\frac{\varepsilon}{t}$			
2	1.42	0.166	0.36	0.083	0.0667 0.0333,	
8	1.17	0.284	0.65	<u>0.0355</u>	} <u>0.0322</u> 1.09 0.0136	
20	0.75	0.604	1.54	<u>0.0302</u>		1.60 0.00800
30	0.52	0.927	2.71	<u>0.0309</u>		1.93 0.00643

also ist jedenfalls die Übereinstimmung
mit der Formel $\varepsilon = \frac{2}{3} n_0 \frac{H_0}{N} \frac{1}{\mu \kappa}$ sehr gut

$$\frac{R}{\lambda} = \frac{\frac{\epsilon}{\tau}}{\frac{2}{3} \frac{H_0}{N} \frac{1}{\mu} v_0}$$

$$H = 8.31 \cdot 10^7$$

$$N = 6.2 \cdot 10^{23}$$

$$\theta = 290$$

$$\frac{1}{\mu} = 100$$

$$\frac{3}{2} \cdot \frac{6.2 \cdot 10^{23} \cdot 0.01}{8.31 \cdot 10^7 \cdot 290}$$

$$\frac{9.1 \cdot 10^{21}}{8.31 \cdot 10^7 \cdot 290} = \frac{9.1}{8.31 \cdot 0.29} 10^{11}$$

$$11.9590$$

$$0.3820$$

$$11.5770$$

$$9196$$

$$9629$$

$$3820$$

$$\left\{ \begin{array}{l} \frac{\epsilon}{\tau} = 0.0456 \\ v_0 = 0.552 \cdot 10^{10} \\ \frac{R}{\lambda} = 3.12 \end{array} \right.$$

$$\begin{array}{r} 0.6590 - 2 \\ + 11.5770 \\ \hline 10.2360 \\ - 9.7419 \\ \hline 0.4941 \end{array}$$

Curve E

$$\left\{ \begin{array}{l} \frac{\epsilon}{\tau} = 0.0188 \\ v_0 = 0.27 \cdot 10^{10} \\ \frac{R}{\lambda} = 2.63 \end{array} \right.$$

$$\begin{array}{r} 0.2742 - 2 \\ + 11.5770 \\ \hline 11.8512 \\ - 9.4314 \\ \hline 0.4198 \end{array}$$

Curve F

$$\left\{ \begin{array}{l} \frac{\epsilon}{\tau} = 0.0322 \\ v_0 = 0.80 \cdot 10^{10} \\ \frac{R}{\lambda} = 1.52 \end{array} \right.$$

$$\begin{array}{r} 0.5079 - 2 \\ + 11.5770 \\ \hline 10.0849 \\ - 9.9031 \\ \hline 0.1818 \end{array}$$

Curve G

Mögliche Fehlerquellen: Diffusions Koeff. gewählt nicht genau der Einstein Formel sondern ist kleiner

Temperatur des Tellerings

Einfluss der Schwin.; 2. Ordnung:

$$4\pi DR \left[1 + \frac{R^2}{4\pi DR} \frac{2(R^2)}{9} \frac{2(p-p_0)}{\mu} \right]$$

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$$D = \frac{H_0}{N} \frac{1}{6\pi R\mu}$$

$$\frac{R^3 g(p-p_0)}{4\pi D\mu} = \frac{R^3 \pi g(p-p_0)}{12 \cdot \frac{H_0}{N}}$$

$$= \frac{R^4 (p-p_0) 3 \cdot 10^3}{12 \cdot \frac{2 \cdot 10^{10}}{62 \cdot 10^{23}}} = R^4 \Delta p \cdot \frac{2}{3} 10^{16}$$

Kommt also bedeutend in Betracht, sobald: $R^4 \Delta p = 10^{-10}$ für $\Delta p = 20$

Umsso wie Kondensation von Wasserdampf an Nukleioöpfchen

$$\begin{aligned} R &= 5 \cdot 10^{-10} \\ R &= 5 \cdot 10^{-10} \end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned} R &= \frac{10^{-4}}{\sqrt{20}} = \frac{1}{\sqrt{20}} \cdot 10^{-4} \text{ cm} \\ &= \frac{1}{\sqrt{20}} \mu = 500 \mu \end{aligned}$$

Falls Doppelschicht nicht vorhanden wäre, dürfte sie in ein Polster wirken

so dass von den auf R stoßenden Teilchen nur ein geringer Bruchteil bleiben bleibt

(wie Ionengetriebe - also wenn wenig Elektrolyt) also wäre dann

$$\beta = \frac{H_0}{4\pi DR \mu}$$

$$\beta = 4\pi n DR \mu$$

$$v_1 = \frac{v_0}{(1+\beta t)^2}$$

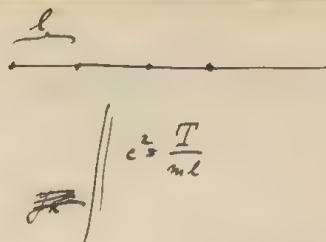
und der Bruchteil α , welcher die reflektierten Teilchen repräsentiert, wird mit abnehmender Konzentration rasch gegen 1 konvergieren

Somit könnten aber alle Bedingungen ebenso gültig bleiben. Es würde dann für verschiedene n die Zeit, wann ein gewisser Bruchteil kopiert, prop. $\frac{1}{n}$ werden - wie Päringsfunde hat, und die Zeit ist die genau für verschiedene α Werte (infolge verschied. Elektrolyt Konzentration) war ähnlich zu machen durch Veränderung d. Zeitmaßstabes, in Übereinstimmung mit Freundlich und Pärings.

$$\theta = \frac{i\pi}{2(n+1)} = \frac{\pi}{2L}$$

$$\lambda = \frac{2L}{\nu}$$

$$v = a \frac{\sin \theta}{\theta} = a \frac{\sin \frac{\pi l}{\lambda}}{\frac{\pi l}{\lambda}} = cl \frac{\sin \frac{\pi l}{\lambda}}{\frac{\pi l}{\lambda}}$$



$$y = \sum A \cos(2c \sin \theta t + \omega - 2k\theta) + \dots$$

$$= \sum A \cos(2c \sin \theta t \left[1 - \frac{kl\theta}{\pi \sin \theta}\right] + \omega)$$

$$\left[1 - \frac{1}{\nu k}\right]$$

$$T \quad 2c \sin \theta = 2\pi$$

$$T = \frac{\pi}{c \sin \theta} = \frac{\pi l}{a \sin \theta}$$

$$n = \frac{1}{T} = \frac{a \sin \theta}{\pi l}$$

$$U = v - \lambda \frac{\partial v}{\partial \lambda}$$

$$v = a \frac{\lambda}{\pi l} \sin \frac{\pi l}{\lambda}$$

$$\frac{\partial v}{\partial \lambda} = \frac{a}{\pi l} \sin \frac{\pi l}{\lambda} - \frac{a}{\lambda} \cos \frac{\pi l}{\lambda}$$

$$U = \frac{a}{\lambda} \cos \frac{\pi l}{\lambda}$$

Für kleine negative U ellen,

$$\lambda = 2l, \text{ ist: } v = \frac{2a}{\pi}$$

$$U = 0$$

in Q , R Notation:

$$\omega = \frac{v_0}{2\pi} \lambda \sin \frac{\pi a}{\lambda}$$

$$= \frac{\pi}{2}$$

$$\frac{\pi}{2} = \arcsin \frac{v}{v_0}$$

$$\cos \frac{\pi}{2} \frac{dv}{v} = \frac{dv}{v_0}$$

$$\cos \frac{\pi}{2} = \sqrt{1 - \left(\frac{v}{v_0}\right)^2}$$

$$U = \omega - \lambda \frac{\partial \omega}{\partial \lambda} = \frac{v_0 a}{2\lambda} \cos \left(\frac{\pi a}{\lambda}\right) = \frac{v_0}{4\pi} \varphi \cos \frac{\pi}{2} \quad \text{für } \frac{1}{2\pi} \arcsin \frac{v}{v_0} \cdot \sqrt{v_0^2 - v^2}$$

In jedem Stück $\frac{L}{2n}$ (der Länge) (falls genügend viele Resonanzpunkte enthalten sind) sind auch alle harmonischen

vorhanden mit der Dichtenverteilung $\frac{N L}{2n} \delta \rho$, ist jede mit Energie $\frac{2}{N} \frac{1}{\lambda} \delta \rho$

Falls man Energie dichte verschiden ist

Temperaturgefälle $\frac{\Delta T}{\Delta x}$ sind Energie transport

$$J = \int \underbrace{(E_{\alpha+\alpha x} - E_{\alpha})}_{\Delta x = a^2} \frac{U}{2} N v dv \quad \text{Anzahl} \quad \text{(indem man sich vorstellt dass die halbe Energie nach jeder Seite wandert)}$$

$$J = \int \frac{\frac{R}{N} \left(\frac{p v}{T}\right)^2}{\left[e^{\frac{p v}{T}} - 1\right]^2} \cdot e^{\frac{p v}{T}} \frac{\partial T}{\partial x} \cdot a \frac{U}{2} \frac{N_a}{2n} dp \quad k$$

Durch die Viskositätskoeffizient:

$$\kappa = \frac{N_a^2}{4n} \frac{R}{N} \int \frac{\left(\frac{p v}{T}\right)^2 \cdot e^{\frac{p v}{T}}}{\left[e^{\frac{p v}{T}} - 1\right]^2} \cdot U dp$$

Gruppieren niedrige Temperatur: $\kappa = \frac{a^2 R}{4n} \int_{v_0}^{v_0} \left(\frac{p v}{T}\right)^2 \cdot e^{-\frac{p v}{T}} \frac{1}{2n} \arcsin\left(\frac{v}{v_0}\right) \cdot dv$

$$= \frac{a^2 R}{8n^2 v_0} \int \frac{v^3}{T^2} \cdot e^{-\frac{p v}{T}} dv$$

$$\frac{p v}{T} = z$$

$$= \frac{a^2 R T^2}{8n^2 \beta v_0} \int_0^\infty z^3 e^{-z^2} dz$$

$$\kappa = \frac{a^2 R}{4n} \int \frac{1}{2n} \arcsin\left(\frac{v}{v_0}\right) \cdot dv$$

Hoch Temperatur:

$$\kappa = \frac{a^2 R}{4n} \int U dp = \frac{a^2 R}{4n} \int \frac{1}{2n} \arcsin\left(\frac{v}{v_0}\right) \cdot dv$$

$$= \frac{a^2 R}{4n} \frac{v_0}{n} \int_0^{\frac{\pi}{2}} \frac{\varphi}{2} \cos \frac{\varphi}{2} \frac{d\varphi}{2} = \frac{a^2 R v_0}{4n^2} \int_0^{\frac{\pi}{2}} \underbrace{\varphi \sin \varphi - \int \sin \varphi d\varphi}_{\varphi \cos \varphi + \sin \varphi} d\varphi$$

$$= \frac{a^2 R}{4n^2} \left(\frac{\pi}{2} - 1\right)$$

also unabhängig von Temperatur

$$3R = 6 \text{ cal.}$$

$$R = 2 \text{ cal.} = 8.4 \cdot 10^7 \text{ erg}$$

$$v_0 a = c = 3 \cdot 10^{10} \text{ cm}$$

$$= 10^8 \cdot \frac{10 \cdot 2}{10} 65 = \frac{1}{2} \cdot 10^4 \text{ (cal.)}$$

Kompensation nach Carius

Nur jene Teilchen fallen aus, welche mehr als n Anfangsteilchen vereinigt enthalten

~~Es bleibt also übrig:~~ In Lösung verbleibender Kolloid:

$$v_1 = \frac{1}{(1+z)^1} = 1 - \frac{z^1 + z^2}{(1+z)^2} \quad v_1 + 2v_2 + 3v_3 = \frac{1 + 2z + z^2 + 2z + 2z^2 + 3z^3}{(1+z)^4} = \frac{1 + 4z + 6z^2}{(1+z)^4} = 1 - \frac{z^3 + z^4}{(1+z)^4}$$

$$v_1 + 2v_2 = \frac{1 + 3z}{(1+z)^3} = 1 - \frac{z^3 + 3z^4}{(1+z)^3}$$

$$v_1 + 2v_2 + 3v_3 + 4v_4 = \frac{(1+z)^3 + 2(1+z)^2 z + 3(1+z) z^2 + 4z^3}{(1+z)^5} = \frac{1 + 5z + 10z^2 + 10z^3}{(1+z)^5}$$

$$= 1 - \frac{z^5 + 5z^6}{(1+z)^5}$$

$$\sum_{k=1}^n k v_k = 1 - \frac{z^{n+1} + (n+1)z^n}{(1+z)^{n+1}} = 1 - \frac{n z^n}{(1+z)^{n+1}} - \frac{z^n}{(1+z)^n}$$

$$\frac{\partial}{\partial z} \left[\frac{z^{n-1} (n+z)}{(1+z)^n} \right] = \frac{5z^4 + 20z^3}{(1+z)^5} - \frac{5(z^5 + 5z^4)}{(1+z)^6} = \frac{5z^4 + 20z^3 + 5z^5 + 20z^4 - 5z^5 - 25z^4}{(1+z)^6}$$

Kein Maximum Minimum wenn $z=0$

$$\frac{\partial^2}{\partial z^2} = \frac{60 z^2}{(1+z)^6} - \frac{120 z^3}{(1+z)^7} = 0$$

$$1 - \frac{2z}{1+z} = 0$$

$z=1$ Wendepunkt

~~In $z=1$ gibt es ein Maximum~~ $\frac{4}{1} = 1 - \frac{4+2}{2^{4+1}} = 1 - \frac{6}{2^5} = 1 - \frac{3}{16} = \frac{13}{16}$

Also $\frac{z}{1+z} = \frac{1}{\sqrt{2}}$

$$1 + \frac{1}{z} = \sqrt{2}$$

$$\frac{z}{1+z} = \frac{1}{\sqrt{2}-1}$$

Halbwert: $\frac{z^{n-1}}{(1+z)^{n-1}} = \frac{z+n}{z+1} = \frac{1}{2}$

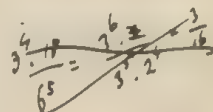
Für große z und n

$$z = 1 - \left(\frac{z}{1+z} \right)^{n+1} \left(1 + \frac{n+1}{z} \right)$$

$$= 1 - \left(1 - \frac{1}{z} \right)^{n+1} \left(1 + \frac{n+1}{z} \right) = 1 - e^{-\frac{n}{z}} \left(\frac{n}{z} + 1 \right)$$

Allg. Gleichung in $\frac{z}{n} = x$

$$z = 1 - \left(1 + \frac{1}{x} \right) e^{-\frac{1}{x}}$$



$$\frac{\partial}{\partial \varepsilon} = (n+1) \frac{\varepsilon^{n+1} + (n+1)\varepsilon^n}{(1+\varepsilon)^{n+2}} - \frac{(n+1)\varepsilon^n + n(n+1)\varepsilon^{n-1}}{(1+\varepsilon)^{n+1}} = \frac{(n+1)\varepsilon^{n+1} + (n+1)^2\varepsilon^n - (n+1)\varepsilon^n - n(n+1)\varepsilon^{n-1}}{(1+\varepsilon)^{n+2}}$$

$$= -\frac{n(n+1)\varepsilon^{n-1}}{(1+\varepsilon)^{n+2}}$$

$$\frac{\partial^2}{\partial \varepsilon^2} = \left| \frac{(n-1)\varepsilon^{n-2}}{(1+\varepsilon)^{n+2}} - \frac{n(n+1)\varepsilon^{n-1}}{(1+\varepsilon)^{n+3}} \right| = 0$$

$$n-1 - (n+1)\frac{\varepsilon}{1+\varepsilon} = 0$$

$$n-1 + \varepsilon - \varepsilon - \varepsilon^2 - 2\varepsilon^2 = 0$$

$$3\varepsilon = n-1$$

$$\text{Wendepunkt: } \underline{\underline{\varepsilon = \frac{n-1}{3}}}$$

$$\sum_{k=0}^n \dots = 1 - \frac{(n-1)^{n+1} + 3(n+1)(n-1)^n}{(n+2)^{n+1}}$$

$$= 1 - \frac{(n-1)^{n+1}}{(n+2)^{n+1}} \underbrace{\left[1 + \frac{3(n+1)}{n-1} \right]}_{\frac{4n+2}{n-1}} = 1 - \frac{(n-1)^n (4n+2)}{(n+2)^{n+1}}$$

$$\left(\frac{n-1}{n+2} \right)^n \frac{4n+2}{n+2} \neq 4 \left(\frac{n-1}{n+2} \right)^n$$

$$= 4 \left(\frac{1 - \frac{1}{n}}{1 + \frac{2}{n}} \right)^n = 4 \left(1 - \frac{3}{n} \right)^n = 4e^{-3}$$

$$\sum_{k=0}^n = 1 - \frac{4}{e^3} = 1 - \frac{1}{\frac{e^3}{4}} = 1 - \frac{1}{5.4}$$

$$\frac{\partial \varepsilon}{\partial x} = (1+\varepsilon) \frac{e^{-\frac{1}{x}}}{x^2} + \frac{1}{x^2} e^{-\frac{1}{x}} = e^{-\frac{1}{x}} \left[\frac{1}{x} + \frac{1}{x^2} \right] = -\frac{e^{-\frac{1}{x}}}{x^3}$$

$$\frac{\partial^2 \varepsilon}{\partial x^2} = -\frac{e^{-\frac{1}{x}}}{x^3} + \frac{3e^{-\frac{1}{x}}}{x^4} = 0$$

$$x = \frac{1}{3}$$

d.h. $\varepsilon = \frac{1}{3}$ (Wendepunkt)

$$\frac{\partial \varepsilon}{\partial x} = -\frac{n(n+1)(n-1)^{n-1}}{(n+2)^{n+2}} \cdot 3^3$$

$$= -3^3 \cdot \frac{n(n+1)}{(n+2)^3} \left(\frac{n-1}{n+2} \right)^{n-1}$$

(K) 2. Aufl. des ... ist der Vorgang anders als ... Für $\varepsilon = n-1$:

da die erste Ableitung hier an

$$\varepsilon = 1 - \frac{(n-1)^{n+1} + (n+1)(n-1)^n}{n^{n+1}} = \frac{n^{n+1} - (n-1)^{n+1} - (n+1)(n-1)^n}{n^{n+1}}$$

$$= 1 - \left(\frac{n-1}{n} \right)^{n+1} \left[1 + \frac{n+1}{n-1} \right] = 1 - \left(\frac{n-1}{n} \right)^{n+1} \frac{2n}{n-1} = 1 - 2 \left(\frac{n-1}{n} \right)^n$$

$$= 1 - 2 \left(1 - \frac{1}{n} \right)^n = 1 - 2e^{-1}$$

$$= 1 - \frac{2}{e} = \frac{0.8}{2.8} \approx \frac{1}{3.5}$$

$$\left(\frac{\partial \varepsilon}{\partial x} \right)_{x=0} = -e^{-3} \cdot 3 = -\left(\frac{3}{e} \right) = -1.34$$

$$\frac{47}{41}$$

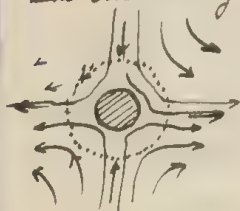
$$\frac{43}{43}$$

$$\frac{0.428}{1.284}$$

$$\left(\frac{\partial \varepsilon}{\partial x} \right)_{x=0} = -e^{-1} = -\frac{1}{2.8}$$

Einfluss der Bewegung d. Mediums auf Koagulation

Lässt sich in Einstein's Weise darstellen, so dass nach Weg d. Translation & Rotation eine Dehnung und Pressung übrig bleibt.



Es wird zunächst dadurch die ganze Diffusionsstrom vermehrt, vor allem aber dadurch, dass die Mittelpunkte welche in die R. Hüllen eintreten alle haften bleiben müssen. [Das ist allerdings unvollständig; die Stöße der Strömungslinien oder bei zusammenstoßenden Teilchen ein- und ausströmen.]

Anstatt dessen auch primitiv derichte Überlegung:

Streckenordnung d. Anzahl der pro Zeit in einer Kugel stehenden Teilchen:

$$2 \left(\frac{\partial n}{\partial z} \right) dz dy n = 2n \left(\frac{\partial n}{\partial z} \right) 2 \int_0^{\frac{R}{2}} r^2 dr d\varphi$$

$$= \frac{4}{3} n \left(\frac{\partial n}{\partial z} \right) (R^3 - r^3)$$

Also ist relative Wirk d. Bewegung einflusslos:

$$10^{-6} \approx 10^{-6}$$

$$\frac{\frac{4}{3} n \left(\frac{\partial n}{\partial z} \right) (R^3 - r^3)}{8 \pi n D R n} \neq \frac{1}{8 \pi} \left(\frac{\partial n}{\partial z} \right) \frac{R^2}{D} = \frac{1}{8 \pi} \left(\frac{\partial n}{\partial z} \right) \frac{R^2}{D}$$

Somit kann Bewegung für kleine Teilchen vollständig

$$\frac{6 \cdot 10^{23} \cdot 10^{-2} \cdot 4 \cdot 10^{-48}}{8 \cdot 10^7 \cdot 300} = 10^{-6}$$

anderer Betracht bleiben, wenn sie für große bereits sehr schwebend waren

Caro E:

$$D = \frac{40}{N} \frac{1}{6 \pi \mu r} = \frac{8 \cdot 10^7 \cdot 300}{6 \cdot 10^{23} \cdot 6 \pi \cdot 0.01 \cdot 24 \cdot 10^{-7}} = \frac{8 \cdot 10^9}{12 \cdot \pi \cdot 24 \cdot 10^{-14}} = 10^{-7}$$

$$\text{für } r = 2.4 \cdot 10^{-6} = 24 \mu \mu$$

$$\left(\frac{\partial n}{\partial z} \right) = 6 \pi \frac{2}{R^2} = 2 \cdot \frac{10^{-6}}{(5 \cdot 10^{-6})^2} = 2 \cdot \frac{10^6}{25} = 8 \cdot 10^4 !$$

Dagegen, falls R = 2r beibehalten wird,

$$\text{wird bei } r = 1 \mu = 1000 \mu \mu$$

$$\left(\frac{\partial n}{\partial z} \right) = \frac{4 \cdot 10^4}{(40)^2} = \frac{1}{16}$$

bereits Vermehrung auf die Hälfte beschränkt

desto mehr natürlich bei wachsenden Flocken; dies erklärt bezeichnend den Einfluss des Umwachsens auf die Größe der Aggregation, welchen Deime beobachtet hat

Reversible Kolloide nach Art von Odum's Schwefel Kolloid
sind wohl in der Art zu behandeln wie Ostwald am II p. 213



Aggregat aus n Teilchen:



hat die kleinste Oberfläche, wenn möglich kugelförmig; wegen der Anziehungskräfte wird das aber durch die unerschwingliche Form nie. Ellipsoidische Abweichung berechenbar aus potentieller Energie?
Annähernde Berechnung der Oberfläche: Halbkugel hat zweifach so große Fläche wie Grundkreis
also: $0 = 8 R^2 n \quad \left(\frac{R}{n} \right)^3 = n \alpha \quad \alpha = \text{Anflosterungskoeffizient}$

M_n

Länge und Zahl der kritischen Linien (als Anziehungssysteme in einander greifen)

$$\left. \begin{aligned} \frac{1}{2} N \delta^2 n &= 0 \\ \frac{1}{2} N \delta n &= L \end{aligned} \right\} L = \frac{\frac{1}{2} n n \delta}{\frac{1}{2} n} = \frac{\delta n}{2} = \frac{L}{2}$$

Anzahl der kritischen Linien (als Anziehungssysteme in einander greifen)

$$N = \frac{L}{\delta} = \frac{L}{\delta} = \frac{L}{4 n^2}$$

$$\therefore 0 = 8 n^2 (n \alpha)^{\frac{2}{3}} \quad L = 4 n^2 (n \alpha)^{\frac{2}{3}} \quad N = 2 n (n \alpha)^{\frac{2}{3}}$$

$$\frac{1}{2} n \frac{1}{n} = \frac{1}{2} n$$

$$\begin{aligned} \frac{1}{2} n \frac{1}{n} &= V: \frac{1}{n} (0 \delta^2 e^{\frac{1}{2} n} + L \delta^2 e^{\frac{1}{2} n} + N \delta^3 e^{\frac{1}{2} n}) \\ &= V: \frac{1}{n} \cdot n^{\frac{2}{3}} \left[8 n^2 \delta^2 + 4 n^2 \delta^2 + 2 n \delta^3 \right] \alpha^{\frac{2}{3}} \end{aligned}$$

$$(n+1) \frac{1}{n+1} = \frac{1}{n} = \frac{1}{n} n^{\frac{2}{3}} = \frac{1}{n^{\frac{1}{3}}} (n-1)^{\frac{2}{3}}$$

$$n = 2$$

$$z_{n+1} = z_n = \frac{z_n}{\sqrt[n]{n}} : \frac{z_{n-1}}{\sqrt[n-1]{n-1}}$$

$$\frac{z_n^2}{\sqrt[n]{n}} = \frac{z_{n+1} z_{n-1}}{\sqrt[n-1]{n-1}}$$

$$\frac{z_{n-1}^2}{\sqrt[n-1]{n-1}} = \frac{z_n z_{n-2}}{\sqrt[n-2]{n-2}}$$

$$\frac{z_{n-2}^2}{\sqrt[n-2]{n-2}} = \frac{z_{n-1} z_{n-3}}{\sqrt[n-3]{n-3}}$$

$$\frac{z_1^2}{\sqrt[3]{2}} = \frac{z_3 z_1}{\sqrt[3]{1}}$$

$$\frac{z^2}{\sqrt[n]{n}} = \frac{z^2 - \delta z^2}{\sqrt[n-1]{n-1}}$$

$$\left(\frac{dz}{z}\right)^2 = \frac{1}{n} - \sqrt[n-1]{\frac{n-1}{n}} = 1 - \left(1 - \frac{1}{n}\right)^{1/3} = \frac{1}{3n}$$

$$\frac{dz}{z} = \sqrt{\frac{1}{3n}}$$

$$z = \frac{1}{\sqrt[3]{3}}$$

$$\frac{z_n z_{n+1}}{\sqrt[n]{n}} = \frac{z_{n+1} z_1}{\sqrt[n]{n}}$$

$$z_{n+1} = \frac{z_n z_1}{\sqrt[n]{n}}$$

$$n! = \left(\frac{n}{e}\right)^n \sqrt[n]{n}$$

$$r_{n+1} = r_n \frac{r_n^2}{\sqrt[n+1]{n+1}} \left[\delta n^2 \delta^2 + 4n2(\delta^2)^2 + 2n(\delta^2)^3 \right] \alpha^{2/3} \neq r_n \frac{r_n^2}{\sqrt[n]{n}} \frac{A}{\sqrt[n]{n}}$$

$$r_n = \left(\frac{r_n}{\sqrt[n]{n}}\right)^n \frac{A^2}{\sqrt[n]{n!}} \neq \left(\frac{r_n}{\sqrt[n]{n}}\right)^n \frac{A^n}{\left(\frac{n}{e}\right)^{n/3}} = \left[\frac{r_n}{\sqrt[n]{n}} A \left(\frac{e}{n}\right)^{1/3}\right]^n$$

Maximum $\frac{r_n}{\sqrt[n]{n}} A \left(\frac{e}{n}\right)^{1/3} = 1$
 für $n = \left[\frac{r_n}{\sqrt[n]{n}} A\right]^3 e$

also bei gegebenem $\frac{r_n}{\sqrt[n]{n}}$ werden desto größere n auftreten, je größer A , also je niedriger T

$$A = \frac{1}{\sqrt[n]{n}} \frac{A^2}{\sqrt[n]{n!}} = \delta n^2 \delta^2 \left[1 + \frac{\delta^2}{2n} + \left(\frac{\delta^2}{2n}\right)^2 \right]$$

Da n nur auftritt, wenn die Dichte n interpretiert, soll N bezeichnet werden

$$\text{also } N^{1/3} = \frac{r_n}{\sqrt[n]{n}} A e^{1/3} \quad \frac{N}{1+E} = N(1-E)$$

$$r_n = \left(\frac{N}{n}\right)^{1/3} = (1+E)^{1/3} = e^{\frac{NE}{3}} = e^{\frac{N-n}{3}}$$

$n^{1/3}$ ist proportional dem Kollisionsdurchmesser $2R$

$$\therefore v_n = \left(\frac{B}{R}\right)^{1/3} = \frac{v_1}{A} e^{1/3}$$

Maximum von v_n : $\frac{dv_n}{dn} = -\left[\frac{v_1}{V} A \left(\frac{e}{n}\right)^{1/3}\right] \left[2 \log \frac{v_1}{V} A + \frac{1}{3} - \frac{1}{3} \log n\right] \frac{v_1}{V} A \frac{e^{1/3}}{3 n^{4/3}} = 0$

das sieht so wie vorher aus

Maximum für $\frac{v_1}{V} A \left(\frac{e}{n}\right)^{1/3} = 1$

$$\log v_n = n \left\{ 2 \log \left[\frac{v_1}{V} A e^{1/3} \right] - \frac{1}{3} \log n \right\}$$

$$\frac{1}{v_n} \frac{dv_n}{dn} = 2 \log \left[\frac{v_1}{V} A \right] + \frac{1}{3} - \frac{1}{3} \log n - \frac{1}{3} = 0 \quad \therefore N_{\text{max}} = \left[\frac{v_1}{V} A \right]^3$$

$$n = N(1+\varepsilon)$$

$$\therefore \cancel{v_n} \quad 2 \log v_n = N(1+\varepsilon) \left\{ \frac{1}{3} \log N + \frac{1}{3} - \frac{1}{3} \log n \right\}$$

$$= \frac{N}{3} (1+\varepsilon) \left\{ 1 - \log \frac{n}{N} \right\} = \frac{N}{3} (1+\varepsilon) \left\{ 1 - \log (1+\varepsilon) \right\}$$

$$= \frac{N}{3} (1+\varepsilon) \left\{ 1 - \varepsilon + \frac{\varepsilon^2}{2} \right\} \dots$$

$$v_n = e^{\frac{N}{3} \left(1 - \frac{\varepsilon^2}{2}\right)}$$

$$= \frac{N}{3} \left(1 - \varepsilon + \frac{\varepsilon^2}{2} \right) = \frac{N}{3} \left(1 - \frac{\varepsilon^2}{2} \right)$$

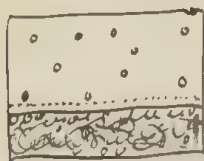
$$= e^{\frac{N}{3}} - \frac{1}{6} \left(\frac{N-N^2}{N} \right)^2$$

also im Falle großer N nicht scharfes Maximum

$$\int_{-\infty}^{\infty} v_n d\varepsilon = e^{\frac{N}{3}} \sqrt{\frac{6N}{N}}$$

Die ganze obige Behandlung ist prinzipiell unrichtig, denn bei einem Kollisions ~~Komplex~~ treten die einzelnen Schmelzteilchen als eigene Moleküle auf und es kommt dann Verknüpfung zu Doppelmolekülen etc. für nicht in Betracht, nur die allgemeine Regulation und Mischschmelz-Bildung.

Kollontsov, mit Modifizierung des Boltzmann'schen Dampfdruck-Ablesung (Satz von II 167):



Es wird in unmittelbarem Kontakt gesetzt; während dass es in des Raumes sich aufhält
: während, dass es in der Koagulations-Schicht ist =

$$W_g : W_k = V : f\delta \quad \text{falls keine Kräfte}$$

$$= V : f\delta e^{+2\psi} \quad \text{falls stat. } \psi$$

um des Abh. von Kräfte abzurechnen

Falls dass mehrere Teilchen in der Schicht aufgeführt werden, werden sie nach dem Verhältnis auf des Raumes
und auf Kräfte verteilen, also

$$W_g : W_k = \frac{1}{v_g} : \frac{1}{v_k}$$

per Vol. und Flächeninhalt

$$v_k : v_g = 1 : f\delta e^{+2\psi} = 1 :$$

$$v_g = v_k f\delta e^{+2\psi}$$

$$n_g = n_k \frac{e^{-2\psi}}{f\delta} = \frac{n_k}{f\delta} \cdot e^{-\frac{N\psi}{RT}}$$

$$n_g = \frac{n_k}{f\delta} \cdot e^{-\frac{N\psi}{H(2\gamma_0 + \epsilon)}} = \frac{n_k}{f\delta} \cdot e^{-\frac{N\psi}{H \cdot 2\gamma_0} \left[1 - \frac{\epsilon}{2\gamma_0}\right]}$$

$$= e^{-k(t - \beta)} = e^{-k(t - t_0)}$$

Falls diese Approximation nicht
ist, nimmt sie sich auch auf Kräfte
anwenden lassen!

$$\frac{n_1}{n_2} = e^{-\frac{N\psi}{H} \left(\frac{1}{T_1} - \frac{1}{T_2}\right)} = e^{-\frac{N\psi \cdot \Delta T}{H T^2}}$$

Einheit des ψ : proportional der Anzahl der Berührungspunkte, ~~der~~ der Oberfläche?

Extrem Fälle



Jedemfalls wächst ψ mit Teilchenradius; also für kleinere Teilchen viel kleineres n .

$$\ln\left(\frac{n_k}{f\delta}\right) - \frac{N\psi}{H \cdot T} = -k \cdot t_0 \quad \frac{N\psi}{H T^2} = k \quad t_0 = T - \frac{H T^2}{N\psi} \ln\left(\frac{n_k}{f\delta}\right)$$

$$= -\frac{N\psi}{H T^2} t_0$$

$$\ln\left(\frac{n_k}{f\delta}\right) = \frac{N\psi}{H T} \left(1 - \frac{t_0}{T}\right)$$

$$\ln\left(\frac{n_k}{f\delta}\right) = -\ln(f\delta) - \frac{N\psi}{H T} \quad f\delta = \frac{n_k}{n_g} \cdot e^{-\frac{N\psi}{RT}} = \frac{n_k}{n_g} \cdot e^{\frac{N\psi}{RT}}$$

~~Demnach~~ Demnach wäre $f\delta \neq e^{-300} = 10^{-130}!!$

Am besten genau nach Boltzmann:

Arbeit φ um ein Teilchen am Koagulum heraus in Gasraum zu schaffen

Dann ist Gesamtarbeitsarbeit von n_k Teilchen = $\frac{n_k \varphi}{2}$

Sodann folgt in genau analoger Weise:

$$v_g - 2b + \frac{17}{16} \frac{b}{v_g} = \left[v_k - 2b + \frac{17}{16} \frac{b}{v_k} \right] e^{2h\varphi}$$

also falls

$$v_g = K e^{2h\varphi}$$

$$= K e^{\frac{N}{H\Gamma} \varphi}$$

$$n_g = a e^{-\frac{N}{H\Gamma} \varphi} \neq n_k e^{-\frac{N}{H\Gamma} \varphi}$$

Nicht wahr, denn im Koagulum-Raum sind nicht alle Vollen teilgleiches Ansetz, das gilt nur für Vollen W. im Koagulum
umgekehrt sollte Einwirkung

Sodann, Oder:

$$\frac{n_1}{n_2} = \frac{22.23}{1.53} = e^{\frac{N\varphi \cdot 2.6}{H(2897)^2}}$$

$$\varphi = \frac{H}{N} \frac{(2897)^2}{2.6} \ln \frac{22.23}{1.53}$$

$$\begin{array}{r} 3470 \\ 1847 \\ \hline 14623 \cdot 2.3 \\ 23246 \\ 3487 \\ \hline 2673 \end{array}$$

$$\varphi = \frac{6.2 \cdot 10^{23}}{8.3 \cdot 10^7}$$

$$\begin{array}{r} 9248 \\ 4265 \\ \hline 9191 \\ 2704 \\ \hline 2074 \\ 0630 \end{array}$$

$$\frac{8.3 \cdot 10^7}{6.2 \cdot 10^{23}} \frac{(290)^2}{2.6} 2.67 =$$

$$\begin{array}{r} 7929 \\ 4150 \\ \hline 2079 \end{array}$$

$$\varphi = 1.16 \cdot 10^{-11}$$

Kapillarkraft bei Oberflächenbestimmung $80. d_{\text{H}_2} = 1.70^{-11}$

$$\frac{N\varphi}{H\Gamma} = \frac{290}{2.6} 2.67 = +300$$

$$d = \sqrt{\frac{10^{-11}}{2.60}} = \sqrt{4 \cdot 10^{-12}} = 2 \cdot 10^{-6} = 2 \mu\mu$$

Falls einfach Chapman's Theorem angewandt

$$\text{Vollständige Verteilung von } r = T \frac{dp}{dT} \frac{v}{j}$$

$$\lambda p = \frac{c^2}{3} = \frac{RT}{mN}$$

$$p = \frac{n m c^2}{3}$$

$$= e^{k(t-t_0)} \cdot \frac{m c^2}{3}$$

$$\frac{1}{p} \frac{dp}{dt} = k + \frac{1}{T}$$

$$\log p = k(t-t_0) + \log \frac{m c^2}{3}$$

$$r = T p \frac{v}{j} = T \frac{n m c^2}{3} \frac{v}{j} k = \frac{T c^2}{3} k$$

Nach unserer kinetischen Ableitung von Chapman:

$$\frac{N \gamma}{H T^2} = k$$

$$r = \frac{\gamma}{m} = \frac{k}{m} \frac{H T^2}{N}$$

$$= \frac{H T^2}{m N} k$$

(stimmt)

$$m = \left[\frac{0.265 \mu}{6} \right]^3 \cdot 2 = \frac{(0.265)^3 \mu^3}{3} \cdot 10^{-12} = \frac{2.8 \cdot 2}{3} \cdot (2.6 \cdot 27) \cdot 10^{-15} = \frac{3 \cdot 2.6 \cdot 25 \cdot 10^{-15}}{2.8 \cdot 27}$$

$$= 2 \cdot 10^{-14}$$

$$\therefore r = \frac{1 \cdot 10^{-11}}{2 \cdot 10^{-14}} = 500 \left(\frac{\text{Er}}{\text{gr}} \right)$$

Nun wäre aber die bloße Schwerkraft erbit bei Drehung eines 1gr. um 1cm. $A = \frac{p g_0}{2}$
Schwerkraft in Wärm $\neq 500$

Andererseits bei Auflösung von LiCl ist die spezif. Wärme

und war pro 1gr LiCl : 0.0278 gr Kal ³⁵⁵

also ist die Wärmemenge: $\frac{0.0278}{58.5} \cdot 1.3 \text{ (gr)} \text{ gelöst und verbraucht werden.}$

$$= \frac{2.78 \cdot 1.3}{0.585} \cdot 10^4 = 6.10^4 \text{ cal} = 6.4 \cdot 2 \cdot 10^3 = 24000 \text{ Er}$$

Kapillarenarbeit bei Verdampfung:

$$\frac{(0.265)^2 \pi \cdot 10^{-8} \cdot 80}{(0.265)^3 \pi \cdot 10^{-12} \cdot 2} = \frac{3 \cdot 10^4 \cdot 80}{0.265} = 10^7 \text{ Er}$$

Kapillare röhren: (Poisson'sche) Abschätzung der Elektronenstromstärke:

Erster Näherung: $1: 1 + \left(\frac{K(\varphi_0 - \varphi_s)}{4n} \right)^2 \frac{6}{a^2 \mu}$

$$\delta = 10^{-8}$$

$$K(\varphi_0 - \varphi_s) = \frac{4}{300}$$

$$a = 2 \cdot 10^{-2}$$

$$\mu = 0.01$$

$$\frac{4 \cdot 4 \cdot 8}{9 \cdot 10^4 \cdot 9} \frac{10^{-8}}{4 \cdot 10^{-4} \cdot 10^{-2}} = 10^{-6}!$$

unmerklich

$$E = \frac{\Delta K_p}{4n} \cdot \frac{P \delta}{\mu}$$

$$M = \frac{E R^2}{\mu L} \cdot \frac{\Delta K_p}{4n} = \left(\frac{\Delta K_p}{4n} \right)^2 \frac{P \delta R^2}{\mu^2 L}$$

$$V = \frac{P R^2 n}{8 \mu L}$$

$$\frac{M}{V} = \left(\frac{\Delta K_p}{4n} \right)^2 \frac{8 \delta}{\mu R^2}$$

Im Falle gewöhnlichen ausströmenden Elektronenstroms

$$n_2 = n_0 e^{-\frac{q \varphi}{kT}} = n_0 e^{-\frac{q \varphi N_m}{HT} (1 - \frac{\delta}{f})} \quad \text{mit } \varphi_2 = 2 \cdot 10^{-14} \cdot 10^3 = 2 \cdot 10^{-11} = 2 \varphi$$

Es würde also auch φ nicht da von der gleichen Bruchzahl sein. Doch wäre n_2 ganz unmerklich.

Revision der früheren Rechnung:

$$v_n: v_f = 1: f \int_0^{\infty} e^{\frac{2\lambda}{f} \omega} d\omega = 1: f \int_0^{\infty} e^{\frac{N}{HT} \chi \omega} d\omega \quad \text{falls } \chi \text{ konstant, wäre dies} = f \delta \cdot e^{\frac{N}{HT} \chi} \quad \text{mit } \chi = \frac{N}{HT} \chi$$

das wäre also unter Voraussetzung, dass Kraft von Änderung der ungeladenen Schichten an unversändert geht. Nach

Wahrscheinlichkeit wäre wohl andere Voraussetzung z.B. ~~falls~~ $\chi = \frac{q}{f}$ aber dann wird $\varphi = \infty$

Also zeigt sich doch, falls $\int_0^{\infty} e^{\frac{2\lambda}{f} \omega} d\omega = \int_0^{\infty} e^{\frac{2\lambda}{f} \omega} d\omega$ gültig ist, dass φ noch Temperaturfunktion sein wird

Wegloten Formel:

In dem ersten Stadium kugelförmigen Teilchen von wenig verschiedenen Größe vorgezeichnet

$$D_{ik} R_{ik} = (D_i + D_k) \frac{R_i + R_k}{2} \quad \text{gilt keine totale X gestrichelt werden}$$

$$\beta = 2\pi v_0 D_H R_H = 4\pi v_0 DR \quad \left\| \begin{array}{l} D_i = \frac{DR}{R_i} \\ (D_i + D_k) \frac{(R_i + R_k)}{2} = \frac{DR}{2} (R_i + R_k) \left(\frac{1}{R_i} + \frac{1}{R_k} \right) = \frac{DR}{2} \frac{(R_i + R_k)^2}{R_i R_k} \end{array} \right.$$

aber in späteren Stadium (doubelt) erfolgt auch Wegloten sehr ungleich große Teilchen
falls "sehr groß und (kleine Lagerung in) Kugelform" $\frac{1}{3n} R_n \propto \sqrt{n}$

$$D_{nn} R_{nn} = 2D_n R_n$$

$$\text{Somit wäre } = 2DR$$

aber im Fall sehr ungleicher Teilchen ist klein gegen

$$D_{ik} R_{ik} = D_i R_k = DR \sqrt[3]{\frac{k}{i}}$$

Wird also vergrößert!

Falls aber lockere Lagerung ist tot
sind nicht alle Punkte der Kugel als
ausgesprochen zu betrachten (?)

Reibungs Einfluss

$$\mu = \mu_0 (1 + \frac{5}{2} \epsilon)$$

Interpretation: alle Teilchen im selben Maße aufpoliert (1+a)

$$\sum \varphi = \omega \sum \frac{v_n^2}{1 + \alpha n} \quad \text{mit Annahme der Verteilung}$$

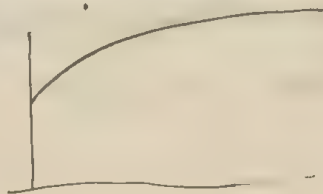
$$= \omega \left[\frac{v_1^2}{1} + \sum_{n=2}^{\infty} \frac{v_n^2}{1 + \alpha n} (1 + \alpha) \right] = \omega \frac{1}{(1 + \epsilon)^2} \left[1 + (1 + \alpha) \sum \left\{ \frac{2\epsilon}{1 + \epsilon} + 3 \left(\frac{\epsilon}{1 + \epsilon} \right)^2 + \dots \right\} \right]$$

$$\Phi = \omega \left[(1 + \alpha) - \frac{\alpha}{(1 + \epsilon)^2} \right] = \omega \left[1 + \frac{\alpha}{(1 + \epsilon)^2} (1 + \epsilon^2) \right]$$

$$\frac{\partial \Phi}{\partial \epsilon} = + \frac{2}{(1 + \epsilon)^3} \propto \alpha$$

kein Windpunkt

$$\frac{\partial^2 \Phi}{\partial \epsilon^2} = - \frac{6}{(1 + \epsilon)^4} \propto \alpha$$



Obes jedes Glied ist α -Liniert-Formel veranlagt, so kann in Vekt. bei Formeln Viren,

so φ erhält die Vekt. bildet ein stärkere Abhängigkeit

$$m. \mu = \frac{\mu_0}{1 - \frac{\epsilon}{2} \epsilon \varphi}$$

$$\frac{1}{1 - \frac{\epsilon}{2} \omega v_0} = \frac{\mu_1}{\mu_0} = \frac{\text{abw. Vekt.}}{\text{abw. Vekt.}}$$

$$\frac{1}{1 - \frac{\epsilon}{2} \omega v_0 (1 + \epsilon)} = \frac{\mu_0}{\mu_0}$$

$$\frac{\mu_1}{\mu_0} = 1 - \frac{\frac{\epsilon}{2} \omega v_0 \alpha}{1 - \frac{\epsilon}{2} \omega v_0}$$

$$\frac{\mu_1}{\mu_0} = \frac{1}{1 - \frac{\epsilon}{2} \omega v_0 [(1 + \epsilon) - \frac{\alpha}{(1 + \epsilon)^2}]}$$

$$\frac{\mu_1}{\mu_0} = 1 - \frac{\frac{\epsilon}{2} \omega v_0 \alpha \cdot \frac{\mu_1}{\mu_0}}{1 - \frac{\epsilon}{2} \omega v_0}$$

$$\frac{\epsilon}{2} \omega v_0 \alpha = \left(1 - \frac{\mu_1}{\mu_0}\right) \frac{\mu_0}{\mu_1}$$

$$= \frac{\mu_0}{\mu_1} - \frac{\mu_0}{\mu_0}$$

$$\frac{\partial}{\partial \epsilon} = + \frac{1}{\left\{ \right\}^2} \frac{\frac{\epsilon}{2} \omega \alpha}{(1 + \epsilon)^3}$$

$$\frac{\partial^2}{\partial \epsilon^2} = + \frac{2}{\left\{ \right\}^3} \frac{25 \omega^2 \alpha^2}{(1 + \epsilon)^6} - \frac{1}{\left\{ \right\}^2} \frac{15 \omega \alpha}{(1 + \epsilon)^4} = 0$$

$$\frac{10 \omega \alpha}{1 - \frac{\epsilon}{2} \omega [(1 + \epsilon) - \frac{\alpha}{(1 + \epsilon)^2}]} \left| \frac{1}{(1 + \epsilon)^2} \right| = 3 \frac{10 \omega \alpha \cdot \mu}{\mu_0} = 3(1 + \epsilon)^2$$

$$\frac{\mu}{\mu_0} = \frac{3(1 + \epsilon)^2}{10 \omega \alpha}$$

$$\epsilon = -1 + \sqrt{\frac{10}{3} \omega \alpha \frac{\mu}{\mu_0}}$$

$$m. \mu = \frac{\mu_0}{1 - \sqrt{\varphi}}$$

$$\frac{\partial \mu}{\partial \epsilon} = \frac{+1}{(1 - \sqrt{\varphi})^2} \frac{1}{\varphi^{3/2}} \frac{\partial \varphi}{\partial \epsilon}$$

$$\left. \frac{\partial \mu}{\partial \epsilon} \right|_{\epsilon=0} = \frac{5 \omega \alpha v_0}{1 - \frac{\epsilon}{2} \omega v_0} = 2 \left(1 - \frac{\mu_1}{\mu_0}\right)$$

$$\frac{\partial^2 \mu}{\partial \epsilon^2} = \frac{2}{(1 - \sqrt{\varphi})^3} \frac{1}{\varphi^{3/2}} \left(\frac{\partial \varphi}{\partial \epsilon} \right)^2 + \frac{\partial^2 \varphi}{\partial \epsilon^2} \frac{1}{\varphi^{3/2}}$$

$$\left(\frac{\mu}{\mu_0} \right) \omega = \frac{1}{1 - \frac{\epsilon}{2} \omega [1 + \epsilon] + \frac{5 \omega \alpha}{2} (1 + \epsilon)}$$

$$\frac{10 \omega \alpha}{\left[1 - \frac{5 \omega \alpha}{2} (1 + \epsilon) \right] (1 + \epsilon)^2 + \frac{5 \omega \alpha}{2}} = 3$$

$$= \frac{1}{4 \left[1 - \frac{\epsilon}{2} \omega (1 + \epsilon) \right]^{3/2}} = \frac{1}{4} \frac{\mu_0}{\mu_0}$$

$$(10 - \frac{15}{2}) \omega \alpha = 3(1 + \epsilon)^2 \left[1 - \frac{5 \omega \alpha}{2} (1 + \epsilon) \right]$$

$$\frac{\partial \left(\frac{\mu}{\mu_0} \right)}{\partial \epsilon} \omega = \frac{5 \omega \alpha \left[1 - \frac{5 \omega \alpha}{2} (1 + \epsilon) \right]}{\frac{5 \omega \alpha}{6} \cdot 16 \left[1 - \frac{\epsilon}{2} \dots \right]} = \frac{3}{8} \frac{1}{1 - \frac{5 \omega \alpha}{2} (1 + \epsilon)}$$

$$(1 + \epsilon)^2 = \frac{5 \omega \alpha v_0}{1 - \frac{5 \omega \alpha}{2} (1 + \epsilon) v_0}$$

Wenn wir meine empirische Formel verwenden:

$$\mu = \frac{\mu_0}{\left[1 - \frac{1}{2} - \frac{3}{2} \beta^{5/3}\right]^{5/2}} \quad \text{und einsetzen}$$

$$\mu_{\infty} = \mu_1 = \frac{\mu_0}{\left[1 - (w_0) - \frac{3}{2} (w_0)^{5/3}\right]^{5/2}} \quad \text{so ergibt sich bekanntes } (w_0)$$

Weiter aus $\mu_{\infty} = \frac{\mu_0}{\left[1 - (w_0)(1+\alpha) - \frac{3}{2} [(w_0)(1+\alpha)]^{5/3}\right]^{5/2}} \quad \text{folgt } \alpha$

Fällung mit K-faktor

$$\mu_0 = 49$$

$$\mu_1 = 52$$

$$\mu_{\infty} = 100.3$$

$$w_0 = \frac{3}{49} \cdot \frac{2}{5} = 0.025$$

$$1 - \beta - \frac{3}{2} \beta^{5/3} = \left(\frac{49}{100.3}\right)^{5/2}$$

$$= 0.7510$$

$$0.2440$$

$$\beta \left[1 + \frac{3}{2} \beta^{5/3}\right] = 0.2440$$

$$\beta = 0.180 \quad \left| \begin{array}{r} 2.2553 - 3 \\ 0.75173 \\ 1.5035 - 2 \end{array} \right|$$

$$\beta^{5/3} = 0.3188$$

$$\begin{array}{r} 1.597 \\ 1.4782 \cdot 1.18 \\ 1.1826 \\ \hline 2.660 \end{array}$$

$$\beta = 0.17 \quad \left| \begin{array}{r} 2.2304 - 3 \\ 0.74347 \\ 0.4869 - 1 \end{array} \right|$$

$$0.74347$$

$$0.4869 - 1$$

$$\beta^{5/3} = 0.3068$$

$$\begin{array}{r} 1.535 \\ 1.4602 \cdot 1.17 \\ 1.0221 \\ 2.482 \\ 2.440 \end{array}$$

$$\begin{array}{r} 0.170 \\ 0.1724 \\ 42 \\ \hline \beta = 0.1676 \quad 178 \quad 24 \end{array}$$

$$\begin{array}{r} 6902 \\ 12 \\ \hline 45890 - 5 \\ 0.9378 \cdot 2 - 1 \\ 0.8756 - 1 \end{array}$$

$$\begin{array}{r} 6902 \\ 7160 \\ \hline 48 \\ 52 \\ 49742 - 5 \\ 0.9948 \\ 0.9896 \\ 0.9766 \\ 0.0234 \end{array}$$

$$\begin{array}{r} \beta = 0.02 \\ 1.3010 - 3 \\ 0.4337 - 1 \\ 0.8674 - 1 \\ 0.0737 \\ 368 \\ 1.1105 \cdot 2 \\ \hline 0.0222 \end{array}$$

$$\begin{array}{r} \beta = 0.022 \\ 1.3424 - 3 \\ 0.4475 - 1 \\ 0.8950 - 2 \\ 0.0705 \\ 392 \\ 1.1177 \\ \hline 2.235 \\ 2.235 \end{array}$$

$$\beta = 0.02184$$

$$\begin{array}{r} 0.02759 \\ 19 \\ 239 \cdot 2 \\ \hline 38 \\ 4 \\ \hline 38 \\ 4 \\ \hline 12 \\ 16 \end{array}$$

$$\begin{array}{r} 1638 \\ 3807 \\ 3771 \end{array}$$

$$\omega_k = 0.02184$$

$$\alpha = \frac{0.1458}{0.02184} \neq 7$$

$$\omega_k(1+\alpha) = 0.1676$$

218

$$\omega_k \alpha = 0.1458$$

$$\Phi = 0.1 \quad -\frac{1}{2} = -1.6667$$

$$0.2233 - 2$$

$$\begin{array}{r} 0.02154 \\ 1077 \\ 0.13231 \\ 0.8677 \\ 0.9384 - 1 \\ 0.0616 \cdot 5/2 \\ 308 \\ 0.1540 \\ 6902 \\ 0.8442 \end{array}$$

$$u = 69.85$$

$$(1+\frac{1}{2})^2 = \frac{0.1458}{0.0676}$$

$$\begin{array}{r} 1638 \\ 8299 \\ 3339 \\ 1670 \\ 1468 \end{array}$$

$$A_{12} = 19.85$$

$$\Phi = 0.06 \quad 17782-3$$

$$0.59273 - 1$$

$$0.96365 - 3 \quad 0.6920 \quad 460$$

$$\begin{array}{r} 0.06920 \\ 0.93080 \end{array}$$

$$\begin{array}{r} 9689 \\ 0.0311 \cdot 5 \\ 1555 \\ 0.9777 \\ 6902 \\ 0.7679 \end{array} \quad \begin{array}{r} 0.0738 \\ 0.9262 \\ 9664 \\ 0333.5 \\ 1665 \\ 08325 \\ 6902 \\ 077345 \end{array}$$

$$u = 58.6$$

$$\Delta_1 = 0.6$$

$$\Delta_2 = 0.2$$

$$59.35$$

$$52$$

$$J_u = 7.35$$

$$\Phi = 0.06 = 0.1676 - \frac{0.1458}{(1+\frac{1}{2})^2}$$

$$(1+\frac{1}{2})^2 = \frac{0.1458}{0.1676 - 0.060} = \frac{0.1458}{0.1076}$$

$$= 135.56$$

$$\begin{array}{r} 1638 \\ - 0317 \\ 1321 \\ 06605 \end{array}$$

$$1+\frac{1}{2} = 1.1643$$

$$\frac{5}{2} = 0.1643$$

$$\begin{array}{r} 2456 \\ 0628 \\ 8784 \end{array}$$

$$t = 4.6$$

$$z = \frac{0.1643}{7.2} \cdot 4.6 = 0.105$$

$$(1+\frac{1}{2})^2 = \frac{1105}{1105 \cdot 55}$$

$$\Phi = 0.0482$$

$$\begin{array}{r} 8573 \\ 0211 \end{array}$$

$$\begin{array}{r} 1.6830 - 3 \\ 0.5610 - 1 \\ 0.8050 - 3 \end{array}$$

$$\begin{array}{r} 0.006383 \\ 3191 \\ 0.009574 \\ 482 \end{array}$$

$$\begin{array}{r} 1638 \\ 0807 \\ 0971 \\ 0.1676 \\ - 1194 \\ 0.0482 \end{array}$$

$$\begin{array}{r} 5685 \\ 520 \\ \Delta_u = 485 \end{array}$$

$$\begin{array}{r} 0.258 \\ 0.1295 \\ 0.645 \\ 6902 \\ 7547 \end{array}$$

$$\begin{array}{r} 0.05777 \\ 0.94223 \\ 9742 \end{array}$$

$$\Phi = 0.08$$

$$9.5155 - 15$$

$$1.9031 - 3$$

$$\cancel{0.6344} = 1$$

$$3.1718 - 5$$

$$\cancel{0.01485}$$

$$7425$$

$$\cancel{0.02227}$$

$$\cancel{0.91777}$$

$$0.89773$$

$$9531$$

$$0469$$

$$2345$$

$$71725$$

$$6902$$

$$0.80745$$

$$\cancel{1.0022}$$

$$52$$

$$\mu = 64.2$$

$$52$$

$$\Delta\mu = 12.2$$

$$\cancel{0.6374}$$

$$\cancel{0.03726}$$

$$\cancel{1.860}$$

$$\cancel{0.09315}$$

$$7.3$$

$$11.2$$

$$12.2$$

$$\cancel{0.78731}$$

$$17.8$$

$$\Phi = 0.076$$

$$1.8808 - 3$$

$$9.4040$$

$$3.13467 - 5$$

$$0.013636$$

$$6818$$

$$76$$

$$0.09645$$

$$0.90355$$

$$9557$$

$$3$$

$$9560$$

$$0440$$

$$220$$

$$1100$$

$$6902$$

$$0.8002$$

$$\mu = 63.13$$

$$52$$

$$\Delta\mu = 11.13$$

$$11.13$$

$$11.2$$

$$12.2$$

$$76$$

$$26$$

$$80$$

$$\frac{7.4}{107} = \frac{28}{66}$$

$$\text{Also for } \Delta\mu = 11.2$$

$$\Phi = \frac{1676}{0.07626}$$

$$1638$$

$$- 9607$$

$$2034$$

$$10155$$

$$11.5$$

$$(1+2)^{\mu} = \frac{1458}{913.7}$$

$$= 1596$$

$$12634$$

$$\varepsilon = 0.2634$$

$$t = 7.9$$

$$7207$$

$$- 8976$$

$$5231$$

$$+ 4472$$

$$9703$$

$$t = 2.8$$

$$\varepsilon = 0.0934$$

57

$$\begin{array}{r} 10934 \\ 0188 \\ 0776 \\ - 0776 \\ \hline 0862 \end{array}$$

$$0.1676 - \frac{0.4458}{(0.0934)^2}$$

$$\begin{array}{r} 1676 \\ 1219 \\ \hline \end{array}$$

$$\Phi = 0.0457$$

Φ_c

$$1.0579 - 3$$

$$0.5533 - 1$$

$$0.7665 - 3$$

$$0.005841$$

$$2920$$

$$457$$

$$0.05446$$

$$0.94554$$

$$9757$$

$$0.0243$$

$$1215$$

$$0.06075$$

$$6902$$

$$0.75095$$

$$\Phi = \begin{array}{l} 0.02184 \\ 0.0457 \end{array} \quad \Delta\mu = \begin{array}{l} 0.00 \\ 4.35 \end{array} \quad \varepsilon = \begin{array}{l} 0.0934 \\ 0.1643 \end{array} \quad \mu = \begin{array}{l} 5.635 \\ 52 \end{array}$$

$$0.06$$

$$7.35$$

$$0.1643$$

$$0.07626$$

$$11.2$$

$$0.2634$$

$$0.08$$

$$12.2$$

$$0.10$$

$$17.85$$

$$0.468$$

$$25.0$$

$$48.3$$

Andere Schreibung 0.076

$$\sum \varphi = \omega [v_1 + 2v_2 + n]$$

dem entspricht der Wert

2.77

$$= \omega [v_1 + 2v_2 + v_2 \frac{\alpha}{3} + 3v_3 + \alpha v_3 + 4v_4 + 2\alpha v_4 + 5v_5 + 3\alpha v_5 + \dots]$$

$$= \omega \left[\sum_{n=1}^{\infty} n v_n + \alpha \left\{ \frac{v_1}{3} + \sum_{n=1}^{\infty} n v_{n+2} \right\} \right]$$

$$\sum_{n=1}^{\infty} n v_{n+2} = \frac{1}{(1+\varepsilon)^2} \left[\left(\frac{\varepsilon}{1+\varepsilon} \right)^2 + 2 \left(\frac{\varepsilon}{1+\varepsilon} \right)^3 + 3 \left(\frac{\varepsilon}{1+\varepsilon} \right)^4 + \dots \right] = \frac{\varepsilon}{(1+\varepsilon)^3} \left[\frac{\varepsilon}{1+\varepsilon} + 2 \left(\frac{\varepsilon}{1+\varepsilon} \right)^2 \right]$$

$$= \frac{\varepsilon^2}{(1+\varepsilon)^4} \left[1 + 2 \frac{\varepsilon}{1+\varepsilon} + 3 \frac{\varepsilon^2}{(1+\varepsilon)^2} \right] = \frac{\varepsilon^2}{(1+\varepsilon)^4} (1+\varepsilon)^2 = \frac{\varepsilon^2}{(1+\varepsilon)^2}$$

$$1 + 2\varepsilon + 3\varepsilon^2 + \dots = \frac{1}{(1-\varepsilon)^2}$$

$$\Phi = \omega v_0 \left[1 + \alpha \frac{\varepsilon^2}{(1+\varepsilon)^2} + \left(\frac{\alpha}{3} \frac{\varepsilon}{1+\varepsilon} \right)^3 \right] = \frac{1}{(1-\frac{\varepsilon}{1+\varepsilon})^2} = (1+\varepsilon)^2$$

10.



3 Markungspunkte



60.

Strömung bildet sich von $n=4$ aufwärts.

also:

$$\Phi = \omega v_0 + \omega v_0 \alpha \sum_{n=1}^{\infty} n \frac{v}{v_0 + 3}$$

$$\left(\frac{1}{(1+\varepsilon)^2} \left[\left(\frac{\varepsilon}{1+\varepsilon} \right)^3 + 2 \left(\frac{\varepsilon}{1+\varepsilon} \right)^4 + 3 \left(\frac{\varepsilon}{1+\varepsilon} \right)^5 + \dots \right] \right)$$

$$\left(\frac{\varepsilon^3}{(1+\varepsilon)^5} \left[1 + 2 \frac{\varepsilon}{1+\varepsilon} + 3 \frac{\varepsilon^2}{(1+\varepsilon)^2} + \dots \right] \right) = \left(\frac{\varepsilon}{1+\varepsilon} \right)^3$$

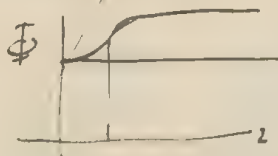
$$\Phi = \omega v_0 + \omega v_0 \alpha \left(\frac{\varepsilon}{1+\varepsilon} \right)^3$$

$$\frac{\partial \Phi}{\partial \varepsilon} = 3 \omega v_0 \alpha \frac{1}{(1+\varepsilon)^4} \left[\frac{\varepsilon^2}{(1+\varepsilon)^2} + \frac{1}{1+\varepsilon} \right]$$

Wenn man bedenkt dass die Breite der Strömung nimmt

$$\Phi = \omega v_0 + \omega v_0 \alpha \frac{\varepsilon^3}{(1+\varepsilon)^5} \left[1 + 2 \alpha \frac{\varepsilon}{1+\varepsilon} + 3 \alpha^2 + \dots \right]$$

$$\frac{\partial \Phi}{\partial \varepsilon} = \frac{2\varepsilon}{(1+\varepsilon)^4} - 5 \frac{\varepsilon^4}{(1+\varepsilon)^5} = 0$$



$$\varepsilon = 1 \quad \text{Wendepunkt}$$

$$\frac{2\varepsilon}{1+\varepsilon} = 1$$

Unter Annahme:

$$\Phi = \omega v_0 + \omega v_0 \alpha \left(\frac{\varepsilon}{1+\varepsilon} \right)^2$$

$$\frac{\partial \Phi}{\partial \varepsilon} = \frac{2\varepsilon}{(1+\varepsilon)^3} - \frac{2\varepsilon^2}{(1+\varepsilon)^3} = 2 \frac{\varepsilon}{(1+\varepsilon)^3}$$

$$\frac{\partial^2 \Phi}{\partial \varepsilon^2} = + \frac{1}{(1+\varepsilon)^3} - \frac{3\varepsilon}{(1+\varepsilon)^4} = 0$$

$$1 = 2\varepsilon \quad \varepsilon = \frac{1}{2}$$

$$\frac{\Phi - \omega v_0}{\omega v_0 \alpha} = \frac{\text{I}}{\frac{2\varepsilon + \varepsilon^2}{(1+\varepsilon)^2}} \parallel \frac{\text{II}}{\frac{\varepsilon^2}{(1+\varepsilon)^2}} \parallel \frac{\text{III}}{\left(\frac{\varepsilon}{1+\varepsilon} \right)^3}$$

$$0.167 = \frac{\varepsilon = 0.093}{0.093} \quad 0.68 \quad 1.21$$

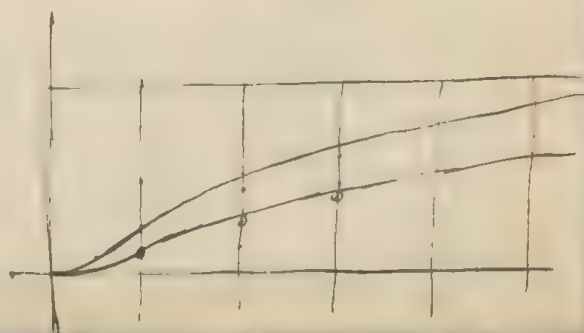
$$0.373 = \frac{0.263}{0.263} \quad 1.57 \quad 2.57$$

Wendepunkte für

X

$\varepsilon = \frac{1}{2}$

$\varepsilon = 1$



Falls Wasser, welches ^{im porösen Medium} (Kolloid-Teilchen enthält, durch ~~Wasser~~ ein poröses Filter hindurch-
gepresst wird, (mit konstanter Zucker) entsteht Verteilung analog wie beim Schwerkraftsedimentation
wirkt. ~~Wasser~~ Zucker. ^{also} Verteilung der Fallgesch. $\frac{C}{D}$, also Endverteilung:

$$W(x) dx = \frac{C}{D} e^{-\frac{Cx}{D}} dx$$

Es könnte sich in vertikaler Richtung ein ^{aufsteigender} Flüssigkeitsstrom bilden, welcher die Fallgeschwindigkeit
teilweise aufhebt. Dann gilt

$$W(x) dx = \frac{C-a}{D} e^{-\frac{C-a}{D} x} dx$$

Offenbar gibt das eine Methode zur fraktionierten Sedimentation, durch welche alle Teilchen
von $C < a$ entfernt werden

W. für Eumycetum $D = 12$, $a = \frac{1}{2} \mu = \frac{1}{2} \cdot 10^{-4}$

$$C = 0.2 \cdot \frac{2}{9} \cdot \frac{a^2 g}{\mu} = 0.2 \cdot \frac{2}{9} \cdot \frac{1}{4} \cdot \frac{10^8 \cdot 10^3}{0.01} = \frac{10^{-4}}{9} \approx 10^{-5} \frac{\text{cm}}{\text{sek.}}$$

für sehr feine und
unverdauliche Zergarten

[wohl aber auf Zentrifuge]

Ebenso falls sich etwas luft-haltigen Wasserdampf an einer kalten Wand kondensiert:

Strömungsgesch. d. H_2O Dampfes in gleicher Richtung gegen die Wand zu $= C$

Dichte Verteilung der Luft an der Wand:

$$\rho = \frac{C}{D} e^{-\frac{Cx}{D}} \quad \text{wobei } D = \text{Diff. Koeff. der Luft im } H_2O \text{ Dampf}$$

(falls $\frac{C}{D}$ konstant mit H_2O Dichte)

Die Wand Das ist aber nicht genau richtig, da hier eine Rückwirkung auf die Verteilung

d. H_2O Dampfes (wegen dessen Ausdehnbarkeit)

Dagegen H_2O Kristallisation von $NaCl$ aus wässriger Lösung (unterkühlte Flüssigkeit
ind. d. Fortschreitung?)

Erkältung, falls Wasser verunreinigt durch Fremdstoff

$C =$ lineare Wachstums-gesch.; $T_{\text{Konz. an der Eisgrenze}} = \frac{C}{D} \cdot Q$; Falls H_2O Zucker, so beachtet dies
entsprechende Gefrierpunkte-eränderungen

→ ~~Wärmefluss~~ ^{Energie} Temperatur Schwankungen, Gleichzeitigkeit derselben

Dieselbe Formel, welche für Diffusions Schwankungen benutzt wird:

$$\overline{\Delta^2} = L^2 P \quad \text{muss auch für Temperaturschwankungen gelten}$$

$$\overline{\Delta^2} = 2P \overline{\delta^2}$$

Energieschwankungen (H.A. Lorentz p. 41): $\overline{\epsilon^2} = \frac{c k T^2}{2}$ $c = \text{Wärmekapazität}$

$$\overline{\epsilon^2} = \frac{k T^2}{\frac{1}{q} + \frac{1}{c_1}} \quad (C) - (C_2) \quad (C) - (C)$$

Im Falle, dass ϵ_2 sehr groß ist: $\overline{\epsilon^2} = \epsilon k T^2 = c m \frac{H}{N} T^2$

$$\left(\frac{\overline{\epsilon^2}}{c}\right)^{\frac{1}{2}} = \frac{H}{N c m} = \left(\frac{\Delta T}{T}\right)^{\frac{1}{2}}$$

Also also

$$\frac{\overline{\Delta_{\text{ener}} E^2}}{\overline{E^2}} = \frac{2 k P}{c}$$

Im Falle einer Platte oder eines Drahtes:

P

$$\lim_{t \rightarrow \infty} P = \frac{2}{L} \sqrt{\frac{D \epsilon}{\pi}} = \frac{2}{L} \sqrt{\frac{\kappa t}{\pi}}$$

$$\lim \overline{\Delta E^2} = c q \frac{K p}{\pi} \frac{k T^2}{L} \sqrt{\frac{\kappa t}{\pi}}$$

$$\left(\frac{\overline{\Delta E}}{E}\right) = \frac{4 H}{N c m h} \sqrt{\frac{\kappa t}{\pi}}$$

Chemische Schwankungsgleichzeitigkeit?

$$\begin{array}{c} \delta^+ \\ \delta_+ \\ \delta_1 \end{array}$$

Doppelschicht Theorie (analog Sony)

$$\left. \begin{aligned} n_1 &= n_{10} e^{-\frac{N U}{kT}} \\ n_2 &= n_{20} e^{+\frac{2N U}{kT}} \end{aligned} \right\} \begin{aligned} -4n\varepsilon(n_1 - 2n_2) &= \frac{\partial^2 U}{\partial x^2} \\ -4n\varepsilon \left[n_{10} e^{-\frac{N U}{kT}} - 2n_{20} e^{+\frac{2N U}{kT}} \right] &= \frac{\partial^2 U}{\partial x^2} \end{aligned}$$

Falls beides konstante GröÙen:

$$\frac{\partial^2 U}{\partial x^2} = -4n\varepsilon(n_{10} - 2n_{20})$$

$$\frac{4n\varepsilon}{k} \left[n_{10} e^{-\frac{N U}{kT}} + n_{20} e^{+\frac{2N U}{kT}} \right] = \frac{1}{2} \left(\frac{\partial U}{\partial x} \right)^2 + \text{const}$$

$$\frac{4n\varepsilon}{k} [n_{10} + n_{20}] = \text{const}$$

$$e^{+kU} = z$$

$$n_{10} = 2n_{20}$$

$$\alpha \left[\frac{1}{2} + \frac{2}{z} \right] =$$

Killpunkt im Inneren des
Elektrolyten, wo Elektrolyt
konstant

$$U = 2\gamma z$$

$$k \frac{\partial U}{\partial x} = \frac{1}{2} \frac{\partial z}{\partial x}$$

$$k \frac{\partial^2 U}{\partial x^2} = \frac{1}{2} \frac{\partial^2 z}{\partial x^2} - \frac{1}{2} \left(\frac{\partial z}{\partial x} \right)^2$$

$$\int \frac{dU}{\alpha (e^{-kU} - 1) + \frac{\alpha}{2} (e^{2kU} - 1)} = \int dx$$

$$= \frac{1}{\alpha} \int \frac{dU}{\sqrt{2e^{-kU} + e^{2kU} - 3}} = \frac{1}{\alpha} \int \frac{e^{kU}}{\sqrt{2 - 3e^{kU} + e^{2kU}}} dU = \frac{1}{\alpha} \int \frac{e^{kU}}{\sqrt{(2e^{kU} - 1)^2 + 1}} dU$$

$$x = \int \frac{1}{\sqrt{2 - 3z + z^2}} \frac{dz}{2\alpha} = \frac{1}{2\alpha} \int \frac{dz}{\sqrt{z^2 - 3z + 2}}$$

$$\alpha = \frac{2n\varepsilon}{k} n_{10}$$

$$z = 1 + \xi \quad \sqrt{z^2 - 3z + 2} = \sqrt{\xi^2 - 2\xi + 1} = \sqrt{(\xi - 1)^2} = |\xi - 1|$$

$$x = \frac{1}{k \alpha} \int \frac{d\xi}{\sqrt{3\xi^2 + 4\xi^3 + \xi^4}} = \infty!$$

Natürlich, denn Killpunkt ist
im ∞ Entfernung von Elektrode

~~Annahme~~ Annahme: positiv einwertig } Ionen
negativ mehrwertig (k)

$$\begin{aligned} n_1 &= n_{10} e^{-kU} \\ n_2 &= n_{20} e^{kU} \end{aligned} \quad \left\{ \begin{aligned} -4\pi z \left[n_{10} e^{-kU} - k n_{20} e^{kU} \right] &= \frac{\partial U}{\partial x} \\ \frac{4\pi z}{k} \left[n_{10} e^{-kU} + n_{20} e^{kU} \right] &= \frac{1}{2} \left(\frac{\partial U}{\partial x} \right)^2 + \text{const} \end{aligned} \right.$$

$$\dots \left[n_{10} + n_{20} \right] = \frac{1}{2} \left(\frac{\partial U}{\partial x} \right)_0^2 + \text{const}$$

Wenn der Pot.wert an der Oberfläche = 0 angenommen wird $\parallel \frac{4\pi z}{k} \left[n_{10} (e^{-kU} - 1) + n_{20} (e^{kU} - 1) \right] = \frac{1}{2} \left[\left(\frac{\partial U}{\partial x} \right)^2 - \left(\frac{\partial U}{\partial x} \right)_0^2 \right]$

$$\int_0^x \frac{dU}{\sqrt{\left(\frac{\partial U}{\partial x} \right)_0^2 + \alpha (e^{-kU} - 1) + \beta (e^{kU} - 1)}} = x$$

α, β wesentlich positiv
da $y = y_0$?

$$\int \frac{e^{kU} dU}{\sqrt{\alpha e^{kU} + \left(\frac{\partial U}{\partial x} \right)_0^2 - \alpha - \beta} e^{kU} + \beta e^{(k+2)U}} = x = \frac{1}{k} \int \frac{dz}{\alpha z + y z^2 + \beta z^{2+k}}$$

für $x=0$ muss $\left(\frac{\partial U}{\partial x} \right)_0^2$ also: $\left(\frac{\partial U}{\partial x} \right)_0^2 = \alpha (1 - e^{-kU_0}) + \beta (1 - e^{+kU_0})$

$$\therefore y = -\alpha e^{-kU_0} - \beta e^{+kU_0}$$

Somit ist y wesentlich negativ, somit wenn man an

y anstatt y eingeführt wird:

$$x = \frac{1}{k} \int_1^{\frac{z}{z_0}} \frac{dz}{\sqrt{\alpha z - y z^2 + \beta z^{2+k}}}$$

dabei muss ~~α~~

$$\alpha e^{-kU_0} = k\beta e^{+kU_0}$$

Somit: $y = \left[\frac{\alpha}{z_0} + \frac{\beta}{z_0^k} \right]$

$$\frac{\alpha}{z_0} = \frac{k\beta z_0^k}{z_0} \therefore \alpha = k\beta z_0^{1+k}$$

$$y = \frac{(k+1)\beta z_0^k}{k z_0} = \frac{k+1}{k} \frac{\alpha}{z_0}$$

$$x = \frac{1}{k} \int \frac{dz}{\sqrt{\alpha z - \frac{k+1}{k} \frac{\alpha}{z_0} z^2 + \frac{\alpha}{k} \frac{z^{k+2}}{z_0^{k+1}}}} = \frac{1}{k \sqrt{\alpha}} \int \frac{dz}{\sqrt{\frac{z}{z_0} - \frac{k+1}{k} \left(\frac{z}{z_0}\right)^2 + \frac{1}{k} \left(\frac{z}{z_0}\right)^{k+2}}}$$

$$= \frac{\sqrt{z_0}}{k \sqrt{\alpha}} \int \frac{dy}{\sqrt{y - \frac{k+1}{k} y^2 + \frac{1}{k} y^{k+2}}} \quad \left[y = \frac{z}{z_0} = e^{\frac{k}{k+1}(U-U_0)} \right]$$

Es sollte doch sein:

$$\infty = \frac{\sqrt{z_0}}{k \sqrt{\alpha}} \int \frac{dy}{\sqrt{\dots}} \quad y = e^{-\frac{k}{k+1}U_0}$$

$$y = \frac{z}{z_0} = \frac{k+1}{k} = \alpha \left[1 + \frac{1}{k} \frac{1}{z_0^{k+1}} \right] + \frac{\partial U}{\partial z_0}$$

$$\left(\frac{\partial U}{\partial z_0} \right)^2 = \alpha \left[\frac{1}{k} \frac{1}{z_0^{k+1}} + \frac{k+1}{k} \frac{1}{z_0} \right]$$

$$= \alpha \left[1 + \frac{1}{2} + \frac{1}{k} \left[\frac{1}{z_0^{k+1}} - \frac{1}{z_0} \right] \right]$$

$$y = 1 - \varepsilon$$

$$= \alpha \left[1 + e^{-\frac{k}{k+1}U_0} + \frac{1}{k} \left[e^{-\frac{k}{k+1}U_0} \frac{\partial U_0}{\partial z_0} - \frac{k}{k+1} \right] \right]$$

$$\sqrt{1 - \varepsilon - \frac{1}{k} \varepsilon^2 + \frac{1}{k} \left(\frac{k+1}{2} \varepsilon + \frac{(k+1)(k+2)}{2} \varepsilon^2 - \frac{(k+2)(k+1)k}{6} \varepsilon^3 - \dots \right) - \frac{1}{k} \left[\frac{k+2}{3} \varepsilon^3 - \dots \right]}$$

$$= \frac{1}{\sqrt{\frac{\varepsilon^2}{2} \left[1 + k \right] - \frac{1}{k} \left\{ \left(\frac{k+2}{3} \right) \varepsilon^3 - \dots \right\}}} = \int \frac{-d\varepsilon}{\sqrt{\dots}} = \infty ?$$

Für geringe ε :

$$\frac{k \sqrt{\alpha}}{\sqrt{z_0}} x = -\sqrt{\frac{2}{1+k}} \log \varepsilon = -\sqrt{\frac{2}{1+k}} \log \left[1 - e^{\frac{k}{k+1}(U-U_0)} \right]$$

$$1 - e^{\frac{k}{k+1}(U-U_0)} = e^{-\alpha \sqrt{\frac{1+k}{2}} x}$$

$$U = U_0 + \frac{1}{k} \log \left[1 - e^{-\alpha \sqrt{\frac{1+k}{2}} x} \right]$$

$$x \rightarrow 0 \quad U = -\infty!$$

Für $k=1$

$$\int \frac{dy}{\sqrt{y-2y^2+y^3}} = \int \frac{dy}{\sqrt{y(1-y)^2}} = \int \frac{dy}{(1-y)\sqrt{y}} = \log y + \dots \quad \text{für } y=1$$

$$\frac{1}{(1-y)\sqrt{y}} = \frac{\sqrt{y}}{(1-y)} + \frac{1}{\sqrt{y}} = \frac{1}{(1-2^{\frac{1}{2}})^2} = \frac{1}{2(1+2)} + \frac{1}{2(1-2)} + \frac{1}{2}$$

$$\frac{2\sqrt{y} dy}{2 \sin^2 \frac{\varphi}{2} \sqrt{\cos \varphi}} = \frac{\cos \frac{\varphi}{2} d\varphi}{\sin^2 \frac{\varphi}{2} \sqrt{\cos \varphi}} \parallel$$

$$\int \frac{dy}{\sqrt{\dots}} = \log \sqrt{y} - \log \sqrt{1-2} - \log \sqrt{1+2} = \log \frac{\sqrt{y}}{\sqrt{1-y}} = \frac{1}{2} \log \frac{y}{1-y}$$

$$\frac{1}{2} \log \frac{y}{1-y} = A x + \text{const}$$

$$y=1 \quad x=\infty \quad \parallel \quad \frac{1}{2} \log \frac{1-\varepsilon_0}{\varepsilon_0} = \text{const}$$

$$\alpha = \frac{4n_2}{k} n_{10}$$

$$\left(\frac{\partial \psi}{\partial x} \right)_0^2 = \alpha + \beta + \gamma = \alpha \left\{ 1 + \frac{1}{k} \frac{1}{2_{\infty}} + \frac{k+1}{k} \frac{1}{2_{\infty}} \right\} = \frac{4n_2}{k} n_{10} \left\{ 1 + e^{\frac{2\psi_{\infty}}{k}} + \frac{1}{k} \left[e^{\frac{4\psi_{\infty}}{k}} + e^{\frac{(k+1)\psi_{\infty}}{k}} \right] \right\}$$

Eckspitze-Widerstand einer verbundenen Plasmospitze für Taylor-Instabilität

Für Schreiben: $\Pi = -\frac{3}{2} \mu \frac{R^2}{l^3} \frac{dl}{dt}$



$$l = \frac{r^2}{2R}$$

$$d\Pi = -\frac{3}{2} \mu \frac{r dr}{l^3} \frac{dl}{dt} = -3 \mu r dr \left(\frac{2R}{r^2} \right)^3 \frac{dl}{dt}$$

$$\Pi = -3 \mu R^3 \int \frac{dr}{r^5} \frac{dl}{dt} = \infty !$$

Formel $\bar{A} = 2VP$ kann nie nicht benutzt werden durch Diffusion von v auf $v+1$?

$$W(n, m) - W(n-1, m-1) = P[W(n, m) - W(n-1, m)]$$

$$W(n, m) = W(n-1)$$

$$W(n+1, m) = P W(n, m) + (1-P) W(n, m-1)$$

Die Gleichung

$$W(n+1, m) = W(n, m) \cdot P + (1-P) W(n, m-1)$$

ist unmittelbar evident, denn die Anfangszahl $n+1$ kann man sich zerlegen in n Teilchen und ein einzelnes, welches wir separat im Auge behalten

Die Endzahl m kann dann in zweifacher Weise resultieren: entweder dadurch dass die n Teilchen in $m-1$ verwandelt werden und das eine dazukommt (denn es bleibt $(1-P) W(n, m-1)$)

oder dass n Teilchen in m " " " sich aufspalten $P W(n, m)$

$$\frac{e^{-\nu} \nu^n}{n!} W(n, n) = \frac{e^{-\nu} \nu^m}{m!} W(m, n)$$

$$W(n+1, n) = W(n, n) P + (1-P) W(n, n-1) \quad || \quad W(n, n+1) = W(n-1, n+1) P + (1-P) W(n-1, n)$$

$$W(n+1, n) = W(n, n-1)$$

$$W(n+1, n+1) = W(n, n+1) P + (1-P) W(n, n)$$

$$W(n, n+1) = \frac{\nu}{n+1} W(n+1, n)$$

$$\psi(x) = \int \varphi(x_0) e^{-\frac{(x-x_0)^2}{4Dt}} dx \quad \frac{\partial}{\partial x} \Rightarrow \frac{\partial^2}{\partial x^2}$$

$$S = n a \log \frac{\nu}{n} = n \log \bar{\nu} - J_0$$

$$S = \int \mu \frac{d\nu}{T} + \int \frac{c dT}{T} = c \log \frac{T}{T_0} + R \log \frac{\nu}{\nu_0}$$

$$W = \pm \left(\frac{\nu}{n}\right)^n h..$$

$$\frac{e^{-\nu} \nu^n}{n!} = \frac{e^{-\nu} \nu^n}{n!}$$

$dn_1 = n_1 \times \text{Wahrscheinlichkeit im Zeitraum } dt$

$$\frac{1}{c} \text{ in Liter} = 4 \pi \frac{RT}{N} \frac{1}{6 \pi \mu} = \frac{4}{3} \frac{RT}{N} \frac{1}{\mu} n = 1$$

$$\frac{n}{N} = \frac{\mu}{\frac{4}{3} RT} = \frac{10^{-2}}{\frac{4}{3} \cdot 83 \cdot 10^7 \cdot 300} = \frac{1}{3} 10^{-12}$$

$$nm = \dots Nm = \dots \omega$$

$$m = \frac{\omega}{N}$$

$$\frac{n}{N} = \frac{\mu}{\frac{4}{3} RT}$$

$$= \frac{m}{\omega}$$

normale Lösung enthält 1 $\mu\text{ Mol}$ in 1000 cm^3 $0.001 \mu\text{ Mol}$ in 1 cm^3

$0.001 \cdot N$ Teilchen in 1 cm^3

also ist $1000 \frac{n}{N} = \text{Normaldichte der Lösung}$

$$\frac{dn_1}{dt} = - \overbrace{\beta n_1^2}^{\beta} + \frac{\beta R}{\sqrt{n_0 t}}$$

$$\frac{dn_1}{dt} = -\beta n_1^2 + \frac{\alpha}{\sqrt{x}}$$

$$\eta_0 = \frac{2R}{\sqrt{n_0 t}} = \frac{4 \cdot 2 \cdot 10^{-6}}{\sqrt{2 \cdot 10^{-7}}} = \frac{8 \cdot 10^{-6}}{10^{-4} \cdot 5.5} = 1.4 \cdot 10^{-2}$$

$$L = 1 - \left[1 + \frac{1}{x}\right] e^{-\frac{1}{x}}$$

$$\begin{array}{r} x=1 \quad 0.3010 \\ -0.4343 \\ \hline 0.8667-1 \end{array}$$

$$\begin{array}{r} x=\frac{1}{2} \quad 0.4771 \\ -0.8686 \\ \hline 0.6085-1 \end{array}$$

$$\begin{array}{r} x=\frac{1}{3} \quad 0.6021 \\ 1.3029 \\ \hline 0.2992-1 \end{array} \quad (\text{Wunderbar})$$

$$L = \begin{array}{r} 0.736 \\ 0.264 \end{array}$$

$$\begin{array}{r} 0.406 \\ 0.594 \end{array}$$

$$\begin{array}{r} 0.199 \\ 0.801 \end{array}$$

$$\begin{array}{r} x=0.2 \quad 0.7782 \\ -2.1715 \\ \hline 0.6067-2 \end{array}$$

$$0.0404$$

$$L = 0.96$$

$$\begin{array}{r} x=0.25 \quad 0.6990 \\ -1.7372 \\ \hline 0.9618-2 \end{array}$$

$$0.0916$$

$$L = 0.91$$

$$\begin{array}{r} x=2 \quad 0.7761 \\ -0.2172 \\ \hline 0.9589-1 \end{array}$$

$$0.91$$

$$L = 0.09$$

$$\begin{array}{r} x=1-\frac{4}{e^3} \quad 0.6021 \\ 1.7372 \\ \hline 0.8649-2 \\ 0.0733 \\ \hline 0.8649-2 \end{array}$$

~~### X X X X X~~ $D = \frac{HT}{N} \frac{1}{\text{cm}^2} \parallel C^2 = RT = \frac{HT}{\mu} = \frac{1}{H} \frac{HT}{N}$

$t > \frac{6D}{c^2} = \frac{1}{\frac{1}{\mu} \cdot H} \cdot H = \frac{4}{3} \frac{a^2 \rho}{\mu} = \frac{4}{3} \frac{a^2 \rho}{\mu} \quad \left(\frac{m}{2}\right)^{-1} \sqrt{2\mu}$

$\lambda = \frac{C}{W} \frac{M}{\mu}$
 $\tau = \frac{\lambda}{C} = \frac{M}{W}$
 $\log = m \log m - m + \frac{1}{2} \log m + \frac{1}{2} \sqrt{2\pi}$

~~### X X X X X~~ $-2 \log \left(\frac{m-4}{2}\right) = -2 \left\{ \frac{m-4}{2} \log \left(\frac{m-4}{2}\right) - \frac{m-4}{2} \log 2 - \frac{m-4}{2} + \frac{1}{2} \log \frac{m-4}{2} + \frac{1}{2} \sqrt{2\pi} \right\}$

$\left(\frac{m}{2}\right) = \frac{m(m-1)(m-2) \dots (m-\frac{m}{2}+1)}{1 \cdot 2 \cdot 3 \dots \frac{m}{2}} = \frac{m!}{\left(\frac{m}{2}\right)!} = \frac{m!}{\frac{m!}{2!} \frac{m!}{2!}}$

$m \log m - (m-n) \log(m-n) - n \log 2 + \frac{n}{2} + \frac{1}{2} \log m - \frac{1}{2} \log \frac{m-n}{2} - \log \sqrt{2\pi}$

$\frac{n}{m} = \delta$
 $m \log m - m(1-\delta) \log m - m(1-\delta) \log(1-\delta) + \log \sqrt{\frac{1}{1-\delta}} + \frac{n}{2} + \frac{1}{2} \log m - n \log 2 - \log \sqrt{2\pi}$

$= m \delta \log m + m(1-\delta) \left(\delta + \frac{\delta^2}{2} + \dots \right) + \frac{1}{2} \left[\delta + \frac{\delta^2}{2} + \dots \right] + \frac{m \delta}{2} - \frac{m \delta}{2} \log 2 - \log \sqrt{2\pi}$

$= \sqrt{\frac{2}{\pi m}} e^{-\frac{n^2}{2m}} \quad x = n \delta = \frac{8}{5} \parallel \frac{x^2 c}{2 \delta t} = \frac{x^2}{4 \delta t} \parallel D = \frac{\sigma}{2c}$

$W_1 = \frac{1}{2}$	$W = \frac{1}{3}$	$n=1$	1st term: 1, 2, 1	1. $W = \frac{2}{3} \Big \frac{1}{2}$
$n=1, 2$	$n=1, 2, 3$	$n=2$	2nd term: 1, 2,	2. $W = \frac{4}{3} \Big \frac{1}{2}$
$n=4$	$n=1$			
1. $\frac{1}{2} + \frac{1}{3} = \frac{5}{6}$	1. $\frac{1}{3} + \frac{1}{2} \cdot 2 = \frac{5}{3}$			
2. $\frac{7}{3}$	2. $\frac{1}{3} + \frac{1}{2} \cdot 2 = \frac{4}{3}$			
2. $\frac{1}{3}$				

$$\frac{\lambda}{\rho \sqrt{\lambda}} \left[\bar{c} \dot{\gamma} a_{\gamma} \right] + \frac{1}{\rho \sqrt{\lambda}} [1 - e^{-\beta^2}]$$

$$\frac{e^{-\beta^2}}{2\beta} \left[1 - \frac{1}{2\beta^2} + \dots \right] = \frac{1}{\sqrt{2\pi}} \left\{ 1 - \frac{e^{-\beta^2}}{2\beta^2} + \dots \right\}$$

$$\overline{(x-x_0)^2} = 2 \xi^2 \cdot \varphi(t)$$

~~_____~~ $\bar{x} = x_j(p^t)$

$$\frac{d}{dt} = 2 \frac{\overline{C_L}}{x_1} \frac{d}{dt} \bar{x}$$

$$D = \beta \sqrt{f} \quad ?$$

$$\overline{\Delta^2} = 2 \overline{\xi^2} P$$

$$\frac{\overline{\Delta}_2}{2-\nu} = \mathcal{P}$$

Lassen sich die Formeln für \bar{D}^2 etc. und für Wirkstoffe in nicht ganz allgemeinem
auf ^{all} Unreversiblen Systemen? Insbesondere Wärmeleitung und Strahlung! Chemisches Gleichgewicht!

$k = 1.55$	$\bar{e}^v \quad v^n$						
	0411 1903	0411 3806	0411 5709	0411 7612	0411 9515	0411 1418	0411 3321
0'4343	6732	6732	6732	6732	6732	6732	6732
21715	2314	14217	6120	8023	9926	1829	3732
2171							
0'67310.	770.4	264.06	4093	6343	9830	7524	4712
7110			68.2	1057	8.1	127	39.65
0'0411				264		24	45
1099							
						155	2362
						F	316.7

$$\theta_i + T_i = \tau \frac{M_i + 2M_L + 3M_S}{N_i + \beta N_L + \beta N_S} = \frac{\tau}{\beta} \frac{1}{w_i(n)} \frac{1}{1 - 2w_i(0)}$$

$$\theta : T = \mathcal{W}_\theta(\theta) : 1 - \mathcal{W}_\theta(\theta)$$

$$\frac{\frac{1}{3} \cdot \frac{1}{2}}{\frac{1}{2} \cdot \frac{1}{2}} = \frac{1}{3}$$

$$\frac{e^{-v} \mu^2}{n!} = \frac{e^{-v} \mu^2}{\left(\frac{n}{e}\right)^2 \sqrt{2\pi n}} = \frac{\left(\frac{e}{n}\right)^2 e^{-v}}{\sqrt{2\pi n}} = \frac{(1+\delta)^{-n} e^{-v\delta}}{\sqrt{2\pi n}} = \frac{e^{-v\delta/2}}{\sqrt{2\pi n}}$$

$$\log = v\delta + v\log(n) = v\frac{n}{2}$$

$$\sqrt{\frac{z}{\pi m}} \frac{1}{m} e^{-\frac{z^2}{2m}} \quad \left| \quad x = \frac{z}{\sqrt{2m}} \quad \frac{z^2}{2m} = \frac{x^2}{2} \quad \frac{z}{\sqrt{2m}} = \frac{x}{\sqrt{2}} \quad \frac{dz}{\sqrt{2m}} = \frac{dx}{\sqrt{2}} \quad LD = \frac{\sigma}{\sqrt{2}} \right.$$

$$\frac{2}{\sqrt{\pi}} \sqrt{\frac{z^2}{2m}} \frac{1}{m} e^{-\frac{z^2}{2m}} = \frac{x}{\sqrt{\pi}} \frac{1}{x} \frac{1}{\sqrt{2m}} e^{-\frac{x^2}{2}} = \frac{1}{\sqrt{\pi}} \frac{1}{\sqrt{2m}} e^{-\frac{x^2}{2}}$$

$$\left[1 - \frac{1}{\sqrt{\pi}} \sqrt{\frac{D}{\pi t}} \right]^N = e^{-\frac{N}{\sqrt{\pi}} \sqrt{\frac{D}{\pi t}}}$$

$$\frac{N}{\sqrt{\pi}} \sqrt{\frac{D}{\pi t}} = \frac{N}{\sqrt{\pi}} \sqrt{\frac{D}{\pi t}} \quad \eta_1 (1 - \frac{1}{\sqrt{\pi}} \sqrt{\frac{D}{\pi t}})^N$$

$$d\eta_1 = \eta_1 \left[1 - e^{-\frac{1}{\sqrt{\pi}} \sqrt{\frac{D}{\pi t}}} \right] = -\frac{1}{\sqrt{\pi}} \sqrt{\frac{D}{\pi t}} \eta_1^2$$

$$\eta_1^2 = \frac{1}{\sqrt{\pi}} \sqrt{\frac{D}{\pi t}}$$

$$\frac{d\eta_1}{dt} = -\frac{1}{\sqrt{\pi}} \sqrt{\frac{D}{\pi t}} \eta_1^2$$

1. Die Ableitung des η_1 auf Grund d. Sedimentations Gleichg. Korrekturen in einem Schritt mit Berücks. anderer Korrekturen der η_1 Formel gegeben
Vorstellen Abhängigkeit d. η_1 von Konzentration

2. Invertierte Ableitung d. Gleichg. einer Teil-Lsg. ^{im} Sedimentations Gleichgewicht Änderungen d. Dispersionsparameter

$$W = \frac{1}{\sqrt{2\pi D t}} \int_0^\infty e^{-\frac{x^2}{2Dt}} - \frac{cx}{2D} - \frac{c^2 x^2}{2D} + \frac{c}{D\sqrt{\pi}} e^{-\frac{x^2}{2D}} \int_0^\infty e^{-z^2} dz$$

$$= \frac{1}{\sqrt{2\pi D t}} e^{-\frac{(x+ct)^2}{2Dt}} + \frac{c}{D\sqrt{\pi}} e^{-\frac{cx}{2D}} \int_0^\infty e^{-z^2} dz$$

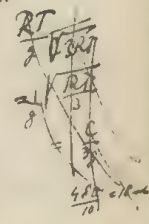
$$C = \sqrt{\frac{3}{\pi}} \sqrt{\frac{4T}{N}}$$

$$D = \frac{RT}{N \ln \eta_1}$$

$$c = \frac{M(1 - \rho_0) \rho}{\rho_{max}}$$

$$\frac{D}{B} = \frac{M(1 - \rho_0) \rho \cdot N}{RT}$$

1111



$$W dx = \frac{c}{T} = \frac{dx}{\ln \eta_1}$$

$$T = \frac{D}{cT}$$

$$c = \frac{\frac{4}{3} a^3 n (\rho - \rho_0) \rho}{\rho_{max}} = \frac{D \frac{1}{2} \ln \eta_1 \rho}{\frac{RT}{N}}$$

$$\frac{c}{\rho} = \frac{4}{3} \frac{a^3}{N} \cdot \frac{\rho}{\rho_0}$$

$$\frac{10^{-7}}{10 \cdot 10^{-5}} = 10^{-3}$$

$$\int_0^\infty e^{-x^2} dx = \frac{1}{2} \sqrt{\pi}$$

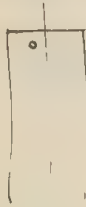
$$\int_0^\infty e^{-x^2} dx = \frac{1}{2} \sqrt{\pi}$$

$$\int_0^\infty e^{-x^2} dx = \frac{1}{2} \sqrt{\pi}$$

$$\int_0^\infty e^{-x^2} dx = \frac{1}{2} \sqrt{\pi}$$

$$\int_0^\infty e^{-x^2} dx = \frac{1}{2} \sqrt{\pi}$$

$$\int_0^\infty e^{-x^2} dx = \frac{1}{2} \sqrt{\pi}$$



Währendes Expts mit einem Teilchen, welches leichter ist als das Medium!

Die Abkühlung in der Arz und ermöglicht systematische mikrophotograf. Aufnahmen des Sedimentationsgleichgewichts! und damit präzisierte Bestimmung von N

$$\frac{4}{3} \frac{(0.2)^3}{2 \cdot 1000} \cdot 10 \cdot 7 = \frac{4}{3} \cdot 2 \cdot 32 \cdot 10^2 \cdot 10^{-6} = 4 \cdot 3 \cdot 35 \cdot 10^{-4}$$

$$\frac{4}{3} \frac{(0.091)^3}{1000} \cdot 1.6 = \frac{4}{3} \cdot 2 \cdot (0.91)^3 \cdot 1.6 \cdot 10^{-6}$$

$$1.43$$

$$\begin{array}{r} 818 \\ 8281 \\ \hline 74529 \\ 7534 \\ 4520 \\ \hline 127 \end{array} \cdot \frac{4}{3} \cdot 1.6 \cdot 10^5$$

$$\frac{100^3}{91^3} \cdot \frac{4 \cdot 7}{1.6} \cdot 15 \cdot \frac{33}{75} \cdot \frac{7}{26} \cdot 231$$

Änderung d. Diffusions Koeffizient in konzentrierten Lösungen:

$\frac{1}{2}$

$$\mu = \Delta \varphi (1 + \alpha \varphi) \quad (\text{Abw. von Debye-Hückel's Gesetz})$$

$$\mu = \mu_0 (1 + \beta \varphi)$$

$$\frac{\partial \varphi}{\partial x} = \frac{1}{\mu} \frac{\partial \mu}{\partial x}$$

$$\therefore D = D_0 \frac{1 + 2\alpha \varphi}{1 + \beta \varphi} \neq D_0 [1 + (2\alpha - \beta) \varphi]$$

$$\alpha = \frac{3}{2} \frac{z^2 e^2 \rho}{H T}$$

$$n = n_0 e^{-\alpha y} \quad \parallel \quad \mu = \frac{n_0}{\alpha} g(\rho - \rho_0) \quad \frac{1}{\mu} \frac{\partial \mu}{\partial x} = \frac{1}{n_0} \frac{\partial n}{\partial x}$$

$$\frac{1}{N} \frac{\partial N}{\partial x} = \frac{1}{n_0} \frac{\partial n}{\partial x}$$

$$\int (\rho - \rho_0) \frac{dn}{n^2} = \frac{g(\rho - \rho_0)}{\alpha} \left(\frac{n_0}{n} - \frac{n_0}{n_0} \right) \frac{dn_0}{n_0^2}$$

$$= \frac{g(\rho - \rho_0)}{\alpha} \left(\frac{dn_0}{n_0} - n_0 \frac{dn_0}{n_0^2} \right)$$

$$\left[2 \frac{n_0}{n_0} + n_0 \left(\frac{1}{n_0} - \frac{1}{n_0} \right) \right]$$

$$n_0 = n_{00} (1 + \delta)$$

$$\left\{ \delta - \frac{\delta^2}{2} + \frac{\delta^3}{3} \right\} = \frac{1}{1 + \delta} - 1$$

$$\delta - \frac{\delta^2}{2} + \frac{\delta^3}{3} - \delta + \frac{\delta^2}{2} - \delta^3 = -\delta^3$$

$$\frac{\partial W}{\partial t} = D \frac{\partial^2 W}{\partial x^2} - \rho \frac{\partial}{\partial x} [W f(x)] \quad | \quad e^{-\alpha t}$$

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$$\int_0^\infty e^{-\alpha t} \frac{\partial W}{\partial t} dt = W e^{-\alpha t} \Big|_0^\infty + \alpha \int_0^\infty W e^{-\alpha t} dt = D \frac{\partial}{\partial x} \left[\int_0^\infty W e^{-\alpha t} dt \right] - \rho \frac{\partial}{\partial x} \left[f(x) \int_0^\infty W e^{-\alpha t} dt \right]$$

$$W_{t=0} + \alpha \Phi = D \frac{d\Phi}{dx} - \rho \frac{d}{dx} [f(x) \Phi]$$

$$\Phi = \int_0^\infty e^{-\alpha t} W dt$$

$$\frac{\partial p}{\partial y} = - \left[\frac{HT}{N} \cdot \frac{4}{3} \frac{d^2 n}{dy^2} (\rho - \rho_0) \right] n$$

$$n = \frac{1}{v} = \frac{1}{V_{el.}} \text{ auf 1 Teilchen abgeteilt}$$

$$v dy = - \alpha dy$$

$$\int_{\frac{v_0}{n}}^{\frac{v}{n}} (1 - \rho) dv = \frac{4}{3} \frac{\partial^2 n}{\partial y^2} \frac{(v - v_0)^2}{2}$$



$$-\alpha n dy = dp$$

$$-\alpha \int_{y_0}^y n dy = p_{y=0}$$

$$\int v dy = -\alpha y \quad \text{HAAR} = \int \frac{dy}{n}$$

$$p = \varphi(n)$$

$$= \int_{n_{y=0}}^y \frac{\varphi'(n)}{n} dn = \Phi(n)$$

Schwankungen der Gesamtdichte der sedimentierten Teilchen

$$n_0 m = \rho$$

$$p = p_m \left(\frac{N}{HT} \right)^{-1}$$

$$\int_1^2 (p - p_0) dv = - \frac{1}{n} \left(\frac{N}{HT} \right)^{-1} \int_1^2 (p - p_0) \frac{dp}{p^2}$$

$$= - \frac{N}{HT} \left[\ln p + \frac{p_0}{p} \right]_1^2$$

$$= - \frac{N}{HT} \left[\ln \frac{p}{p_0} + \frac{p_0}{p} - 1 \right]$$

$$= - \left[\ln(1+\delta) + \frac{1}{1+\delta} - 1 \right]$$

$$= - \left[\delta - \frac{\delta^2}{2} - (\delta + \delta^2) \right]$$

$$\gamma = - \frac{W}{HT} \frac{\delta^2}{2}$$

$$\int W \delta dv = \int \frac{W}{HT} \delta dv = \int \frac{W}{HT} \delta dv$$

$$P(p_0 - \delta) = \frac{W}{HT} \frac{\delta^2}{2}$$

$$= N_m \frac{1}{N} \frac{HT}{2} \frac{\delta^2}{2}$$

$$\int W \delta dv = \int \frac{W}{HT} \delta dv$$

$$\lim_{k \rightarrow \infty} \bar{w}_n(k) = e^{-\nu P} \left\{ \binom{n}{0} (1-P)^n P^0 \frac{(\nu P)^k}{k!} + \binom{n}{1} (1-P)^{n-1} P^1 \frac{(\nu P)^{k+1}}{k+1!} + \binom{n}{2} (1-P)^{n-2} P^2 \frac{(\nu P)^{k+2}}{k+2!} + \dots \right\}$$

$$\lim_{m \rightarrow \infty} \frac{u_{m+1}}{u_m} = \frac{\binom{n}{m+1}}{\binom{n}{m}} \frac{P}{1-P} \frac{(\nu P)^{k+m+1}}{(k+m+1)!} = \frac{\frac{n!}{(m+1)!(n-m-1)!}}{\frac{n!}{m!(n-m)!}} \frac{\nu P^2}{1-P} \frac{1}{k+m+1}$$

$$= \frac{n-m}{m+1} \frac{1}{k+m+1} \frac{\nu P^2}{1-P}$$

$$= e^{-\nu P} \left\{ \binom{n}{n} (1-P)^0 P^n \frac{(\nu P)^{n+k}}{n+k!} + \binom{n}{n-1} (1-P)^1 P^{n-1} \frac{(\nu P)^{n+k-1}}{n+k-1!} + \binom{n}{n-2} (1-P)^2 P^{n-2} \frac{(\nu P)^{n+k-2}}{n+k-2!} + \dots \right\}$$

$$\lim_{m \rightarrow \infty} \frac{u_{m+1}}{u_m} = \frac{\binom{n-m+1}{n-m}}{\binom{n-m}{n-m}} \frac{(1-P)}{\nu P^2} (n+k-m) = \frac{n-m! m!}{n-m-1! m+1!} \frac{1-P}{\nu P^2} (n+k-m)$$

$$= \frac{(n-m)}{m+1} (n+k-m) \frac{1-P}{\nu P^2}$$

$$W(\delta) = e^{-(\alpha \delta + \beta \delta^2)}$$

$$\int_{-\infty}^{\infty} W(\delta) d\delta = e^{\frac{\alpha^2}{4\beta}} \int_{-\infty}^{\infty} e^{-\left[\frac{\alpha}{2\beta} + \beta \delta\right]^2} d\delta = e^{\frac{\alpha^2}{4\beta}} \sqrt{\frac{\pi}{\beta}}$$

$$\int \delta W(\delta) d\delta = -\frac{\alpha}{2\beta} \sqrt{\frac{\pi}{\beta}} e^{\frac{\alpha^2}{4\beta}}$$

$$\int \delta^2 W(\delta) d\delta = \left[\frac{\alpha^2}{4\beta^2} \sqrt{\frac{\pi}{\beta}} + \frac{1}{2} \sqrt{\frac{\pi}{\beta^3}} \right] e^{\frac{\alpha^2}{4\beta}}$$

$$\overline{\delta} = -\frac{\alpha}{2\beta}$$

$$\overline{\delta^2} = \frac{1}{2\beta} \left[1 + \frac{\alpha^2}{2\beta} \right]$$

$$= \left[\overline{\delta} \right]^2 + \frac{1}{2\beta}$$

$$\bar{k} = (n-\nu)P = \nu \delta P$$

$$\bar{k}^2 = P^2 (n-\nu)^2 + (n+\nu)P - nP^2$$

$$= \nu^2 \delta^2 P^2 + \nu(2 + \beta \delta)P - \nu(1 + \delta)P^2$$

$$\frac{d^k}{d(p)^k} W_n(x) = e^{-p} \left\{ \binom{n}{0} (1-p)^n p^0 + \binom{n}{1} (1-p)^{n-1} \frac{p^1}{1} + \binom{n}{2} (1-p)^{n-2} \frac{(p^2)^2}{2!} + \dots \right\}$$

$$= W_n(0)$$

<u>1.93</u>			
$(1.0598)^2$	$(1.299)^2$	$(1.598)^2$	$(1.897)^2$
2256	4136	2536	2284
2856	2856	2856	2856
<u>0504</u>	<u>2272</u>	<u>4072</u>	<u>5562</u>
2348	0584	8784	7294
174	174	0756	0536

<u>1.92</u>				
$(1.0912)^2$	1.228	1.456	2.824	$(1.912)^2$
2945	0892	1632	4508	2814
0758	2945	2945	2945	2945
2187	<u>1784</u>	<u>3264</u>	<u>9016</u>	<u>5620</u>
2187	1161	9681	3929	7317
165	131	0929	0247	0539

10564	1376	1752	2128	2504
0239	1386	2435	3280	3986
2945	2945	2945	2945	2945
<u>0478</u>	<u>2772</u>	<u>4870</u>	<u>6560</u>	<u>7972</u>
2467	0173	8075	6385	4973
176	704	0642	0435	0314

Falls erster Titration ausgeschlossen wird:

$$n_2 = \frac{n_0}{[1 + 4nDRn_0(t+c)]^2} = \frac{n_0}{[1 + 4nDRn_0(t+c)]^2}$$

$$n_1 = \frac{n_0}{[1 + 4nDRn_0\tau]^2}$$

$$n = n_1 \left[\frac{1 + 4nDRn_0\tau}{1 + 4nDRn_0(t+c)} \right]^2 = n_1 \left[\frac{1 + \beta\tau}{1 + \beta\tau + \beta t} \right]^2$$

$$\sqrt{\frac{n_1}{n}} = 1 + \frac{\beta t}{1 + \beta\tau}$$

$$\frac{\beta}{1 + \beta\tau} = \frac{\sqrt{\frac{n_1}{n}} - 1}{t}$$

$\tau \{$	0	1.97					
$t \{$	2	1.35	1303				
	5	1.19	0755	0548	0274	10652	$0.0652 : 3 = 0.0217$
	10	0.89	9494	1809	09045	1.2315	$0.2315 : 3 = 0.0289$
	20	0.52	7160	4143	20715	1.611	$0.611 : 18 = 0.034$
	40	0.29	4624	6679	33395	2.158	$1.158 : 11 = 0.0245$

stimmt noch schlechter als Berechnung von $t=0$ aus, wahrscheinlich weil oben die Beobachtung bei $t=2$ der fehlerhafteste ist, infolge zu langweiliger Wirkung des Schwefelkolloids

Ein Opderson ist maßgebend $\sum h^k n_k$

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$$= \frac{n_0}{(1+\varepsilon)^2} + \frac{2^2 \frac{n_0 \varepsilon}{(1+\varepsilon)^3} + \frac{3^2 \frac{n_0 \varepsilon^2}{(1+\varepsilon)^4} + \dots}{(1+\varepsilon)^2} = \frac{n_0}{(1+\varepsilon)^2} \left[1 + \frac{2^2 \varepsilon}{1+\varepsilon} + \frac{3^2 \varepsilon^2}{(1+\varepsilon)^2} + \dots \right]$$

~~108~~

$$\frac{1}{1-x} = 1 + x + x^2 + x^3 + \dots$$

$$\frac{1}{(1-x)^2} = 1 + 2x + 3x^2 + 4x^3 + \dots$$

$$\frac{\partial}{\partial x} \left[\frac{x}{(1-x)^2} \right] = 1 + 2^2 x + 3^2 x^2 + 4^2 x^3 + \dots = \frac{1}{(1-x)^2} + \frac{2x}{(1-x)^3} = \frac{1+x}{(1-x)^3}$$

$$x = \frac{\varepsilon}{1+\varepsilon} \quad \left[1 + \frac{2^2 \varepsilon}{1+\varepsilon} + \frac{3^2 \varepsilon^2}{(1+\varepsilon)^2} + \dots \right] = \frac{1+2\varepsilon}{\left(\frac{1}{1+\varepsilon} \right)^3} = \frac{(1+\varepsilon)(1+\varepsilon)^2}{\varepsilon} = (1+2\varepsilon)(1+\varepsilon)^2$$

$$\sum' = \frac{n_0 (1+2\varepsilon)}{\varepsilon} = n_0 (1+2\varepsilon)$$

also proportionale Zunahme mit Zeit, wie das tatsächlich bei einigen Lebenden Viren
des Falls ist. Natürlich nur solange Teilchen klein sind im Vergleich mit Lichtwellenlänge.

Rayleigh: für kleine z : $h \sim n z^6 = \gamma z^3$

für große (classical) $\sim n z^2 = \chi_n$

$e^{-\gamma z}$

~~$n = 10^{24} \cdot 10^{-6}$~~

~~$n = 10^{18}$~~

~~$10^{18} \cdot n (2 \cdot 10^{-12})^2 = 0.4 \text{ cm}^2$~~

Gamm Tab. XVI - XXI

$\Delta c(0.0)_3$ i. L.	φ_0	φ_{100}	$\frac{\varphi_{100} - \varphi_0}{100 - 250}$	$\Delta \varphi_{100} = \frac{\varphi_{100} - \varphi_0}{\Delta \varphi}$
$x^0 = 1.1$	52.4	64.0	1.260	$\varphi_{100} = \varphi_0 f_c(x)$
1.5	53.0	72.6	1.429	
2.0	53.6	79.8	1.575	
2.5	54.5	87.3	1.837	
3.0	55.2	110.5	2.175	
4.0	56.7	147.2	2.897	

$\Delta \varphi_{100} = \varphi_0 \cdot x^3$ (Gamm)

$\Delta \varphi_{100} = \varphi_0 f_c(x)$ $\Delta \varphi_{100} = \varphi_0 f_c(x)$

unmöglich da im Bruchfall

$\lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \left(\frac{\Delta \varphi_{100}}{x^3} \right) = \text{unendlich}$

$\frac{16.29}{52.4} = \frac{10.4}{52.4} \cdot \frac{10.4}{52.4}$

Allgemein: $\mu = \mu_0 f_c(\Phi)$

Für Anfangs stadium, wo wahrscheinlich

$\Phi = n_0 f_c(n_0 t)$

$\frac{\mu}{\mu_0} = 1 + \alpha \Phi$

$\frac{\Phi}{n_0} = f_c(n_0 t)$

da willkür

$\frac{\mu - 1}{\mu_0} = f_c(n_0 t)$

$\mu = \mu_0 f_c[n_0 f_c(n_0 t)]$

$x = \frac{62.8 - 52.4}{64.0 - 52.4} = \frac{10.4}{11.6} = \frac{0.170}{0.645} = 0.264$ (für)

korrespondierende Punkte 95.25

$\frac{10.4}{52.4 \cdot 11} = f_c(44)$

$\frac{72.6}{15} = \frac{22}{15} = 2.93$ $\frac{17}{16} = 1.06$ $\frac{15}{22} = 0.68$

$\frac{15.44}{53.0 \cdot 15} = f_c(29.3 \cdot 1.5)$

$\frac{10}{15} = \frac{10}{15} = 0.67$ $\frac{10}{15} = 0.67$ $\frac{10}{15} = 0.67$

$\frac{21.1}{53.6 \cdot 2} = f_c(22.2)$

$\frac{32.17}{54.5 \cdot 2.5} = f_c(17.6 \cdot 2.5)$

$\frac{39.63}{55.2 \cdot 3} = f_c(14.7 \cdot 3)$

Φ $\frac{\mu - \mu_0}{\mu_0}$

1.65

10.8

$$0.260 : 1.1 = 0.236 \quad 0.260 \quad \frac{\mu}{\mu_0} = 1 + \alpha \Phi (1 + \frac{\Phi}{2})$$

$$0.429 : 1.5 = 0.286 \quad 0.404$$

$$0.575 : 2 = 0.287 \quad 0.620 \quad \frac{\mu - \mu_0}{\mu_0} = \alpha \Phi (1 + \beta \Phi)$$

$$0.837 : 2.5 = 0.335 \quad 0.878 \quad \frac{\mu - \mu_0}{\mu_0} \Phi_1 = \alpha (1 + \rho \Phi_1)$$

$$1.175 : 3 = 0.392 \quad 1.166 \quad \frac{\mu_2 - \mu_0}{\mu_0} \Phi_2 = \alpha (1 + \rho \Phi_2)$$

$$1.897 : 4 = 0.474 \quad 1.896$$

$$\Delta = \alpha \rho (\Phi_2 - \Phi_1)$$

$$0.238 = \frac{2.9}{2.9}$$

$$\alpha \rho = \frac{0.238}{2.9} = 0.082$$

$$\alpha = 0.236 - 0.082 \cdot 1.1$$

$$\frac{\mu - \mu_0}{\mu_0} = 0.146 \Phi + 0.082 \Phi^2$$

$$\begin{array}{r} 146 \\ 0.892 \\ \hline 2598 \end{array} \quad \begin{array}{r} 184 \\ 0.892 \\ \hline 1657 \end{array}$$

$$\begin{array}{r} 92 \\ 592 \\ \hline 1312 \end{array}$$

$$73.3$$

$$0.219$$

$$1.85$$

$$0.404$$

$$\text{Anschauen!}$$

$$\Phi \sim \chi^2$$

$$292$$

$$328$$

$$620$$

$$185$$

$$438$$

$$738$$

$$1176$$

$$584$$

$$1312$$

$$1896$$

$$365$$

$$513$$

$$878$$

$$25$$

$$\begin{array}{r} 91 \\ 82. \\ \hline 205 \end{array} \quad \begin{array}{r} 55 \\ 45 \\ \hline 100 \end{array}$$

$$205$$

$$5125$$

$$\mu = \frac{68.41 - 50.8}{50.8} = 0.146 \Phi + 0.082 \Phi^2$$

$$\mu = 74.7$$

$$\Phi = 0.92 : 1.1 = 0.84$$

$$\Phi = 1.35 : 1.5 = 0.90$$

$$\Phi = 1.67 : 2 = 0.84$$

$$\Phi = 3.40$$

$$\Phi = 2.48$$

$$\Phi = 2.17 : 2.5 = 0.87$$

$$2.48 : 3 = 0.83$$

$$3.40 : 4 = 0.85$$

Vgl. Seite 112

Kann man Resultate nicht formuliert darstellen

0.855

Ausscheidung übersättigte Lösung an Kondensationskernen (Vgl. Kern, Forts. A.R.S. 89, 379, 1913)
 Sobald durchsicht und Größe der Kerne gegeben ist:

~~4πR²~~

Annahme:

$$\frac{dc}{dt} = -4\pi R D n_0 c$$

Der Durchmesser steigt des Volumenzunahmes

$$R \sim \left(\frac{c_0 - c}{n_0} \right)^{1/3} \left(\frac{3}{4\pi} \right)^{1/3}$$

$$\frac{dc}{dt} = + 4\pi D n_0 \left(\frac{3}{4\pi n_0} \right)^{1/3} \frac{y^{1/3}}{dy} (c_0 - y)$$

das ist letztes Stadium:

$$\frac{dy}{dt} = + \alpha y^{1/3}$$

$$\frac{dy}{y^{1/3}} = + \alpha dt$$

$$+ \frac{3}{2} y^{2/3} = + \alpha t + \text{const}$$

$$\sim R^2$$

$$y = \left[\frac{2}{3} \alpha t \right]^{3/2} =$$

↓
 dabei wird aber noch etwas

andere mitgelesen: die Abhängigkeit d.

Leitfähigkeit von der Temperatur!

Dasselbe auch bei Wasserdampf-Kondensation an Ionen.

hier für $t=0$ stimmt das Resultat denn dann gilt

$$\Phi_{n_0} = \Phi(0)$$

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$$\therefore \Phi \sim n_0$$

$n_0 = 50.8$	$\chi = 0$
$n = 52.4$	$\chi = 1.1$
53.0	$\chi = 1.5$
53.6	2.0
54.5	2.5
55.2	3.0
56.2	4.0

$n - n_0$	$\frac{n - n_0}{n}$
1.6	$\frac{1.6}{50.8} = 1.5$
2.2	1.5
2.8	1.4
3.7	1.5
4.4	1.5
5.9	1.5

$$\frac{n - n_0}{n_0}$$

allerdings ist dies sehr ungenau

umgekehrt von Gauss interpoliert (siehe p. 86).

$$\frac{1.5}{50.8} = 0.0296$$

$$n = n_0 [1 + 0.146 \Phi + 0.082 \Phi^2]$$

$$\begin{array}{r} 50.8 \\ 1.0146 \cdot 82 \\ \hline 101542 \\ 50771 \\ 812 \\ \hline 51583 \\ 508 \\ \hline 1783 \end{array}$$

$$\begin{array}{r} 1.0292 \\ 328 \\ \hline 1.03248 \\ 1.01542 \\ 0.01706 \\ 1542 \\ 164 \\ \hline 50624 \\ 826 \\ \hline 524493 \\ 51583 \\ \hline 0.8663 \\ 783 \\ \hline 89.3 \end{array}$$

$$\begin{array}{r} 1.0438 \\ 728 \\ \hline 1.05118 \\ 1.03248 \\ 0.01870 \\ 1706 \\ 164 \cdot 308 \\ 82 \\ 13 \\ \hline 833 \end{array}$$

$$\begin{array}{r} 1.038 \\ 1.038 \\ \hline 2.076 \end{array}$$

$$\begin{array}{r} 1.146 \\ 82 \\ \hline 1.228 \\ 614 \\ 98 \\ \hline 6238 \end{array}$$

$$\begin{array}{r} 1.073 \\ 205 \\ \hline 1.0935 \\ 54675 \\ 875 \\ \hline 5555 \end{array}$$

0 = 0		50.80	78
0.1		51.58	87
0.2		52.45	95
0.3		53.40	103
0.4		54.43	112
0.5		55.55	120
0.6		56.75	128
0.7		58.03	
0.8		59.40	
0.9		60.85	
1.0	3	62.38	2
1.1	3 1	63.40 64.00	38 39
1.2	4	65.69	
1.3	5	67.48	
1.4	3	69.34	
1.5	2	71.29	
1.6	3	73.22	1
1.7	1 12	75.44	26
1.8		77.64	
1.9		79.93	5
2.0		82.30	245 5
2.1	6	84.75	3
2.2	3	87.28	1 4
2.3	4	89.89	29
2.4		92.59	
2.5		95.37	6
2.6		98.24	5
2.7		101.19	
2.8		104.22	
2.9		107.34	
3.0		110.54	

3.0	111.10
3.1	113.28
3.2	115.57
3.3	117.96
3.4	120.47
3.5	123.08
3.6	125.79
3.7	128.50
3.8	131.21
3.9	133.92
4.0	137.12

12
52
51
54
57
58
60
61
62
63
64

03
104
449

Φ

Φ	$\Phi =$	Φ	t_n
52.4	$0.2 - \frac{5}{56.77}$	$\frac{\Phi}{n_0}$	
52.4	0.194	0.126	0
53.0	0.257	0.234	2.2
54.4	0.397	0.361	5.5
57.0	0.620	0.564	11
58.4	0.787	0.715	16.5
60.6	0.883	0.803	24.2
61.8	0.962	0.875	33.0
62.8	1.027	0.934	44.0
63.2	1.053	0.957	55.0
63.6	1.077	0.979	66.0
63.9	1.094	0.995	82.5
64.0	1.100	1.000	99.0

0.992

Φ	$\Phi =$	Φ	t_n
50		$\frac{\Phi}{n_a}$	
56.7	0.596	0.449	0
77.7	1.803	0.451	8
109.0	2.952	0.738	20
119.6	3.270	0.819	40
120.8	3.445	0.861	60
125.8	3.554	0.888	88
129.8	3.674	0.903	120
130.9	3.703	0.926	160
132.0	3.802	0.950	240
135.4	4.002	1.000	720
139.2			
147.2			

$$\Phi = \mu [1 + \alpha \Phi_1 + \beta \Phi_2]$$

$$\Phi = \mu [1 + \alpha \Phi_1 + \beta \Phi_2]$$

$$\frac{134}{50.8} - 4 = \alpha \Phi_1 + \beta \Phi_2$$

$$\frac{3820}{6761} = \alpha + \beta \Phi_2$$

$$\frac{132}{50.8} - 4 = \alpha \Phi_1 + \beta \Phi_2$$

$$\frac{96.4}{50.8} \frac{1}{\Phi_2} - \frac{132}{50.8} \frac{1}{\Phi_1} = \rho (\Phi_2 - \Phi_1)$$

$$\alpha = \frac{24.1}{50.8} - \beta \Phi_2$$

$$\frac{24.1}{13.306} - \frac{132}{1056} = \beta = 0.0706$$

$$\alpha = 0.1919$$

$$\mu = 50.8 [1 + 0.1919 \Phi + 0.0706 \Phi^2]$$

$$\frac{0332}{1841} = \frac{2059}{4282}$$

$$\Phi_1 = 1, \mu = 50.8 \cdot 1.2625 = 64.13$$

$$\frac{17291}{5719} = \frac{5648}{57180}$$

$$\mu = 62.8, \Phi = 0.92$$

$$\Phi_1 = 0.9, \mu = 62.8 \cdot \frac{32}{165}$$

$\bar{\Phi} = 0$	μ
0	50.80
0.1	51.85
0.2	52.96
0.3	54.14
0.4	55.39
0.5	56.71
0.6	58.10
0.7	59.56
0.8	61.09
0.9	62.69
1.0	64.37
1.1	66.11
1.2	67.92
1.3	69.80
1.4	71.75
1.5	73.77
1.6	75.87
1.7	78.04
1.8	80.28
1.9	82.55
2.0	84.96
2.1	87.41
2.2	89.93
2.3	92.52
2.4	95.17
2.5	98.89
2.6	100.69
2.7	103.56
2.8	106.50

$\bar{\Phi} = 2.9$	
2.9	106.50
3.0	109.57
3.1	112.58
3.2	115.72
3.3	118.93
3.4	122.20
3.5	125.55
3.6	128.98
3.7	132.48
3.8	136.05
3.9	139.69
4.0	143.40
	147.18

$$\mu = \mu_0 \left[1 + \underbrace{0.1981 \bar{\Phi}}_{= \frac{50.8}{2} \varphi} + 0.06905 \bar{\Phi}^2 \right]$$

$$\downarrow$$

$$50.8$$

$$\varphi = 0.07924 \bar{\Phi}$$

$$\text{mol. für } \frac{1.12}{\text{Liter}} \text{ Salzw.: } \varphi = 0.079 \cdot 0.15$$

$$= 0.012$$

das aus ~~Wasser~~⁵⁰ und noch
als Siedetemperatur

$$\Phi = \frac{1.1}{4 \cdot 10^3} = 0.000275$$

$$0.00007$$

$$\frac{52.4}{50.8}$$

$$\frac{1.6}{1.6}$$

$$3\%$$

11) 240

	$\Phi =$	$\Phi_{\frac{1}{2}}$	$\frac{1}{n}$
52.4	0.152	0.138	0
53.0	0.204	0.185	2.2
54.4	0.327	0.297	5.5
57.0	0.528	0.470	11.5
59.2	0.676	0.615	16.5
60.6	0.768	0.698	24.2
61.8	0.844	0.767	33.8
62.8	0.907	0.825	44.0
63.2	0.929	0.845	55.0
63.6	0.954	0.867	66.0
63.9	0.972	0.884	82.5
64.0	0.977	0.888	99.0

2)

	$\Phi_{\frac{1}{2}}$	$\frac{1}{n}$
53.6	0.254	0.127
55.1	0.377	0.188
61.5	0.826	0.413
67.9	1.20	0.60
71.1	1.366	0.683
74.7	1.544	0.772
75.4	1.577	0.788
75.9	1.601	0.800
77.1	1.657	0.828
77.4	1.670	0.835
77.7	1.684	0.842
79.0	1.743	0.871
79.7	1.774	0.887
79.8	1.779	0.889
79.7	1.774	0.887

40)

	$\Phi =$	$\Phi_{\frac{1}{2}}$	
567	0.500	0.125	0
777	1.684	0.421	8
1090	2.883	0.721	20
119.6	3.220	0.805	40
1258	3.407	0.852	60
129.8	3.523	0.881	88
132.0	3.586	0.896	120
135.4	3.682	0.921	160
139.2	3.786	0.946	240
147.2	4.000	1.000	720

3)

55.2	0.985	0.428	0
63.6	0.954	0.318	6
82.1	1.880	0.627	15
90.3	2.214	0.738	30
94.9	2.390	0.797	45
98.7	2.493	0.831	66
102.0	2.645	0.882	120
102.7	2.670	0.890	150
105.6	2.77	0.923	225
105.2	2.750	0.919	315
110.0	2.916	0.972	450
110.6	2.918	0.973	540
109.4	2.886	0.962	585
110.5	2.918	0.973	630
110.5	2.918	0.973	675

$n = 1.5$

Φ

t_n

Φ_n

53.0 0.204

54.3 0.312

57.3 0.542

62.1 0.863

64.6 1.013

66.9 1.144

68.6 1.236

68.8 1.248

69.7 1.274

71.0 1.362

71.8 1.402

72.6 1.442

72.6 1.442

0 0.136

3 0.208

7.5 0.361

15 0.575

22.5 0.675

33 0.763

45 0.824

60 0.832

90 0.849

112.5 0.872

135 0.935

157.5 0.961

225 0.961

$n = 2.5$

54.5 0.329 0.132 0

60.3 0.750 0.300 5

72.4 1.432 0.573 12.5

81.3 1.844 0.738 25

88.5 1.938 0.775 37.5

85.8 2.034 0.813 55

88.4 2.139 0.856 75

89.6 2.187 0.875 100

90.1 2.202 0.883 125

91.4 2.257 0.903 150

93.4 2.335 0.934 262.5

92.8 2.316 0.926 300

93.3 2.332 0.933 317.5

93.3 2.332 0.933 375

93.2 2.329 0.932 450

$$z = \left(\frac{x}{1+x} \right)^n$$

$$= \left(\frac{1}{2} \right)^n \quad \text{for } x=1$$

$$= \left(\frac{2}{3} \right)^n \quad \text{for } x=2$$

$$= \left(\frac{1}{2} \right)^n = \left(\frac{1}{3} \right)^n \quad \text{for } x=\frac{1}{2}$$

$$z_1 \cdot z_2 = \frac{1}{3} = z_{1/2}$$

$$\frac{x}{1+x} = \frac{1}{2}$$

$$1 + \frac{1}{x} = \frac{1}{\sqrt{2}}$$

$$x = \frac{1}{\frac{1}{\sqrt{2}} - 1}$$

$$z_1 z_2 = z \quad \text{for } \frac{x}{1+x}$$

$$\frac{\mu_n - \mu_0}{\mu_0} = \alpha \omega \nu + \beta (\omega \nu)^2 (2\gamma + \gamma^2)$$

$$\frac{\mu_n}{\mu_0} = 1 + \alpha \omega \nu (1 + \gamma) + \beta (\omega \nu)^2 (2\gamma + \gamma^2)$$

$$= 1 + \alpha \omega \nu \left[1 + \gamma \left(\frac{x}{1+x} \right)^2 \right] + \beta \omega^2 \nu^2 \left[1 + \gamma \left(\frac{x}{1+x} \right)^2 \right]^2$$

$$\frac{\mu_n}{\mu_0} = 1 + \alpha \Phi + \beta \Phi^2$$

$$\Phi = \omega \nu \left[1 + \gamma \left(\frac{x}{1+x} \right)^2 \right]$$

$$2 = \left(\frac{x}{1+x}\right)^2$$

$$x=1 \quad z = \frac{1}{4}$$

$$x=2 \quad z = \frac{4}{9}$$

$$x=\frac{1}{2} \quad z = \frac{4}{9}$$

$$\frac{d_x}{b} = \frac{1}{b} \quad x=0$$

$$= \frac{1}{b}$$

$$\frac{9.8}{1.2}$$

$$12 + \frac{88}{2} = 56$$

$$x = 13.5 \text{ mm}$$

$$z = \frac{1}{2}$$

$$z = \frac{1}{9} = 2.78 \text{ für } x = 2.75$$

$$12 + \frac{88.4}{9}$$

$$\frac{352}{9} = \frac{39}{\frac{12}{54}}$$

$$x = 11 \text{ mm} \quad z = \frac{4}{9} = 51 \text{ mm}$$

$$\text{Einheit} = 5.5 \text{ mm}$$

$$\frac{12}{\frac{21}{34}}$$

$$x = 6.2 \text{ mm} \quad z = \frac{1}{4} = 34 \text{ mm}$$

$$\text{Wendepunkt für } x = 2.75$$

$$x = 10 \quad z = \frac{10}{12.4} = \frac{0.828}{91.72} = 0.026$$

$$\frac{9445}{8617} = 0.727$$

$$z = 0.727 \text{ für } x = 55 \text{ mm}$$

$$x = 4 \quad z = \left(\frac{4}{5}\right)^2 = \frac{4^2}{5^2} = 0.64$$

$$\frac{2062}{9445} = \frac{563}{12}$$

$$\frac{7507}{2068.7} \text{ für } x = 22 \text{ mm}$$

$$x = 20 \quad z = 7010$$

$$3222$$

$$9788$$

$$\{ 9576$$

$$\frac{9445}{9021}$$

$$9021$$

$$7972$$

$$\frac{12}{20917}$$

$$\text{für } x = 110 \text{ mm}$$

$$\Delta x = \Delta = 1.2 \left[1 - x \frac{z}{1+z} \right]$$

$$\Delta x = 1.2$$

$$\Delta x = 1.2$$

$$x = 40 \quad z = 6021$$

$$6128$$

$$9893$$

$$9786$$

$$9445$$

$$9231$$

$$838$$

$$\frac{12}{20958}$$

$$\text{für } x = 220 \text{ mm}$$

$$\Delta x = 1.2$$

$$= \Delta x \frac{z}{1+z}$$

$$\Delta x = \frac{1.2}{1+z} \quad z = \frac{1}{x^2} \quad \Delta x = \frac{1.2}{1+\frac{1}{x^2}} = \frac{1.2 x^2}{x^2+1}$$

$$\frac{\mu}{\mu_0} - 1 = a v \left[1 + \beta \left(\frac{v}{c} \right)^2 \right] + b v^2 \left[1 + \beta \left(\frac{v}{c} \right)^2 \right]^2$$

$$\Delta \mu_1 = \frac{\mu_1}{\mu_0} - 1 = a v + b v^2 \quad | \cdot (1 + \beta)$$

$$\Delta \mu_0 = \frac{\mu_0}{\mu_0} - 1 = a v [1 + \beta] + b v^2 [1 + \beta]^2$$

$$\Delta \mu_0 - \Delta \mu_1 (1 + \beta) = b v^2 [1 + \beta]^2 - [1 + \beta] = b v^2 (\beta + \beta^2)$$

$$b = \frac{\Delta \mu_0 - (1 + \beta) \Delta \mu_1}{v^2 (\beta + \beta^2)}$$

$$a = \frac{\Delta \mu_1}{v} - b v$$

$$= \frac{\Delta \mu_1}{v} - \frac{\Delta \mu_0 - (1 + \beta) \Delta \mu_1}{v \beta (1 + \beta)} = \frac{\Delta \mu_1 (\beta + 1)^2 - \Delta \mu_0 + \Delta \mu_1 (1 + \beta)}{v \beta (1 + \beta)}$$

$$= \frac{\Delta \mu_1 (\beta + 1)^2 - \Delta \mu_0}{v (\beta + \beta^2)}$$

$$\varepsilon = c v t$$

Also 5 allgemeine Konstanten $\rightarrow a, b, \beta, \mu_0$ während Sauer vier Konstanten benutzt
 μ_0, μ_1, k_1, b , aber dabei k_1, b für jede
 Kurve v. unten bestimmt!

$$\frac{1 + b_1 x}{1 - x} = e^{\frac{\alpha}{k_1 (1 + b_1 x)} t}$$

$$1 + b_1 x = e^{\alpha t} (1 - x)$$

$$\frac{\mu - \mu_1}{\mu_0 \mu_1} = x = \frac{e^{\frac{\alpha t}{1 + b_1}} - 1}{\frac{\alpha t}{1 + b_1}}$$

für kleinen t :

$$\approx \frac{\alpha t + \frac{\alpha^2 t^2}{2}}{1 + b_1 + \alpha t}$$

$$\int_0^x \frac{1}{k_1 (1 + b_1 x)} dt = \frac{1 - x}{1 + b_1 x} \frac{(1 - x) b_1 + (1 + b_1 x)}{(1 - x)^2} = \frac{1 + b_1}{(1 - x) (1 + b_1 x)}$$

(Abweichung mit Sauer vgl.)

\rightarrow fñr $x \rightarrow 0$, $\frac{dx}{dt} = k_1$ während nach meiner Formel $= 0$

$$\left\{ \begin{aligned} \mu - \mu_1 &= a v \mu \left(\frac{x}{1+x} \right)^2 + b v^2 \left[b \mu \left(\frac{x}{1+x} \right)^2 + \mu^2 \left(\frac{x}{1+x} \right)^4 \right] \\ &= [a v + 2b v^2] \mu \left(\frac{x}{1+x} \right)^2 + b v^2 \mu^2 \left(\frac{x}{1+x} \right)^4 \end{aligned} \right.$$

für gegebenes x :

$$\mu - \mu_1 = A \left(\frac{x}{1+x} \right)^2 + B \left(\frac{x}{1+x} \right)^4 \quad \text{mit } A = \left(\frac{x}{1+x} \right)^2 \left[\frac{2^2 - (x^2)^2}{(\sqrt{1+x})^2} \right]$$

$$\therefore \mu - \mu_1 = A + B \quad \therefore \mu - \mu_1 = \left(\frac{x}{1+x} \right)^2 + B \left[\left(\frac{x}{1+x} \right)^4 - \left(\frac{x}{1+x} \right)^2 \right]$$

Also sind A und B Konstanten (in x)

Wahrscheinlich sind die Konstanten a, b in x

$$v_n = v_0 \frac{(v_0 \alpha t)^{n-1}}{\left[\frac{1+v_0 \alpha t}{2} \right]^{n+1}} = v_0 \frac{2^{n-1}}{(1+2)^{n+1}} \quad \sum = v_0 \frac{1}{1+2}$$

$$\frac{dv_n}{2 \alpha dt} = v_1 v_{n-1} + v_2 v_{n-2} + \dots - \left(\frac{v_n}{2} \right)^2 \quad \text{mit } v_n = \frac{2^{n-1}}{(1+2)^{n+1}}$$

$$\frac{1}{2} \frac{dv_n}{dx} = v_0 \left\{ \sum_{m=1}^{n-1} \left[\frac{2^{m-1}}{(1+2)^{m+1}} \cdot \frac{2^{n-m-1}}{(1+2)^{n-m+1}} \right] - \frac{2^{n-1}}{(1+2)^{n+1}} \cdot \frac{1}{1+2} \right\}$$

$$\frac{v_0}{2} \left\{ \frac{(n-1) 2^{n-2}}{(1+2)^{n+1}} - \frac{(n+1) 2^{n-1}}{(1+2)^{n+2}} \right\} = 1$$

$$\frac{1}{2} \left\{ (n-1) \frac{1+2}{2} - (n+1) \right\} = \sum_{m=1}^{n-1} \frac{2^{m-1} 2^{n-m-1}}{(1+2)^{n-m}} - 2^{n-1}$$

$$\frac{n-1 + \frac{1+2}{2} - n - 1}{2} = \sum_{m=1}^{n-1} \frac{2^n}{(1+2)^{n-m}} = \frac{2^n}{(1+2)^n} \sum_{m=1}^{n-1} (1+2)^m - 2^{n-1}$$

$$\frac{n-1}{2} - (y-1) = \frac{(y-1)^{n-1}}{y^n} \sum_{m=1}^{n-1} y^m - (y-1)^{n-1} \quad \text{mit } y = \frac{1+2}{2}$$

$$\frac{y^{\frac{n-1}{2}} - y}{1-y} = \frac{y^{\frac{n-1}{2}} - y}{1-y}$$

Deriv no:

$$\frac{1}{2a} \frac{dv_n}{dt} = \frac{v_1 v_{n-1} + v_2 v_{n-2} + v_3 v_{n-3} + \dots + v_{n-2} v_2 + v_{n-1} v_1}{2} - v_n \sum v$$

Sam and:

$$\frac{n-1}{2} - (y-1) = \frac{1}{2} \frac{(y-1)^{n+1}}{y^n} \left(\sum_{i=1}^{n-1} y^i - (y-1)^{n-1} \right)$$

$$y^1 + y^2 + y^3 + \dots + y^{n-1}$$

$$\frac{y - y^n}{1-y} = \frac{y(1-y^{n-1})}{1-y}$$

$$= (y-1)^{n-1} \left\{ \frac{1}{2} \frac{(y-1)^2}{1-y} \frac{y(1-y^{n-1})}{1-y} - 1 \right\}$$

$$v_n = v_0 \frac{2^{n-1}}{[1+2]^{n+1}} = \frac{v_0}{2^2} \left(\frac{2}{1+2} \right)^{n+1}$$

$$M = v_1 v_{n-1} + \dots + v_{n-1} v_1 = \left(\frac{v_0}{2^2} \right)^2 \left[x^2 x^{n-1} + x^3 x^{n-1} + x^4 x^{n-2} + \dots + x^n x^2 \right]$$

$$(n-1) x^{n+2}$$

$$= \frac{v_0^2 (n-1) \cdot 2^{n+1}}{2^4 (1+2)^{n+2}}$$

$$\frac{dv_n}{dz} = \frac{M}{v_0} - 2 \frac{v_0}{2^2} \left(\frac{2}{1+2} \right)^{n+1} \frac{1}{1+2}$$

$$\frac{(n-1) 2^{n-2}}{(1+2)^{n+1}} - \frac{(n+1) 2^{n-1}}{(1+2)^{n+2}} = \frac{(n-1) 2^n}{2^2 (1+2)^{n+2}} - 2 \frac{1}{2^2} \frac{2^{n+1}}{(1+2)^{n+2}}$$

$$\frac{(n-1)(1+2)}{2^2} - \frac{(n+1)}{2} = \frac{(n-1)}{2^2} - \frac{2}{2}$$

$$(n-1)(1+2) - 2(n+1) = n-1-2x$$

$$n+n-1-2-2x-x =$$

$$n-1-2x$$

At

thunder !!

	t	t_m	t_b	
52.4	0	0	16	
50.0	2	5.56	2.73	20
51.1	5	13.75	2.75	21.5
57.0	15	29	2.7	14.2
59.1	15	45	2.3	
51.1	26	59	2.7	
51.6	30	79	2.65	
52.7	40	112.5	2.75	
52.0	50	148	2.96	
51.5	60	124	2.7	
51.1	75			
51.1	80			

150
16

990
295
2475
106725

	t	t_m	t_b	
51.4	0	0	16	
52.3	2	10	2.7	20
52.9	15	26	2.7	21.5
51.2	15	36.7	2.7	14.2
51.6	26	49	2.65	
51.1	30	79	2.6	
51.1	40	112	2.7	
51.1	50	148	2.96	
51.1	60	124	2.7	
51.1	75			
51.1	80			
51.1	105			
51.1	120			
51.1	130			
51.1	140			
51.1	150			

1184
572
296
1273

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$$\left(\frac{8}{8+T}\right)^3 = \frac{1}{8}$$

$$T = 54 \text{ wk}$$

104 wk

$$\left(\frac{2}{3}\right)^3 = \frac{8}{27} = 5.3$$

52.4	0	17.4	2.1
55.0	2	20.6	2.6
57.6	4	23.8	3.1
60.2	6	27.0	3.6
62.8	8	30.2	4.1
65.4	10	33.4	4.6
68.0	12	36.6	5.1
70.6	14	39.8	5.6
73.2	16	43.0	6.1
75.8	18	46.2	6.6
78.4	20	49.4	7.1
81.0	22	52.6	7.6
83.6	24	55.8	8.1
86.2	26	59.0	8.6
88.8	28	62.2	9.1
91.4	30	65.4	9.6
94.0	32	68.6	10.1
96.6	34	71.8	10.6
99.2	36	75.0	11.1
101.8	38	78.2	11.6
104.4	40	81.4	12.1

$$27 \text{ wk. } \left(\frac{4}{7}\right)^3 = \frac{1}{27} = 0.037$$

$$= 0.044$$

$$13 \text{ wk. } \left(\frac{4}{5}\right)^3 = \frac{1}{125} = 0.008$$

$$\frac{1}{125} = 0.008$$

52.4	0	23.8	1.1
55.0	2	27.0	1.6
57.6	4	30.2	2.1
60.2	6	33.4	2.6
62.8	8	36.6	3.1
65.4	10	39.8	3.6
68.0	12	43.0	4.1
70.6	14	46.2	4.6
73.2	16	49.4	5.1
75.8	18	52.6	5.6
78.4	20	55.8	6.1
81.0	22	59.0	6.6
83.6	24	62.2	7.1
86.2	26	65.4	7.6
88.8	28	68.6	8.1
91.4	30	71.8	8.6
94.0	32	75.0	9.1
96.6	34	78.2	9.6
99.2	36	81.4	10.1
101.8	38	84.6	10.6
104.4	40	87.8	11.1

52.4	0	0	
55.0	2	2.4	1.2
57.6	4	4.8	2.4
60.2	6	7.2	3.6
62.8	8	9.6	4.8
65.4	10	12.0	6.0
68.0	12	14.4	7.2
70.6	14	16.8	8.4
73.2	16	19.2	9.6
75.8	18	21.6	10.8
78.4	20	24.0	12.0

18-21		44	43.55		4.0	4.10	1.10	
2.4	52.1	0	0	30.2	0	5	3.6	7.15
2.4	56.1	2	17.1	31.1	5	1.3	3.6	
18-21	17.1	5	30	32.1	10	4.3	4.1	
	2.1	10	6.1	37.1	20	9.2	4.6	
	6.1	15	11.1	61.1	30	13.9	4.9	
KC113	6.1			62.1	40	15.5.3	5.7	
52.5	0	0		63.1	50	18.1	6.4	
52.1	2	3	1.5	64.1	60	20.5	7.0	
54.1	5	10.2	2.2	65.1	70	22.7	7.7	
54.6	10	24.6	2.7					
55.7	15	39.1	2.7					
57.7	22	51.1	2.7					
58.8	30	61.1	2.5					
59.5	40	70.5	2.6					
60.6	50	79.6	2.7					
61.7	60	88.1	2.8					
62.5	75	97.1	2.3					
63.5	90	106.0	2.0					
64.5	105	115.0	2.1					

$$\frac{d\mu}{dx} = -pg$$

$$\left(1 + \frac{a}{p}\right) \left(\frac{1}{p} - b\right) = RT$$

$$(1 + ap^2) \left(\frac{1}{p} - b\right) = RT$$

$$\frac{1}{p} + ap - bp + \cancel{ap^2} = RT$$

$$1 = \frac{RT}{\frac{1}{p} - b} - ap^2$$

$$1 = \frac{RTp}{1 - bp} - ap^2$$

$$d\mu = dp \left\{ \underbrace{\frac{RT}{1 - bp} + \frac{RTbp}{(1 - bp)^2} - 2ap}_{\frac{RT}{(1 - bp)^2}} \right\}$$

$$\frac{RT}{(1 - bp)^2}$$

$$\int \frac{d\mu}{p} = \int \frac{dp}{p} \left[\frac{RT}{(1 - bp)^2} - 2a \right] = -gz$$

$$RT \int dp \left[\frac{1}{p} + \frac{2b}{1 - bp} - \frac{1}{1 - bp} - \frac{1}{1 + bp} \right]$$

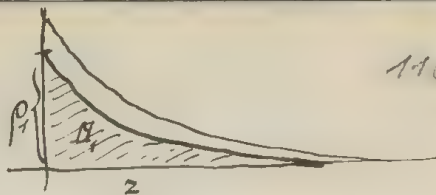
$$\frac{1}{p} + \frac{b}{1 - bp} + \frac{3b}{2} \frac{1}{1 + bp} = \frac{1}{p(1 - bp)}$$

$$\int \frac{1}{x} \frac{1}{(1 - bx)^2} = \frac{1}{x} + \frac{2b}{(1 - bx)^2} - \frac{b^2 x}{(1 - bx)^2} = \frac{(1 - bx)^2 + 2bx - b^2 x^2}{x(1 - bx)^2}$$

$$= \int \frac{1}{x} + \frac{b}{(1 - bx)^2} + \frac{b}{1 - bx} = \ln x + \frac{1}{1 - bx} - \ln(1 - bx)$$

$$-g_2 + RT \left\{ \ln \frac{p}{1-bp} + \frac{1}{1-bp} \right\} \Big|_{p_1}^{p_2} - 2ap \Big|_{p_1}^{p_2}$$

$$M_1 = \int_{p_1}^{p_2} \rho dz$$



1-16

$$\frac{p M_2}{M_1} = \int_1^2 p dv = p v \Big|_1^2 - \int_1^2 v dp - p_1(v_2 - v_1) \quad \left(\begin{array}{l} p_1 = f(M_1) \\ p_2 = f(M_2) \end{array} \right)$$

$$p_2 = f(M_2)$$

~~scribbled out text~~

$$\left[\frac{RT}{1-bp} - ap \right]_1^2 - RT \left[\ln \frac{p}{1-bp} + \frac{1}{1-bp} \right]_1^2 + 2ap \Big|_1^2 - p_1 \left(\frac{1}{p_2} - \frac{1}{p_1} \right)$$

$$= -RT \ln \frac{p}{1-bp} \Big|_1^2 + ap \Big|_1^2 - \frac{RT p_1}{1-bp_1} \left(\frac{1}{p_2} - \frac{1}{p_1} \right) + ap_1^2 \left(\frac{1}{p_2} - \frac{1}{p_1} \right)$$

$$M_1 = \int_{p_1}^{\infty} \rho dz = -\frac{g}{g} \left\{ \int_{p_1}^{\infty} \frac{RT dp}{(1-bp)^2} - \int_{p_1}^{\infty} 2ap dp \right\} = -\frac{g}{g} \left\{ \frac{RT}{b} \frac{1}{1-bp} - ap^2 \right\} \Big|_{p_1}^{\infty}$$

$$= \frac{g}{g} \left\{ \frac{RT}{b} \left[\frac{1}{1-bp_1} - \frac{1}{1-b\infty} \right] - ap_1^2 \right\} = \frac{g}{g} \left\{ \frac{RT p_1}{1-bp_1} - ap_1^2 \right\}$$

$$p_2 = p_1(1+\delta)$$

$$\Delta P_1 = -RT \ln(1+\delta) + RT \ln \left(\frac{1-bp_1(1+\delta)}{1-bp_1} \right) + ap_1 \delta - \frac{RT}{1-bp_1} \left(\frac{1}{1+\delta} - 1 \right)$$

$$\ln \left[1 - \frac{bp_1 \delta}{1-bp_1} \right] + ap_1 \left(\frac{1}{1+\delta} - 1 \right)$$

$$= -RT \left(\delta - \frac{\delta^2}{2} \right) + RT \left[\frac{bp_1 \delta}{1-bp_1} - RT \frac{1}{2} \left(\frac{bp_1 \delta}{1-bp_1} \right)^2 + ap_1 \delta + \frac{RT \left(\delta - \frac{\delta^2}{2} \right)}{1-bp_1} \right] + ap_1 \left(\delta + \frac{\delta^2}{2} \right)$$

$$= RT \frac{\delta^2}{2} \left\{ 1 - \frac{b^2 p_1^2}{(1-bp_1)^2} - \frac{2}{1-bp_1} \right\} + ap_1 \delta - ap_1 \delta + ap_1 \delta^2$$

$$\frac{1 + \delta^2 - 2bp_1\delta - \delta^2 - 2 + 2bp_1}{(1-bp_1)^2}$$

$$= ap_1 \delta^2 - \frac{RT \delta^2}{(1-bp_1)^2} = -\frac{\delta^2}{2} \left(\frac{dp_1}{dp} \right)_1$$

$$W(p, ds) = N e^{-\frac{N}{H T} \int_0^s \frac{1}{2} \left(\frac{dp}{dz} \right) dz}$$

$$\frac{1}{T} \frac{\partial W}{\partial T} = \beta$$

$$-\frac{1}{p} \frac{\partial W}{\partial p} = \beta$$

$$\frac{dp}{dz} = \frac{1}{p^3}$$

unter Annahme Boyle's: $\frac{dp}{dz} = \frac{p}{\rho} = RT = \frac{1}{m} \frac{HT}{N}$

$$y = + \frac{N}{HT} \int_0^s \frac{1}{2} \frac{HT}{N} dz = N \frac{s^2}{2} \text{ stimmt!}$$

Wenn in das Niveau 0 angewandt $\left(\frac{dp}{dz} \right)_0$? Weil Annahme: Gleichgewicht gegen p_0 (const.)

Boyle falls gleichförmige Kompression der gas. Säule

Arbeit: $\int_0^s \left(\frac{dp}{dz} \right) \rho dz$

Arbeit pro Nennendruck $\frac{s^2}{2} \left(\frac{\partial p}{\partial z} \right)$

\sum Arbeiten bei Zufuhr $\approx \int_0^s \frac{1}{2} \left(\frac{dp}{dz} \right) \rho dz$

Im Fall B.S.: $\int_0^s \frac{1}{2} \rho dz = RT = \frac{s^2}{2} RT N_m = \frac{s^2}{2} \frac{HT}{N} N$ (stimmt!)

$$g dz = - dp \left\{ \frac{RT}{\rho(1-b\rho)^2} - 2a \right\}$$

$$\sum = \int_0^s \frac{1}{2} g dz = \int_0^s \frac{1}{2} dp \left\{ \frac{RT}{(1-b\rho)^2} - 2a \right\} = \frac{1}{2} \int_0^s \left[\frac{RT}{(1-b\rho)^2} - 2a \right] dp$$

$$\left[\frac{(RT)^2}{(1-b\rho)^2} - \frac{2a}{b} (1-b\rho) \right]_{p^1}^{p^0} = \left[\frac{(RT)^2}{(1-b\rho)^2} - \frac{RT 4ap}{(1-b\rho)^2} + 4a^2 \rho^2 \right]_{p^1}^{p^0}$$

$$1 - bp = x \quad \int -\frac{dx}{x^2} \frac{(RT)^2}{b} \left[-\frac{4aRT}{b} \frac{1}{(1-bp)^2} + \frac{4aRT}{b} \frac{1}{1-bp} + 4a^2 \right] dp$$

$$-b dp = dx$$

$$+ \frac{4aRT}{b^2} \left[\frac{dx}{x^2} - \frac{dx}{x} \right] + 4a^2 p^2 dp$$

$$\Delta Z = \left[\frac{(RT)^2}{3b} \frac{1}{(1-bp)^3} - \frac{4aRT}{b^2} \left[\frac{1}{1-bp} + \log(1-bp) \right] + \frac{4}{3} a^2 p^3 \right] \Bigg|_{p_1}^0$$

$$\left\{ \frac{(RT)^2}{3b} \left[\frac{-1}{(1-bp_1)^3} + 1 \right] + \frac{4aRT}{b^2} \left[\frac{1}{1-bp_1} - 1 + \log(1-bp_1) \right] - \frac{4}{3} a^2 p_1^3 \right\} \frac{p_1 \delta^2}{2p}$$

$$= M_1 \frac{\delta^2}{2} \left\{ \frac{RT p_1}{1-bp_1} - a p_1^2 \right\}$$

wenn $bp_1 \ll 1 = \beta$ $\frac{1}{(1-\beta)^3} = 1 + 3\beta + \frac{3 \cdot 4}{2} \beta^2 + \dots$

$$\Delta Z = M_1 \frac{\delta^2}{2} \frac{\frac{(RT)^2}{3b} [-3bp_1 - 6(bp_1)^2] + \frac{4aRT}{b^2} \left[\frac{p_1^2}{2} - \frac{4}{3} a^2 p_1^3 \right]}{RT p_1 [1 + bp_1 - (bp_1)^2] - a p_1^2}$$

$$= M_1 \frac{\delta^2}{2} \frac{-(RT)^2 [bp_1 + 2(bp_1)^2] + 2RT a p_1^2 - \frac{4}{3} a^2 p_1^3}{1 + bp_1 - (bp_1)^2 - \frac{a p_1}{RT}}$$

$$= M_1 \frac{\delta^2}{2} \frac{-[1 + 2bp_1] + 2 \frac{a p_1}{RT} \left[1 - \frac{2}{3} \frac{a p_1}{RT} \right]}{1 + bp_1 - (bp_1)^2 - \frac{a p_1}{RT}} RT$$

$$= M_1 \frac{\delta^2}{2} RT \frac{1 + 2\beta + 2\alpha - \frac{4}{3} \alpha^2}{1 + \beta - \beta^2 - \alpha}$$

$$= -M_1 \frac{\delta^2}{2} RT [1 + \beta + \beta^2]$$

$$= -M_1 \frac{\delta^2}{2} RT \left[1 + \frac{2ap_1}{RT} + bp_1 \right]$$

oder: $\Delta Z = -\frac{\delta^2}{2} RT \left[1 + 2bp_1 - \frac{2ap_1}{RT} \right]$

$$M_1 = m N_2 \frac{RT}{\rho} \left\{ \frac{RT}{1+b\rho} - a\rho_1 \right\}$$

$$\frac{m N_2}{\rho RT} = \rho_1 \left\{ 1 + b\rho_1 - \frac{a\rho_1}{RT} \right\}$$

$$\frac{RT}{\rho} = \frac{1}{m} \frac{H^T}{\rho}$$

$$\frac{m N_2}{\rho \frac{RT}{N}} = \rho_1 \left[1 + b\rho_1 - \frac{a\rho_1}{RT} \right]$$

$$\frac{m \frac{1}{\rho}}{\rho \frac{1}{\rho}} = \frac{m}{\rho} \quad \text{②}$$

$$\Delta P = -M_1 \frac{\delta^2}{2} RT \left[1 + b\rho_1 - \frac{a\rho_1}{RT} \right]$$

$$\Delta P = -M_1 \frac{\delta^2}{2} \frac{RT}{\rho} \frac{M_1}{\rho RT} = -\frac{(M_1 \delta)^2}{2\rho \rho}$$

$$\left(\frac{H^T}{N} \right) \Delta P = -N \frac{\delta^2}{2} \left[1 + b\rho_1 - \frac{a\rho_1}{RT} \right]$$

$$\frac{d\rho}{d\rho_1} = RT \left[1 + 2b\rho_1 - \frac{a\rho_1}{RT} \right]$$

$$= -N \frac{\delta^2}{2} \left(\frac{d\rho}{d\rho_1} \right)_{\rho_1}$$

$$RT \left[1 + b\rho_1 - \frac{a\rho_1}{RT} \right] = \frac{d\rho}{d\rho_1} \quad \rho_{1/2} = \frac{\rho}{2}$$

$$\rho_1 = \frac{m N_2}{\rho \frac{H^T}{N}} \left[1 + \left(\frac{a}{RT} - b \right) \frac{m N_2}{\rho \frac{H^T}{N}} \right]$$

$$\frac{1}{\rho} \frac{m N_2}{\rho \frac{H^T}{N}} RT = \rho_1 \frac{d\rho}{d\rho_1}$$

$$\frac{\delta^2}{N} = \frac{\left(\frac{d\rho}{d\rho} \right)_B}{\left(\frac{d\rho}{d\rho} \right)_{1/2}}$$

$$\frac{\int_0^{\delta^2} e^{-\alpha \delta^2} d\delta^2}{\int_0^{\delta^2} e^{-\alpha \delta^2} d\delta^2} = \frac{1}{2\alpha} = \frac{1}{2\alpha}$$

$$\int_0^{\delta^2} e^{-\alpha \delta^2} d\delta^2 = \frac{\sqrt{\pi}}{2} = \sqrt{\frac{2\pi}{\alpha}}$$

$$\left(\rho_1 = \frac{m N_2}{\rho} \frac{1}{\frac{d\rho}{d\rho_1}} \right) = \frac{m N_2 \left(1 - \frac{a\rho_1}{RT} \right)}{\rho} \frac{1}{\left(\frac{d\rho}{d\rho_1} \right)_{1/2}}$$

$$\left(\frac{dp}{dp_1}\right) = RT \left[1 + 2bp - 2\frac{ap}{RT} \right]$$

$$P \left[1 + bp - \frac{ap}{RT} \right] RT = \frac{M_2}{P}$$

$$P \frac{dp}{dp_1} = \frac{M_2}{P} \left[1 + bp - \frac{ap}{RT} \right]$$

$$\frac{M_2}{RT} \Delta P = -M_1 \frac{1}{T} RT \left[1 + bp - \frac{ap}{RT} \right]$$

$$\Delta P = -\frac{\Delta^1}{2} RT \frac{p}{P} \left(P \frac{dp}{dp_1} \right)$$

$$\frac{N}{RT} \Delta P = -\frac{\Delta^1}{2} \frac{p}{g_m} \left(P \frac{dp}{dp_1} \right)$$

$$= -\frac{\Delta^1}{2} \frac{p}{g_m} \left(\frac{1}{P} \left(P \frac{dp}{dp_1} \right) \right)$$

$$= -\frac{\Delta^1}{2} \frac{p}{g_m} \left(\frac{1}{P} \right)$$

$$\left(P \frac{dp}{dp_1} \right) = RTp = p$$

$$P = \frac{1}{V} \frac{\partial U}{\partial P}$$

$$\frac{\sum (m-n) H(n,m)}{N} = \frac{\sum_m H(n,m) - \sum_n H(n,m)}{N} = \frac{\sum_m H(n,m)}{N} - n$$

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$v = 1.428$

$P = 0.375$ ⁵⁷⁹ ~~60~~
0.3940 ~~61~~

126	281	138	20	2	4
70	234	216	152	28	30
21	87	189	114	66	40
5	9	64	96	52	5
		15	30	55	12
				18	14

222	611	622	412	221	105	-0.534	+0.586	= 0.052
379	563	355	174	67	28	-0.160	+0.08	+0.075
						+0.214	+0.297	+0.033
3464	7860	8575	6149	7444	0455	+0.588	-0.632	+0.044
5786	7505	7938	2405	8261	4472	+0.962	-0.702	-0.260
7678	355	8436	3744	5183	5984	+1.336	-1.036	-0.300
		1082			5770			
0.5868	10853	17525	2368	3298	2764			
		2034						
100	-1.0	2.0	-3	-4	-5			

+0.586	+0.085	+0.031	-0.632	-0.702	-1.036
1547	6314	-0.247	1965	4102	5529
5729	5729	7574	5729	5729	5729
7276	2043	3302	7694	9831	1258

$$\frac{10}{3} \cdot \frac{\pi}{C} \sqrt{\frac{1}{2}} e^{\frac{\pi}{2}}$$

$$T = \frac{a}{3} \frac{\sqrt{6\pi}}{C \cdot 2\pi} \sqrt{\frac{1}{2}} e^{\frac{\pi}{2}}$$

$$= \frac{a}{2C\pi\sqrt{2}}$$

$$\frac{e^{-\pi} \sqrt{\pi}}{(e)^{\pi} \sqrt{2\pi}}$$

$$e^{-\pi} \left(\frac{\pi}{e}\right)^{\pi} = e^{-\pi} \left(\frac{1}{1+\delta}\right)^{\pi(1+\delta)}$$

$$\pi\delta = \pi(1+\delta) \left(\delta - \frac{\delta^2}{2}\right) = \frac{\pi\delta^2}{2}$$

$$T = \frac{a}{3} \frac{\sqrt{6\pi}}{C \cdot 2\pi} \sqrt{2\pi} e^{\frac{\pi}{2}}$$

$$= \frac{a\sqrt{\pi}}{C\pi\sqrt{6}}$$

$$\sqrt{\frac{\pi}{6\pi}} \frac{10^{-4}}{48 \cdot 6 \cdot 10^{-19}} \cdot 4 \cdot 2 \cdot 4$$

$$\frac{3 \cdot 10^{-4}}{8 \cdot 10^{-19}}$$

$$T_1 = \frac{10^{-23}}{2 \cdot 48 \sqrt{6\pi}}$$

$$= \frac{10^{-25} \cdot 4 \cdot 8}{a^2}$$

$$\begin{array}{r} 49715 \\ 7782 \\ 12754 \\ 00377 \\ 006812 \\ 13189 \\ 06811-2 \end{array}$$

$$\frac{\sqrt{2 \cdot \frac{a}{2} \cdot \pi \cdot 10^{19} \cdot \pi} \cdot e^{\frac{\pi}{2}}}{\pi \sqrt{2 \cdot 10^{19} a^3} \cdot e^{\frac{\pi}{2}}}$$

$$a = 10^{-5}$$

$$\pi \sqrt{2 \cdot 10^4} \cdot e^{\frac{\pi}{2}}$$

$$\frac{48\pi \sqrt{20} \cdot 10^{15}}{\sqrt{a}} \cdot e^{\frac{\pi}{2}} \cdot \frac{a^3 \pi 10^{15}}{2} \cdot 10^{-16}$$

$$a = 5 \cdot 10^{-5}$$

$$\frac{125\pi}{2}$$

$$48\pi \sqrt{\frac{1}{5}} 10^{13}$$

$$\begin{array}{r} 06515 \\ 8144 \\ -12 \\ +69 \end{array}$$

$$a = 2.5 \cdot 10^{-5}$$

$$10 \cdot 18$$

$$0.7343$$

$$0.21715$$

$$1.413$$

$$6.515$$

$$2.7$$

$$8.2$$

$$2$$

$$0.6821$$

$$2.4971$$

$$0.1505$$

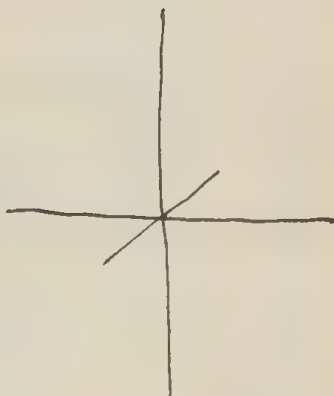
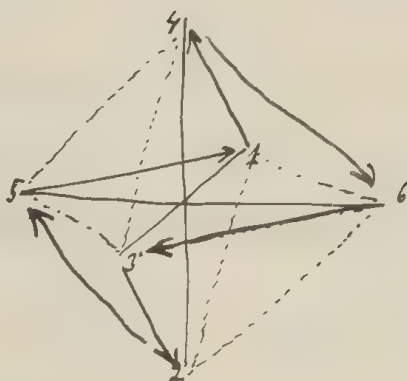
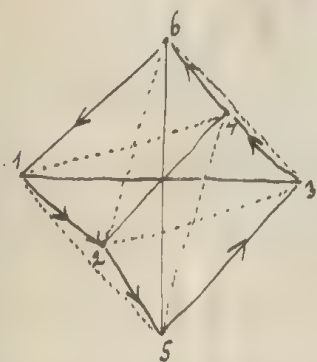
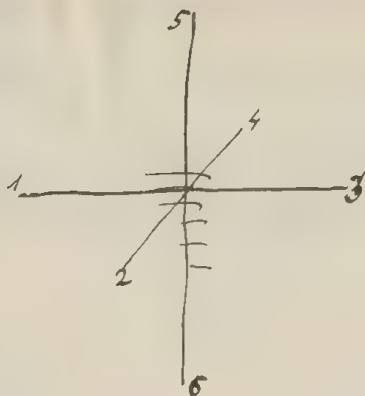
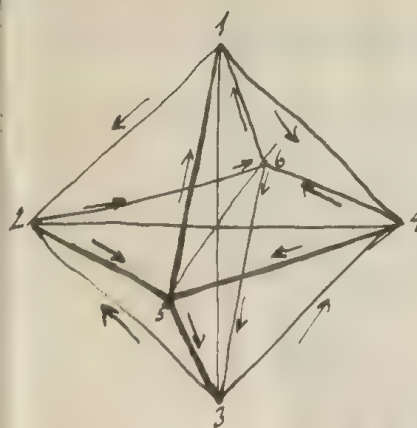
$$0.6812$$

$$-15$$

$$4.0109$$

$$-15$$

$$= 10^{11}$$



Im Falle kontinuierlicher Variablen, wie z.B. Tischen im Lieferantensystem, ist Wiederkehrzeit nur definiert, falls Ende des Abchnittes gegeben ist; innerhalb solcher (diskontinuierl.) d. Systems als identisch angesehen wird.

$$10. \quad W(x_0, x, t) dx = \left[\frac{1}{2\sqrt{\pi D t}} \left\{ e^{-\frac{(x-x_0)^2}{4Dt}} + e^{-\frac{(x+x_0)^2}{4Dt}} \right\} e^{-\frac{cx_0}{2D}} - \frac{c^2 t}{4D} + \frac{c}{D\sqrt{\pi}} e^{-\frac{cx}{2D}} \int_{-\infty}^{\infty} e^{-z^2} dz \right] dx$$

$\frac{cx_0 t}{2D}$

Dann handelt es sich um das Ende

$$W_n(0) \quad \text{und} \quad W(n)$$

$$W(n) = \frac{c}{D} \int_{-\infty}^{x+n} e^{-\frac{cx}{D}} dx$$

$$W_n(0) = \int_{-\infty}^{x+n} dx_0 \cdot \frac{c}{D} e^{-\frac{cx_0}{D}} \left\{ \underbrace{\int_{-\infty}^x W(x_0, x, t) dx + \int_{x+n}^{\infty} W(x_0, x, t) dx}_{= 1 - \int_{-\infty}^{x+n} W(x_0, x, t) dx} \right\}$$

oder aber man könnte Wiederkehrzeit aufsuchen dafür dass die Variable $x > X$

$$\text{also} \quad W(n) = \frac{c}{D} \int_{-\infty}^X e^{-\frac{cx}{D}} dx$$

$$W_n(0) = \int_{-\infty}^X dx_0 \cdot \frac{c}{D} e^{-\frac{cx_0}{D}} \int_{-\infty}^X W(x_0, x, t) dx$$

Es gilt wieder die Plancksche Formel:

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$$e^{-\frac{c h \nu}{k T}} W(\nu, x, T) = e^{-\frac{c h \nu}{k T}} W(\nu, x_0, T)$$

Allgemein: $\Theta + T = T \frac{M_1 + 2M_2 + 3M_3 + \dots + N_1 + 2N_2 + 3N_3 + \dots}{M_1 + M_2 + M_3 + \dots}$

$$\underbrace{M_1 + M_2 + M_3 + \dots}_{= N_1 + N_2 + N_3 + \dots}$$

$$= T \left[\frac{1}{1 - W_{\text{red}}(0)} + \frac{1}{1 - W_{\text{red}}(0)} \right]$$

Kontrollieren, ob erwartet. Exponentenformel für Gas ~~konstante~~ d. Einsfall bildet die Formel für indimentiertes Füllgas, d.h. ob der Gasdruck ~~der~~ ^{des} ~~aktives~~ des umgebenden Mediums zu berücksichtigen ist. Ich glaube wohl, denn nimmt das ^{innere} ~~innere~~ Volumen zu, so ist VdW. Gesetz zu verwenden: $p = \frac{RT}{v-b} = \text{?}$

sucht man die Temperaturangabe v. a. beacht.

$$\left(\frac{\partial p}{\partial v} \right)_T = - \frac{v}{(v-b)^2} \frac{RT}{v-b} = - p \frac{1}{v-b}$$

$$\log v + \text{const} = e^{-\frac{p v}{RT} + \dots}$$

?

$$\frac{dv}{v^2} \frac{du}{dx} = + \frac{p}{RT}$$

$$\left(\frac{1}{u} + \frac{1}{u^2} \right) du = + \frac{p}{RT}$$

$$\log u - \frac{1}{u} = \dots$$

$$\log(v-b) - \frac{b}{v-b} = \dots$$

$$= \log v - \frac{b}{v} - \frac{b^2}{2v^2} - \frac{b^3}{3v^3} - \frac{b^4}{4v^4}$$

$$= \log v - \frac{2b}{v} - \frac{3}{2} \frac{b^2}{v^2} = + \frac{p}{RT}$$

$$= \log \left(1 - \frac{2b}{v} \right)$$

$$\therefore v = e^{\frac{p}{RT} \left(1 - \frac{2b}{v} \right)}$$

zu erwarten wäre nach Analogie mit

Joule-Entstehung gleich dargestellt wie Exponent

$$\frac{N}{RT} \log \left(1 - \frac{2b}{v} \right)$$

notwendig nur für d.h.

wegen Verdichtbarkeit v.

stimmt

Ergänzen:

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$$W(x) = W(x_0) = W(x_0, x, t_0)$$

$$f(x) = \dots$$

$$\bar{R} = 0 \quad \bar{R} = \bar{\Delta} x$$

$$\bar{R}^2 = \bar{\Delta} x^2$$

Von jeder Stelle x aus sind verschiedene Verteilungen
möglich, Hauptpunkt

Schritt:

$$F(x, \varepsilon)$$

$$\frac{1}{2} \int F(x, \varepsilon)$$

$$\Delta^2 \approx 2 \nu P$$

$$\Delta = (h \nu) P$$

$$\frac{\Delta^2}{\varepsilon^2} = 2 \frac{h^2}{\Delta}$$

$$\frac{\Delta^2}{x_0^2} = 2$$

$$\int \frac{\partial}{\partial x} F(x, \varepsilon) \cdot \varepsilon^2 dx = \frac{2}{\alpha} (F(x, \varepsilon))$$

$$\bar{\Delta}_{x_0}^2 = \int W(x_0, x, t) \cdot (x - x_0)^2 dx = \bar{x}_{x_0, t}^2 - 2 x_0 \bar{x}_{x_0, t} + x_0^2$$

$$\bar{\Delta}^2 = \int W(x_0) dx_0 \cdot \bar{\Delta}_{x_0}^2 = \iint H(x_0, x) (x - x_0)^2 dx dx_0 = 2 \iint H(x_0, x) x_0^2 dx dx_0$$

$$- 2 \iint H(x_0, x) x x_0 dx dx_0$$

$$= \int \overline{x_{x_0, t}^2} W(x_0) dx_0 - 2 \overline{x_0} \overline{x_{x_0, t}} + \overline{x_0^2}$$

$$\frac{\partial}{\partial t} \bar{\Delta}_{x_0}^2 = \int (x - x_0)^2 \left[D \frac{\partial W}{\partial x^2} - 3 \frac{\partial}{\partial x} (f W) \right] dx$$

$$W(x_0) W(x, t) = H(x_0, x, t)$$

$$\frac{\partial H}{\partial t} = D \frac{\partial^2 H}{\partial x^2} - \beta \frac{\partial}{\partial x} (H f(x))$$

$$H = W(x_0, x, t) A e^{-\frac{H}{H_T} X(x_0)}$$

$$\frac{\partial X}{\partial x_0} = f(x_0)$$

$$\frac{\partial H}{\partial x_0} = \frac{\partial W}{\partial x_0} \cdot W(x_0) - \frac{N}{H_T} H \cdot f(x_0)$$

$$\frac{\partial}{\partial t} (x W) = D x \frac{\partial^2 W}{\partial x^2} - \beta x \frac{\partial}{\partial x} (f W)$$

$$\frac{\partial}{\partial t} \bar{x} = D \left(\cancel{x \frac{\partial^2 W}{\partial x^2}} \right) - \beta x \cancel{\frac{\partial W}{\partial x}} + \beta \int f W dx$$

Debye-Hückel - Debye.

$$\bar{n} = \frac{n^+}{3kT} X = \frac{(5 \cdot 10^{19})^2}{3 \cdot \frac{6 \cdot 10^{23}}{8 \cdot 10^8 \cdot 300}} X = \frac{25 \cdot 10^{-36}}{\frac{12 \cdot 10^{14}}{2} \cdot 10^{-14}} = 2 \cdot 10^{-22} \cdot X$$

Feld in Entfernung 10^8 : $\frac{\bar{n}}{x^3} = 200 X$ somit viel stärker als äußeres Feld

im tl. Abstand versch.

$$\bar{p} = \frac{1}{N} \int_0^{\infty} e^{-\frac{1}{2} \frac{p^2}{N}} p^2 dp = \frac{\sqrt{N}}{\sqrt{2}} \int_0^{\infty} e^{-\frac{1}{2} x^2} x^2 dx = \frac{\sqrt{N}}{\sqrt{2}} \left[-\frac{1}{2} x^2 e^{-\frac{1}{2} x^2} + \int_0^{\infty} e^{-\frac{1}{2} x^2} dx \right] = \frac{\sqrt{N}}{\sqrt{2}} \left[0 + \frac{\sqrt{2}}{2} \right] = \frac{1}{2} \sqrt{N}$$

$$\frac{1}{\sqrt{N}} = \frac{1}{\bar{p}}$$

$$= \frac{1}{\sqrt{2}} \frac{\sqrt{N}}{\sqrt{N}}$$

$$\bar{p} = \frac{N}{2\sqrt{N}} \int_0^{\infty} e^{-\frac{1}{2} \frac{p^2}{N}} p^2 dp = \frac{N}{2\sqrt{N}} \cdot \frac{1}{\sqrt{N}} = \frac{1}{2}$$

$$\frac{1}{\sqrt{N}} \int_0^{\infty} e^{-\frac{1}{2} \frac{p^2}{N}} p^2 dp = e^{-\frac{1}{2} \frac{p^2}{N}} = e^{-\frac{1}{4} \left(\frac{p}{\bar{p}}\right)^2}$$

$$\frac{v}{v_0 - x} = \frac{1}{1 + \beta t}$$

$$(2.69 - x) = 1.20 (1 + \beta.1326)$$

$$2.69 - x = 2.34 (1 + \beta.60)$$

$$\frac{v_0 - x}{v} = 1 + \beta t$$

$$\beta.1260 = 1.14$$

$$\beta = \frac{1.14}{1260} = 0.000905$$

$$x = 2.69 - 2.34 \left[\frac{1.05430}{21086} \right]$$

$$\begin{array}{r} 21086 \\ 31629 \\ \hline 42115 \\ 24671 \end{array}$$

$$x = 0.22$$

$v_0 - x = 2.47$	2927	3927	3927	3927	3927	3927	3927
2.34	7692	7522	7054	7279	7643	7335	7792
2.25	0235	0405	0873	1648	2254	2592	3135
2.02	10555	10977	1223	1461	1680	1816	2058
1.69	925	814	929	1098	1133	11907	800
1.47							
1.36							
1.20							

$$\left| \dots \right| \frac{a}{8} \left[\frac{1}{x} + \frac{1}{2l-x} + \frac{1}{4l-x} + \dots \right] = \frac{1}{l-x} + \frac{1}{3l-x} + \frac{1}{5l-x} + \dots$$

$$\frac{1}{2} \left(\frac{a}{8} + \frac{a}{16} \right) a \left(\frac{1}{l} + \frac{1}{3l} \right) = \frac{a}{2} \frac{a}{16} \frac{4}{2} + \frac{a}{2} = 4.5 \frac{a}{2}$$

Tematy: 1), artykuł o katechizacji - elektrolizy (wzgl. Zygmondyjskiej)

Dziękuję ci

z drugiej strony hydrolizy jonów H^+ , OH^- na polimerie ~~z~~ Długość tęg
o dipolach elektrolizy

2). Wyniesienie uwagi o najgłębszym związku $\frac{\Delta E}{E} = 2 \frac{\Delta E}{E}$

zatrzymanie do promieniowania, porównanie z Fokkerem i z Brackem

3). Sprawy dotyczące koloidalnej siłki (zinn Odlin) według analogii z Pottmannem. Tęży

obliczenia fizj. Wytkomany z matematyki i fizyki.

Konstrukcja na kulistych jądrach "Zygmondyjskiej Krimmethode"

$$4\pi r^2 dr = 4\pi D r dt$$

$$r dr = D dt$$

$$r^2 - r_0^2 = 2Dt$$

$$r^2 = r_0^2 + 2Dt$$

z tego jeżeli $r \gg r_0$, to r niezależnie od r_0 , zatem wielkość jądrowa konstrukcji obrotowej,

zatem możemy pomyśleć o wielkości jądrowej (związku z tymże jest to
ale tym samym jest to wielkość, która zależy od czasu narastania tęg bo ten różniczek
konstanty w tym razie jest z dwojga (jeden jest to różniczek, drugi jest to różniczek)

Doppelschicht Theorie (Voraus.)

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System sei der elektr. ~~Leitungs~~ Ladungs dichte an der Wand, somit $\frac{\partial \psi}{\partial x}|_{x=0} = A$

Eine durchdringende Wand sei in einem Elektrolyten eingetaucht:

~~$$\frac{d^2 \psi}{dx^2} = -4\pi \epsilon (n_+ - n_-) = -4\pi \epsilon (n_0 e^{-ch\psi} - n_0 e^{+ah\psi})$$~~

$$\frac{d^2 \psi}{dx^2} = -4\pi \epsilon (n_+ - n_-)$$

$$n_+ = n_0 e^{-ch\psi}$$

$$n_- = n_0 e^{+ah\psi}$$

$$\left. \begin{array}{l} n_+^{\frac{1}{a}} n_-^{\frac{1}{c}} = n_0^2 \end{array} \right\}$$

$$\frac{d\psi}{dx} \Big|_0^x = -4\pi \epsilon \int_0^x (n_+ - n_-) dx$$

$$\psi_\infty - \psi_0 = \int_0^\infty \frac{d\psi}{dx} dx$$

$$= \int_0^\infty \left[A - 4\pi \epsilon \int_0^x (n_+ - n_-) dx \right] dx$$

Näherung:

$$e^{-h\psi} = 1 - h\psi$$

$$\psi = -\frac{1}{2} \lambda y^2$$

$$\frac{d\psi}{dx} = -\frac{1}{\lambda^2} \frac{dz}{dx}$$

$$\frac{d^2 \psi}{dx^2} = \frac{1}{\lambda^2} \left(\frac{dz}{dx} \right)^2 - \frac{1}{\lambda^2} \frac{d^2 z}{dx^2}$$

$$n_- = \frac{n_0 2a}{n_+^{\frac{a}{c}}}$$

$$n_- = \int_0^x n_0^{2a} n_+^{-\frac{a}{c}} dx$$

=

Im Falle einer durchdringenden Wand mit Kationen:

$$\frac{d^2 \psi}{dx^2} = -4\pi \epsilon n_0 [e^{-h\psi} - e^{h\psi}]$$

Lösung:

$$\int_0^x n_+ dx = \mu_+$$

$$\frac{d\psi}{dx} = A - 4\pi \epsilon [c n_+ - a n_-] = -\frac{1}{\lambda^2} \frac{dz}{dx}$$

$$\frac{d\mu_+}{dx} = n_0 z^c$$

$$\frac{d\mu_-}{dx} = n_0 z^{-a}$$

Donner Gony:

~~derivate~~

$$\rho = e(n_c - a n_a) = -\frac{1}{4\pi} \frac{dU}{dx} = -\frac{d\phi}{dx}$$

$$q = \int \rho dx = + \frac{1}{4\pi} \frac{dU}{dx} = \dots$$

$$U_\infty - U_0 = 4\pi \int \rho dx = 4\pi \int \dots$$

$$n_c = n_{c\infty} e^{-ckU}$$

$$n_a = n_{a\infty} e^{a k U}$$

$$= 4\pi \int \dots$$

$$kU = \frac{1}{c} \log \frac{n_{c\infty}}{n_c} = \frac{1}{a} \log \frac{n_a}{n_{a\infty}}$$

$$= 4\pi \int \dots$$

Schwarzschild-Kondition

$$(4\pi k q) = -\frac{1}{c n_c} \frac{dn_c}{dx} = \frac{1}{a n_a} \frac{dn_a}{dx}$$

$$4\pi k q c n_c = -\frac{dn_c}{dx}$$

$$4\pi k q a n_a = \frac{dn_a}{dx}$$

$$4\pi k q (c n_c + a n_a) = -4\pi k q \frac{d(n_c + n_a)}{dx}$$

$$n_c + n_a = 2\pi k q^2 + \text{const}$$

$$+ 2\pi k q^2 = n_c + n_a - n_{c\infty} - n_{a\infty}$$

$$c = a$$

$$x = \frac{1}{2\sqrt{2} e} \sqrt{\frac{1}{h c a c}} \left\{ \log \frac{\sqrt{n_{c0}} - \sqrt{n_{a0}}}{\sqrt{n_c} - \sqrt{n_{c\infty}}} - \log \frac{\sqrt{n_{c0}} + \sqrt{n_{a0}}}{\sqrt{n_c} + \sqrt{n_{c\infty}}} \right\}$$

$$\frac{n_{c0}}{n_{a0}} = n$$

$$n_c - n_{c\infty} + n_a - n_{a\infty} = 2\pi k q^2$$

$$\frac{n_c}{n_{c\infty}} = \frac{1}{2} \quad \frac{n_a}{n_{a\infty}} = 2$$

$$n \left(\frac{1}{2} - 1 \right) + 2 - 1 = \frac{2\pi k q^2}{n_{c\infty}}$$

$$\frac{n_{c\infty}}{n_{a\infty}} = \frac{a}{c} = n$$

$$2^{n+1} - 2[n+1 + 2\pi k q^2] + n = 0$$

$$z_a = 1$$

$$kU = \frac{1}{c} \log z$$

$$k[U_\infty - U_0] = \frac{1}{c} \log \left[\frac{z}{z_0} \right] = -\frac{1}{c} \log z_0$$

$$\dots$$

$$\varepsilon = \frac{1}{\rho_0} \frac{KRT}{4n m v_c} \ln U_{c0}$$

$$\rho_0 = \text{charge} = \int_0^{\infty} \rho dx = \text{const}$$

$$m = 2 \cdot 9 \cdot 10^{-14}$$

$$C = 10^{-10} \text{ (cm m)} \quad K = 80$$

$$R = 8.3 \cdot 10^7 \parallel T = 300$$

$$\frac{4n \varepsilon \rho_0}{K} = U_{c0} - U_0 = \frac{RT}{m v_c} \ln U_{c0} = -\frac{RT}{m v_a} \ln U_{a0}$$

$$U_{c0} = \frac{1}{2_0}$$

$$U_{a0} = 2_0^n$$

$$\beta = \frac{r}{10^{10} \cdot 80 \cdot 8.3 \cdot 10^7 \cdot 300} = \frac{r}{8.25} = \frac{r}{200}$$

$$2^{n+1} - 2 \left(n+1 + \frac{2n v_a}{CKRT} q^2 \right) + n = 0$$

$$(2-1)^2 = 2 \cdot 2 \cdot \frac{r}{CKRT} q^2 \parallel q = \frac{2-1}{\sqrt{2 \cdot 2 \cdot \frac{r}{CKRT}}}$$

$$\text{Erweiterung: } n=1$$

$$2^2 - 2 \cdot 2 \left(1 + \frac{r}{CKRT} q^2 \right) + 1 = 0$$

$$v_a = v_c = 1$$

$$\cancel{q = \frac{r}{CKRT}}$$

$$2 = 1 + \left(\frac{r}{CKRT} \right) q^2 \pm \sqrt{2 \beta q^2 + \beta^2 q^4}$$

$$q_i - q_a = -\frac{RT}{m} \ln \left[1 + \beta q^2 \pm \sqrt{2 \beta q^2 + \beta^2 q^4} \right]$$

$$1 + \alpha - \sqrt{2\alpha} \left(1 + \frac{\alpha}{2} \right)^{1/2} = 1 + \alpha - \sqrt{2\alpha} - \frac{\alpha}{4} \sqrt{2\alpha} \quad \Delta p = \frac{RT}{m} \sqrt{2\alpha} = \frac{RT}{m} q \sqrt{\frac{2n}{CKRT}}$$

$$\text{Erweiterung: } n=2$$

$$v_c = 2; v_a = 1$$

$$2^3 - 2 \left(3 + \frac{2n}{CKRT} q^2 \right) + 2 = 0$$

$$\frac{25 \cdot 10^9}{2 \cdot 9 \cdot 10^{14}} \cdot q^2 \cdot \frac{2n}{200}$$

$$\frac{1}{100} \parallel q = \frac{1}{10}$$

$$q_i - q_a = -\frac{2RT}{m} \ln 2_0$$

$$\cancel{1 + \alpha} = (1 + \alpha) 2 + 2 = 1 + \alpha$$

$$(1 + \alpha)^3 + (1 + \alpha)(3 + 2\alpha) + 2 = 0$$

$$\cancel{1 + 3\alpha + 3\alpha^2} + \cancel{3 + 2\alpha} + \cancel{3\alpha + 2\alpha^2} + 2 = 0$$

$$x = \sqrt{\frac{2n}{3}}$$

$$2 = 1 + x$$

$$\cancel{1 + x} + \cancel{3 + 2x} + \cancel{3x + 2x^2} + 2 = 0$$

$$q_i - q_a = -\frac{2RT}{m} \sqrt{\frac{2n}{3}} =$$

$$= \frac{2RT}{m} q \sqrt{\frac{4n}{3CKRT}}$$

also wird der Unterschied zwischen ein und zweifachen Ionen gar nicht zum Vorschein kommen!

Auch ist die Möglichkeit einer Umkehrung ausgeschlossen

Einfluss eines elektrischen Feldes auf Löslichkeit

unter Annahme dass die Elektrolyt-moleküle Dipole sind (Debye, Debye-Hückel)

Abschätzung des Einflusses:

Wenn Kraft auf Dipol $= X$

$m =$ Dipolmoment

so ist Verteilung der Ionen:

$$F(x) dx = C e^{\frac{mX}{kT}} dx$$

Durchschnittl. Moment in X :

$$\frac{\int_{-\beta}^{+\beta} x e^{\alpha x} dx}{\int_{-\beta}^{+\beta} e^{\alpha x} dx} = m \frac{\int_{-\beta}^{+\beta} x e^{\alpha x} dx}{\int_{-\beta}^{+\beta} e^{\alpha x} dx}$$

$$= \frac{m}{\beta} \frac{\int_{-\beta}^{+\beta} x e^{\alpha x} dx}{\int_{-\beta}^{+\beta} e^{\alpha x} dx}$$

$$\int_{-\beta}^{+\beta} e^{\alpha x} dx = \frac{e^{\alpha \beta} - e^{-\alpha \beta}}{\alpha}$$

$$\int_{-\beta}^{+\beta} x e^{\alpha x} dx = \left\{ -\frac{e^{\alpha \beta} - e^{-\alpha \beta}}{\alpha^2} + \frac{1}{\alpha} [e^{\alpha \beta} + e^{-\alpha \beta}] \right\}$$

$$= \frac{m}{\beta} \frac{-\frac{e^{\alpha \beta} - e^{-\alpha \beta}}{\alpha^2} + \frac{1}{\alpha} [e^{\alpha \beta} + e^{-\alpha \beta}]}{\frac{e^{\alpha \beta} - e^{-\alpha \beta}}{\alpha}} = \frac{m}{\beta} \left\{ \beta \frac{1 + e^{-2\beta}}{1 - e^{-2\beta}} - 1 \right\}$$

$$\bar{m} = m \left[\frac{1 + e^{-2\beta}}{1 - e^{-2\beta}} - \frac{1}{\beta} \right] = m \frac{2(1 + \frac{\beta^2}{2})}{2(\beta + \frac{\beta^3}{2})} = \frac{m}{\beta} (1 + \frac{\beta^2}{2})$$

$$\beta = \frac{mX}{kT}$$

$$\bar{m} \approx \frac{m\beta}{2}$$

Falls Alles in Eben funktionieren und korrekte Lösung:

Es werden die Moleküle nur dann verschlucken falls das Reaktionsmoment

$$\text{Sowas } a^3 \frac{da}{dt} \text{ größer ist als das Reaktionsmoment } \frac{mX}{kT}$$

2.2

$$\frac{da}{dt} = \frac{1}{2} \frac{Du}{\partial z}$$

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also wird Blindefeld in geraden Linien mit mäßigem und lamellar gerichtet falls

$$\frac{1}{2} \frac{Du}{\partial z} > \frac{mX}{kT} \frac{1}{8\pi\mu a^3}$$

$$m = 10^{-18}$$

$$a = 10^8$$

$$k = \frac{AT}{25} = \frac{6 \cdot 10^{23}}{8 \cdot 2 \cdot 10^7}$$

$$\mu = 0.01$$

$$k = \frac{8 \cdot 2 \cdot 10^7}{6 \cdot 10^{23}}$$

$$\frac{10^{-18} \cdot 6 \cdot 10^{23}}{8 \cdot 2 \cdot 10^7 \cdot 300 \cdot 8 \cdot 2 \cdot 10^2 \cdot 10^{-24}} =$$

$$\frac{10^{-18} \cdot 6 \cdot 10^{23}}{8 \cdot 2 \cdot 10^7 \cdot 300 \cdot 8 \cdot 2 \cdot 10^2 \cdot 10^{-24}} = \frac{6 \cdot 10^5}{3 \cdot 8 \cdot 2 \cdot 8 \cdot 2 \cdot 10^{-17}} = \frac{10^5}{10^{-15}} = 10^{20} X$$

$$\frac{10^5}{4 \cdot 10^9} = \frac{1}{4 \cdot 10^4}$$

$$\text{Rechnung } \frac{\Delta V}{\Delta x} = 10000 \text{ Volt} = 33 \text{ (E.A.)}$$

Ist nicht folgende Vorstellung sehr rational: Die direkte Richtung ~~entspricht einer Konstante~~

~~Bestimmung~~ P , dessen ~~Wert~~ $X = P \cdot$ ~~besteht~~ Verteilung



~~Es ist~~ Falls alle Dichte gerichtet wäre (Satzung), wäre eine Drehung möglich, die nach dem Gesetz der Drehung ausgeführt werden könnte

Somit kann man argumentieren: von allen Dichten ist nur die Dichte $\frac{m}{m}$ als gerichtet anzusehen, während der Rest ungerichtet ist, also wird die Drehung nur bei $\frac{m}{m}$ vorhanden

$$\text{Falls man } X = \frac{e}{r^2} = \frac{4.7 \cdot 10^{-10}}{(10^{-8})^2} = 4.7 \cdot 10^6 \quad \text{so wäre } \frac{mX}{kT} = 100 \quad \text{also zu 99\% gerichtet}$$

$$(mK_{\text{sea}} + M)F + kT \frac{\partial F}{\partial a} = 0$$

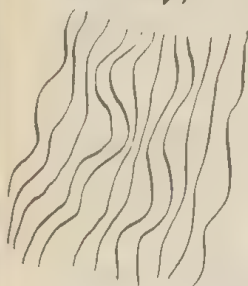
$$F = e - \frac{mK_{\text{sea}} + M\alpha}{kT}$$

Born's Erklärung d. Unterschiedes zwischen berechneten und wirklichen ~~Wärme~~ Umwandlungspunkt
kristallinischer Flüssigkeiten. Berl. Ber. 674 S. 11 ist jedenfalls unrichtig, denn innere Flüssig-
keit kann keinen Einfluss haben auf Gleichgewichtszustand.

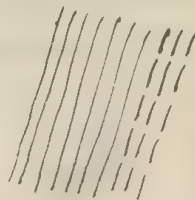
Dagegen ~~es~~ könnte sich das durch die Schmelzhypothese erklären.

Dabei werden folgende Punkte:

1. Die kristall. Flüssigkeit besitzt Rumpfgitterstruktur und es sind nur infolge der
Wärmebewegung vorübergehende Abweichungen möglich in Aussehen.

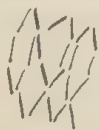


↳ Bild der Moleküle
ungleich (inneres Tropfenfeld
momentanes)



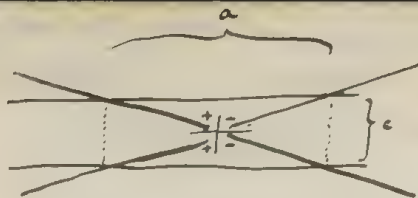
Überlegung an der meine Rechnungen über
Opaleszenz (oder Opazität) der Substanzen
(elektrische Schwächung)

2. Die Flüssigkeit besitzt keine regelmäßige Struktur, so dass ~~aber~~ auch ohne
Wärmebewegung eine Schmelzbildung (analog wie bei Flüssigkeiten im magnet. Feld)
stattfinden würde.



Letzteres nur möglich, falls Moleküle so lang ^{wie} nicht mehr als punktförmig, d.h.
Dipole behandelbar wären.

3. Flüssigkeit; Mittelpunkte sind rumpfgitterartig angeordnet, aber können auch ohne Wärmebewegung
stiller in schiefen Lage als in paralleler:



Voraussetzung: Objekt und Bild sind die zwei
Leitungen a an den Polen in Entfernung l

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$$W_2 = -4e^2 \left[\frac{1}{2\xi} + \frac{1}{2\eta} + \frac{1}{2\sqrt{\xi^2 + \eta^2}} \right]$$

$$\xi = \frac{a}{2} - \frac{l}{2} \cos \varphi$$

$$W_1 = -4e^2 \left[\frac{1}{a-l} \right]$$

$$\eta = \frac{c}{2} - \frac{l}{2} \sin \varphi$$

Ist es möglich, dass:

$$f = F(\varphi)$$

$$\frac{1}{a-l \cos \varphi} - \frac{1}{c-l \sin \varphi} + \frac{1}{\sqrt{(a-l \cos \varphi)^2 + (c-l \sin \varphi)^2}}$$

$$\geq \frac{1}{a-l} - \frac{1}{c-l} + \frac{1}{\sqrt{(a-l)^2 + (c-l)^2}} \quad ?$$

$$\frac{1}{1-\lambda \cos \varphi} - \frac{1}{1-\lambda} - \left[\frac{1}{\mu-\lambda \sin \varphi} - \frac{1}{\mu-\lambda} \right] + \left[\frac{1}{\sqrt{(1-\lambda \cos \varphi)^2 + (\mu-\lambda \sin \varphi)^2}} - \frac{1}{\sqrt{(1-\lambda)^2 + (\mu-\lambda)^2}} \right] \geq 0$$

$$\frac{\lambda \cos \varphi}{(1-\lambda)(1-\lambda \cos \varphi)} - \frac{\lambda \sin \varphi}{(\mu-\lambda)(\mu-\lambda \sin \varphi)}$$

$$F(\varphi) = F(0) + \varphi F'(0) + \frac{\varphi^2}{2} F''(0) \quad \left| F'(0) = \frac{-l}{c^2} + \frac{c l}{(a-l)^3} = -\frac{l}{c^2} \left[1 - \left(\frac{c}{a-l} \right)^3 \right] \right.$$

$$F'(0) \stackrel{!}{>} 0 \quad \text{wenn} \quad \frac{c}{a-l} > 1$$

$$c > a-l$$

dann ist also für genügend kleine φ
die günstigste Lage die stabilere!

$$-4\pi n e \cdot \delta^2 = K \Delta \varphi$$

Doppelhelix

Annahme: das Doppelhelix liegt eine positive
Elektronenladung q , welche die entgegen gesetzte
Elektronen Ionen anzieht

$$n e = \frac{K \Delta \varphi}{4\pi \delta^2} = \frac{10^{-2} \cdot 5}{4\pi \cdot 10^{-12}} = \frac{1}{3} \cdot 10^{10}$$

$$n = \frac{1}{3} \cdot \frac{10^{10}}{5 \cdot 10^{11}} = \frac{1}{1.5} \cdot 10^{19}$$

$$L = \sqrt[3]{1.5 \cdot 10^{19}} = \sqrt[3]{1.5^{19} \cdot 10^{15}} \\ = 5 \cdot 10^{-6} \text{ cm}$$

$$e = \frac{K \Delta \varphi}{4\pi \delta} = \frac{1}{6} \cdot 10^4$$

$$r = n \delta = 3 \cdot 10^{12}$$

mittl. Abstand der Ionen von demselben Ionen ist r (Abstand
von Wand)

für Kristallwand

$$\text{Leitfähigkeit } 10^{-7} = \epsilon N u$$

$$10^{-7} : \frac{10^{-2}}{8} = x : \frac{0.01 \cdot 6 \cdot 10^{23}}{1000}$$

$$x = \frac{10^{-7}}{\frac{10^{-2}}{8}} \cdot \frac{0.01 \cdot 6 \cdot 10^{23}}{1000} \cdot \frac{1000}{1000}$$

$$= 10^{13} \cdot 50 = 5 \cdot 10^{14}$$

also ist Anzahl der Ionen im Inneren von mit

geringeren Ionen ordng; es tritt tatsächlich eine beträchtliche Verdichtung in der Doppelhelix

$$7.410 \cdot \frac{0.2 \text{ mg}}{1000} = \frac{0.2 \cdot 10^{-6}}{488} \cdot 6 \cdot 10^{23}$$

$$\frac{240}{488} \cdot \frac{14}{62.4}$$

$$= 2.6 \cdot 10^{14}$$

Anzahl der (H_2O) Ionen pro cm^3 welche die Doppelhelix
umgeben

$$7.407 \cdot \frac{10^{-3}}{10^3} \cdot 6 \cdot 10^{23} = 6 \cdot 10^{17} \quad (\text{Zn})$$

also ist Anzahl verschiedener Ionen je nach
Umständen

$$7.416 \cdot \frac{15 \cdot 10^{-6}}{10^3} \cdot 6 \cdot 10^{23} = 6 \cdot 10^{16} \quad (\text{H}_2\text{O}) \quad \text{Oxide}$$

Im Falle einer Ionen:

$$C = c n_{\infty}$$

Mischung: $\varphi_1 - \varphi_2 = -\frac{RT}{zF} \ln z$

$$z^2 - 2z \left(1 + \frac{z}{CkRT} \varphi^2\right) + 1 = 0$$

$$\varphi = \pm \frac{(z-1) \sqrt{CkRT}}{\sqrt{2nz}}$$

~~0.5.2.2~~

~~Für~~ D). $0 < z < 1$

$$\varphi = \frac{(1-z) \sqrt{CkRT}}{\sqrt{2nz}}$$

$\frac{n_c}{n_{\infty}} > 1$ {negativer Wandpotential
positiver Elektrolyt} \rightarrow ~~lsg~~

für kleine z: $\varphi \neq \frac{\sqrt{CkRT}}{\sqrt{2nz}}$

$$\varphi_1 - \varphi_2 = -\frac{RT}{zF} \ln z$$

$$= -\frac{RT}{zF} \left[\ln \frac{CkRT}{2n} - \ln \varphi^2 \right]$$

$$= +\frac{RT}{zF} \left[\ln \varphi^2 - \ln \frac{CkRT}{2n} \right]$$

für $z \neq 1$: $\varphi = (1-z) \sqrt{\frac{CkRT}{2n}}$

$$z = 1 - \varphi \sqrt{\frac{2n}{CkRT}}$$

$$\varphi_1 - \varphi_2 = +\frac{RT}{zF} \varphi \sqrt{\frac{2n}{CkRT}} = +\frac{\varphi}{z} \sqrt{\frac{2nRT}{Ck}}$$

II). $z > 1$

große z: $\varphi = \sqrt{2} \sqrt{\frac{CkRT}{2n}}$

$$\varphi_1 - \varphi_2 = -\frac{RT}{zF} \left[\ln \varphi^2 - \ln \frac{CkRT}{2n} \right]$$

(positiver Wandpotential
negativer Elektrolyt)

$z \neq 1$: $z = 1 + \varphi \sqrt{\frac{2n}{CkRT}}$

$$\varphi_1 - \varphi_2 = -\frac{RT}{zF} \varphi \sqrt{\frac{2n}{CkRT}} = -\frac{\varphi}{z} \sqrt{\frac{2nRT}{Ck}}$$

univalenten Kationen, univalenten Anionen

$$z^3 - 2 \left(3 + \frac{2n}{CkRT} \varphi^2 \right) z + 2 = 0$$

I). $0 < z < 1$

für kleine z: $\varphi = \sqrt{\frac{CkRT}{2n}}$

$$\varphi_1 - \varphi_2 = -\frac{RT}{zF} \left[\ln \frac{CkRT}{2n} - \ln \varphi^2 \right]$$

$$= -\frac{RT}{zF} \left[\ln \varphi^2 - \ln \frac{CkRT}{2n} \right]$$

in diesem Falle bedeutet das C für univalenten
Ionen eine chemische Verbindung $\frac{1}{2}$ wie $\frac{C}{2}$ für univalenten
das n_{∞} $\left|_1$ entspricht $\frac{1}{4} n_{\infty/2}$

(nicht sehr!)

Drehung $\frac{K_{eff}}{2}$ (Drehungswinkel) $n=3$

$$2^4 - 2 \left(4 + \frac{2n}{\ln 2} \right) + 3 = 0$$

Für klein 2: $x = \frac{3 \cdot \ln 2}{\ln 2}$

$$q_1 - q_2 = + \frac{RT}{2} \left[\ln q_1 - \ln \left(3 \frac{\ln 2}{\ln 2} \right) \right]$$

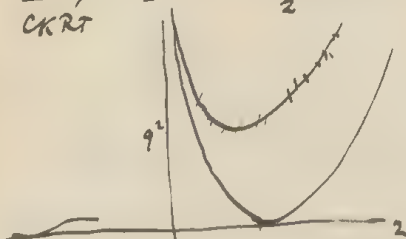
dies würde das 9 mal stärker wirken als unwirksam

Für 2=1:

$$2 = 1 - x \quad (1-x)^n = (1-x) \left[n + 1 + \frac{2n}{\ln 2} \right] + 1 = 0$$

$$\frac{2n}{\ln 2} = 2^n + \frac{n}{2} - n - 1$$

Stärke für: $n 2^{n-1} - \frac{n}{2} = 0$
 $2 = 1$



$$x^2 + \frac{2}{n(n+1)} x = \frac{2}{n(n+1)}$$

$$x = \frac{1}{n(n+1)} \pm \sqrt{\frac{2}{n(n+1)} + \left[\frac{2}{n(n+1)} \right]^2}$$

$$= (1-x)^n + \frac{n}{1+x} - n - 1$$

$$= 1 - nx + \frac{n(n-1)}{1.2} x^2 + nx + nx^2 + nx^3 - nx - x^2$$

$$= x^2 \left(n + \frac{n^2}{2} + \frac{n}{2} \right) = x^2 \left(\frac{n^2}{2} + \frac{n}{2} \right) = \frac{x^2}{2} n(n+1)$$

also für $z \neq 1$: $z = 1 - \alpha = 1 - q \sqrt{\frac{4n}{n(n+1) C K R T}}$

$$y_1 - y_2 = -\frac{RT}{z} \ln z = \frac{RT}{z} q \sqrt{\frac{4n}{n(n+1) C K R T}}$$

also für $n=1$: $\sim \frac{1}{\sqrt{2} C_1} = \frac{1}{\sqrt{2} n_{01}}$

$n=2$: $\sim \frac{1}{\sqrt{6} C_2} = \frac{1}{\sqrt{12} n_{02}}$

$n=3$: $\sim \frac{1}{\sqrt{12} C_3} = \frac{1}{\sqrt{36} n_{03}}$

also ~~ap~~ gleiche Veränderung wird bewirkt durch

Ionenzahlen

$$1 : \frac{1}{6} : \frac{1}{18} : \frac{1}{40}$$

ein zwei drei vierwertigen Kationen

Äquivalenten

$$1 : \frac{1}{3} : \frac{1}{6} : \frac{1}{10}$$

Annahme: zwei Arten von Kationen inert und aktiv! ^{exakt} inerte Anionen

~~$$\rho = \varepsilon [n_+ + \nu n_{p+} + n_{-}]$$~~

$$\rho = \varepsilon [n_+ + \nu n_{p+} + n_{-}]$$

~~$$\frac{n_+}{n_{\infty}} = \left(\frac{n_{p+}}{n_{p\infty}} \right)^{\frac{1}{\nu}} = \left(\frac{n_{a\infty}}{n_a} \right)^{\frac{\nu b_+}{b_-}} = \frac{1}{z} = x$$~~

$$n_{c\infty} + \nu n_{p\infty} = n_{a\infty} + n_{b\infty}$$

$$n_{c\infty} = C_1 = n_{a\infty}$$

$$\nu n_{p\infty} = C_2 \text{ mit } n_{b\infty}$$

$$n_+ - n_{c\infty} + n_a - n_{a\infty} + n_{p+} - n_{p\infty} = \frac{2n p^+}{KRT}$$

~~$$C_1 \left[\frac{1}{2} - 1 \right] + [2 - 1] [C_1 + C_2] + \left[\left(\frac{1}{2} \right)^{\nu} - 1 \right] C_2 = \frac{2n p^+}{KRT}$$~~
~~$$[x^{\nu} - 1] C_1 + [2 - 1] C_1 + \left[\frac{1}{2} - 1 \right] [C_1 + C_2] = x$$~~

~~$$n_{a\infty} = C_1 + C_2$$~~

~~$$x^{\nu} C_1 + x C_1 + \frac{1}{2} [C_1 + \nu C_2]$$~~

$$C_1 \left[\frac{1}{2} - 1 + 2 - 1 \right] + C_2 \left[2 - 1 + \frac{1}{2} \left[\left(\frac{1}{2} \right)^{\nu} - 1 \right] \right] =$$

~~$$2 - 2 + \frac{1}{2} + \frac{C_2}{C_1} \left[2 - 1 + \frac{1}{2} \left(\frac{1}{2}^{\nu} - 1 \right) \right] = \frac{2n p^+}{K C_1 RT}$$~~

$$0 < z < 1$$

Für genügend kleine z:

also nur für C_2

ohne Rücksicht auf C_1

$$\frac{1}{2} \left(\frac{1}{2} \right)^{\nu} = \frac{2n p^+}{K C_2 RT}$$

$$\left(\frac{1}{2} \right)^{\nu} = \frac{1}{y}$$

$$\frac{1}{y} = \frac{2n p^+ \nu}{K C_2 RT} = \frac{2n p^+}{KRT n_{\infty}}$$

~~$$\frac{2n p^+}{KRT} = \frac{2n p^+}{KRT} \left[\frac{2n p^+ \nu}{K C_2 RT} + \frac{2n p^+}{KRT} \right]$$~~
~~$$= \frac{RT}{2\nu} \left[\frac{2n p^+ \nu}{K C_2 RT} + \frac{2n p^+}{KRT} \right]$$~~

$$y - y_{\infty} = \frac{2n p^+}{C} = \frac{RT}{2\nu} \ln \left[\frac{2n p^+ \nu}{K C_2 RT} \right] = \frac{RT}{2\nu} \ln \left[\frac{2n p^+}{KRT n_{\infty}} \right]$$

Setzen wir für $C_2 \rightarrow \infty$:

$$y - y_{\infty} = \frac{RT}{2} \ln \left[\frac{2n p^+}{K C_2 RT} \right] = \frac{RT}{2} \left[\ln \frac{2n p^+}{KRT} - \ln C_2 \right]$$

Für Klein z angenähert:

$$\frac{1}{2} + \frac{C_2}{C_1} \frac{1}{2^{\nu}} = \frac{2np^2}{K C_1 2T}$$

Annahme: zweierlei einwertige Kationen, ein einwertiges Anion

$$\rho = z [n_{C_1} + n_{C_2} - n_a]$$

$$\underbrace{n_{C_1 \infty}}_{C_1} + \underbrace{n_{C_2 \infty}}_{C_2} = n_{a \infty}$$

$$\left(\frac{n_{C_1}}{n_{C_1 \infty}} \right) = \left(\frac{n_c}{n_{c \infty}} \right) = \left(\frac{n_a}{n_a} \right) = \frac{1}{2}$$

$$(n_c - n_{c \infty})_1 + (n_c - n_{c \infty})_2 + (n_a - n_{a \infty}) = \frac{2np^2}{KRT}$$

$$C_1 \left(\frac{1}{2} - 1 \right) + C_2 \left(\frac{1}{2} - 1 \right) + (C_1 + C_2)(2 - 1) = \uparrow$$

$$\left(\frac{1}{2} - 2 + 2 \right) = \frac{2np^2}{KRT(C_1 + C_2)}$$

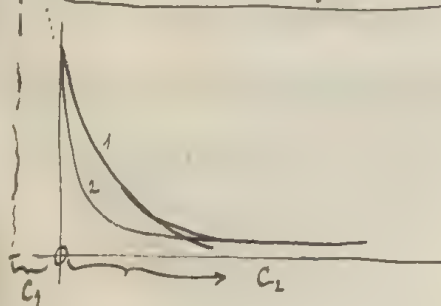
also ist in diesem Falle die gesamte Konzentration $C_1 + C_2$ maßgebend, so wie bei univalem Elektrolyten

Ist in einem Falle ein Umklapp möglich? Nein

Es wäre also das allgemeine Verhalten dargestellt durch die getrennten Kurven (1)

bei Zusatz von C_2 zu gegebenem C_1

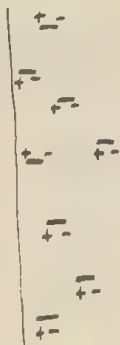
Kein Umklapp!



Im Falle einer Beimischung mehrwertiger Ionen fallen bei Curven mit rascher (2) je nach Größe des C_2 etc. so dass je nach Umständen einfach kleine Mengen mehrwertiger Ionen äquivalent sein können mit großen Mengen einwertiger, in Bezug auf ihre Fähigkeit, das $\phi_1 - \phi_2$ zu vergrößern.

Dabei ist $\left(\frac{n_{C_1}}{n_{C_1 \infty}} \right) = \left(\frac{n_c}{n_{c \infty}} \right) = \frac{1}{2}$, also ist die Ansammlung der mehrwertigen Ionen in der Grenzschicht von höherer Größe als der einwertigen.

Andere Annahme: in der Grenzschicht stehen Dipole durch Rotationskräfte gerichtet



$$\rho = e[cn_c - an_a + \frac{1}{\lambda} \frac{\partial P}{\partial x}] = -\frac{e}{4\pi} \frac{\partial \psi}{\partial x} = -\frac{e}{4\pi} \frac{d\psi}{dx}$$

$$P = e \left(\frac{\partial \psi}{\partial x} + \frac{1}{\lambda} P \right)$$

$$q = \int_0^\infty \rho dx = \frac{1}{4\pi} \frac{\partial \psi}{\partial x} \Big|_x$$

$$\frac{n_c}{n_{c0}} = e^{-ch\psi}$$

$$\frac{n_{a0}}{n_a} = e^{a\psi}$$

$$P = \frac{e}{1-\frac{1}{\lambda}} \frac{\partial \psi}{\partial x}$$

$$e [cn_c - an_a] = -\frac{\partial \psi}{\partial x} \left[\frac{1}{4\pi} + \frac{e}{\lambda(1-\frac{1}{\lambda})} \right]$$

$$\frac{1}{n_{c0}} \frac{dn_c}{dx} = -ch e^{-ch\psi} \frac{\partial \psi}{\partial x}$$

$$= \frac{\partial \psi}{\partial x} \left[1 + \frac{e}{\lambda(1-\frac{1}{\lambda})} \right]$$

$$= -ch \frac{n_c}{n_{c0}} \psi q$$

$$\frac{dn_c}{dx} = -4\pi h q \cdot cn_c$$

$$\frac{dn_a}{dx} = 4\pi h q \cdot an_a$$

$$\frac{d(n_c + n_a)}{dx} = -4\pi h q \frac{\partial \psi}{\partial x} [1 - \dots]$$

$$n_c + n_a = 2n_0 \log [1 + \dots]$$

Es wird also qualitativ dasselbe resultieren (äquivalent mit Übersetzung der Dielektrizitätskonstante). Aber allerdings möglich, dass die Abweichung von der Debye-Hückel'schen Polarisation und Kraft infolge Sättigung in der Grenzschicht eine Rolle spielt. Wie?

$$\Delta \psi = \frac{e^2 z^2}{k T \epsilon} \sqrt{\frac{2 K T}{2 e n}} \quad \left| \quad \sqrt{\frac{R T}{N e^2}} \sqrt{\frac{2 N}{C R K T}} \right|$$

$$\begin{aligned} z \neq \frac{C K R T}{2 n e^2} &= \frac{5 \cdot 10^{-14} \cdot 80 \cdot 83 \cdot 10^7 \cdot 290}{2 n \cdot \frac{1}{4} \cdot 10^{12} \cdot 8 \cdot 10^{23}} = \\ &= \frac{4.8 \cdot 10^{25}}{10^{36}} = \frac{10^{27}}{10^{36}} = 10^{-9} \end{aligned}$$

$$\Delta \psi = \frac{R T}{2} \log 2 = \frac{83 \cdot 10^7 \cdot 290}{47 \cdot 10^{10} \cdot 6 \cdot 10^{23}} \log(10^9)$$

$$= \frac{3.87}{6.47} \cdot 10^4 \cdot \frac{9 \cdot 10^9}{2} = 2 \cdot 10^{-3} = 0.6 \text{ Volt!}$$

Kontakt

Dann ist eine Doppelschicht von der Größe der (statistischen) ~~der statistischen~~ Schichten erzeugt.

$$\Delta \varphi = \frac{RT}{e} \ln 2 = \frac{1 \text{ Volt}}{300} = 1/300 \text{ Volt}$$

$$\frac{RT}{e} = \frac{8.3 \cdot 10^7 \cdot 290}{4.7 \cdot 10^{-10} \cdot 6 \cdot 10^{23}} = \frac{8.3 \cdot 10^9}{9.4 \cdot 10^{13}} = 0.9 \cdot 10^{-4}$$

$$\text{also müsste } \ln 2 = \ln 30 \quad z = 10^{-13} = C \frac{kRT}{2nq^2}$$

da muss wohl q weit größer sein, Schichten weit größer, mit Ionenüberschuss gefüllt.

aber bei demselben q müsste $C_+ = 5 \cdot 10^{-10}$ (!) dagegen $C_- = \frac{10^{10}}{5}$ (was nicht möglich)

Ob Perrin's Theorie der elektromagnetischen Doppelschichten quantitativ zulässig ist?

Größenverhältnisse d. H_0 } Ionen und anderen Ionen

Leitfähigkeit reduzierter Wasser: 10^{-7} Ionen $5 \cdot 10^{14}$

$$\left(\frac{x}{\frac{1}{3} \cdot 10^{23}} \right)^2 = 10^{-14} \quad 3 \times 10^{23} = 10^{-7}$$

größer, wenn: 10^{-6} Ionen $5 \cdot 10^{15}$

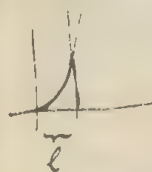
$$x = \frac{1}{3} \cdot 10^{10} = 3.10^{15} ?$$

Überlebende Annahme: dass der ganze für die eine Ionen (per Raum mit dem Druck) ...

Annahme die H_0 } Ionen hätten Radius Null

$$q = 5 \cdot 10^{15} \cdot \frac{3 \cdot 10^8}{2} \cdot 4.7 \cdot 10^{-10} = 3.5 \cdot 10^{-2} = 0.035 \text{ (etw. 2)}$$

= Ladung pro Flächeneinheit



$$K \frac{\partial \psi}{\partial x} = -4nq$$

$$\psi = \psi_0 = \frac{l^2}{2} \frac{4nq}{K} = \frac{2nq l^2}{K} = \frac{2n}{80} \cdot 0.035 \cdot \frac{3 \cdot 10^8}{2} = 0.4 \cdot 10^{-10} \text{ Volt!}$$

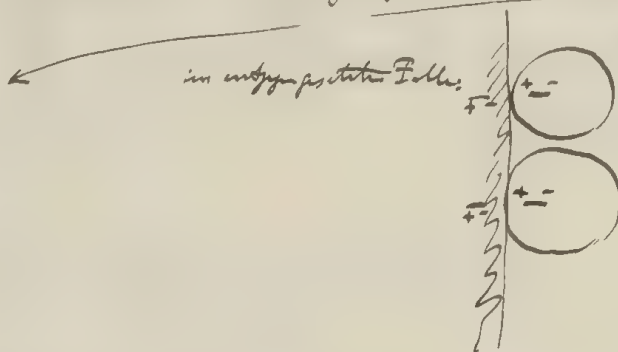
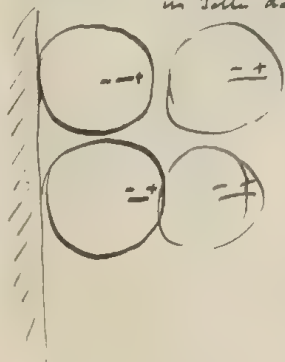
$$\Delta \varphi \neq \frac{RT}{e} \ln 2 = \frac{0.035}{5 \cdot 10^{-10}} \sqrt{\frac{8.3 \cdot 10^7 \cdot 290}{5 \cdot 10^{15} \cdot 22 \cdot 10^{23}}} = \frac{7 \cdot 10^{15}}{10^{-7} \sqrt{20} n} = \frac{7}{8} \cdot 10^{-8} \text{ Volt} = 3 \cdot 10^{-6} \text{ Volt}$$

Somit ist die Dipolstärke jedenfalls nicht auf die rein mechanische Annahme, dass Ionen mit von kleinerem Durchmesser in der Wandschichten (mit der umstrittenen Dicke) verschoben. Es muss jedenfalls eine Anreicherung der Wandschichten mit geladenen Krieffen stattfinden.

Ordnung der Krieffe, welche die Dipolstärke in der Wandschicht darstellen können:

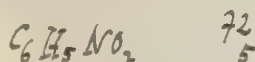
Falls Moleküle (zusammengesetzt aus mehreren Ionen von verschiedenen Dimensionen!) durch ein symmetrisch ~~angeordnet~~ angeordneten Dipol repräsentiert werden:

in Folge dass die Dichte konst. der Wand geringer ist als jene der Flüssigkeit



Es erscheint ebenfalls unbeschädigt, dass die Ionen ^{erhält} eine verthickte Schicht der Elektrolyt. Ist die Wandschicht die Leitfähigkeit, wenn es Wasser verwendet, aber ist die Leitfähigkeit konstant. Dann wäre diese Dipol-Annahme sehr einfach. Dabei würden Ionen nur mittelbar, ^{mitwirken} mittelbar ~~wirken~~. Im Falle des Wassers wird auch das Vorzeichen stimmen. Aber die Dicke der Doppelschicht von etwa 10^{-7} ! Doch nicht, dass es sich nicht um weitere Schichten an!

Dimension des Nitrobenzol-Molek:



72
5

14
32

123 gr. $\approx 6 \cdot 10^{23}$

$\rho = 120$

Vol. $\approx 103 \text{ cm}^3$

$$222 \sqrt[3]{\frac{6 \cdot 10^{23}}{103}} = \sqrt[3]{\frac{6}{103}} \cdot 10^7$$

7803

22197

07399

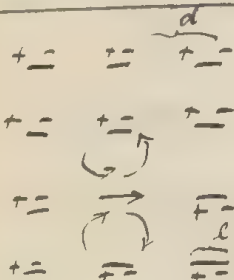
$= 5.49 \cdot 10^{-8}$

Statische Energie einer Dipole in einer Lage

$$\frac{2 \epsilon^2 l^2}{r^3} = \frac{2 m^2}{r^3} = \frac{2 \cdot 10^{-36}}{27 \cdot 10^{-24}} \neq 10^{-13} \quad [\text{Falls Dielektr. Konstante } \neq 1]$$

$$\frac{1}{2} \frac{qT}{N} = \frac{8.3 \cdot 10^7 \cdot 270}{2.6 \cdot 10^{23}} = 4 \cdot 10^{-14}$$

↓
also unbedeutend im Vergleich zu unabh.
Energie, somit erhebliche Restkräfte



(2-dimensional unendlich)
Kraft welche von einer Dipol-Konstellation ausgeht ist

$$X = \sum \frac{\partial^2 (1/r)}{\partial x^2} m = m \sum \frac{\partial^2 (1/r)}{\partial x^2} = m \sum \frac{\partial^2 (1/r)}{\partial x^2}$$

$$= m \sum \left(\frac{1}{r^3} - \frac{3x^2}{r^5} \right) = m \sum \frac{1}{r^3} (1 - 3 \cos^2 \theta)$$



$$\text{w. } z = \frac{x}{\cos \theta}$$

$$\Sigma = \frac{2\pi}{x^3} \int_0^{\pi/2} \sin \theta \left(\frac{x^3}{r^3} \right) (\cos^2 \theta) d\theta$$

$$= \frac{2\pi}{x^3} \left[\frac{\cos^3 \theta}{3} - \frac{3 \cos^5 \theta}{5} \right] = \frac{\pi}{x^3}$$

andererseits



$$U = \int_0^R \frac{2\pi b z dz}{\sqrt{x^2 + z^2}} = 2\pi b \sqrt{x^2 + z^2} \Big|_0^R = 2\pi b [\sqrt{x^2 + R^2} - x]$$

$$X = - \frac{\partial U}{\partial x} = 2\pi b \left[\frac{x}{\sqrt{x^2 + R^2}} - 1 \right]$$

$$\lim_{R \rightarrow \infty} X = -2\pi b$$

also von der Kraft welche von wir

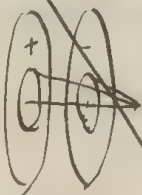
Abstoßung erzeugt, sondern parallel zum Dipol
ist immer = Null.

gewollt den im Inneren = -4\pi b

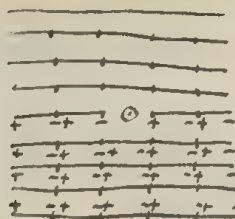
also unbeschadetlich [in einem gegebenen Feld]

$$4\pi b \frac{1}{\epsilon} = 4\pi \epsilon \frac{n_2}{\epsilon} = 4\pi m$$

Abstoßung des Dipols
pro Volumen

~~HAAR HAAR~~

$$X = 2ab(\cos \varphi_1 - \cos \varphi_2)$$



$$= \frac{1}{2} \left[\frac{1}{r_1} - \frac{1}{r_2} \right]$$

Schließlich indem man die Dipole ersetzt durch andere mit gleicher Form, aber von der Länge d , so dass sie sich alle berühren; dann haben wir die ~~Belastungen~~ ^{Belastungen} derselben im Inneren alle auf und es bleibt nur die Wirkung der zwei äußeren Belastungen $n \pm \frac{4\pi d}{d} = 4\pi n v$

Dann kommt die Wirkung der übrig bleibenden Ladungen der inneren Hölzung $\frac{E}{2}$

$$\frac{2(E \cdot \frac{d}{2})}{d^2} = \frac{8\pi d}{d^3} = \frac{8\pi n \cdot d}{d^3} = 8\pi n v \frac{d}{d^2}, \text{ welche im entgegengesetzten Sinne wirkt}$$

Im Mittelpunkt eines Dipols wirkt also bei dieser regelmäßigen Anordg. die Kraft sich

$$X = 4(2-1)\pi n v \text{ und zwar im entgegengesetzten Sinne als der Anordg. entspricht}$$

Dies wäre eine ganz andere Art Anordg. instabil.

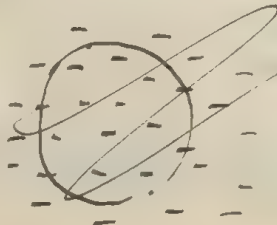
Stabil wird sie erst wenn man bei Berücksichtigung der unendlichen Ausdehnung der Dipole

$$\text{Der Symmetrie in } XYZ \text{ ist natürlich } \sum \left(\frac{1}{r_1} - \frac{3x^2}{r_1^3} \right) = \sum \left(\frac{1}{r_1} - \frac{3x^2}{r_1^3} \right) = \sum \left(\frac{1}{r_1} - \frac{3x^2}{r_1^3} \right) = 0$$

(bei regelmäßiger Anordnung)

Lorentz 4. 306, 138

Also kommen als Resultate mit der gleichen Formel Ordnung und Orientierung



Lorentz'sche Betrachtung: alle in der Kugel befindlichen als ein durch Oberflächen geschlossenen Dipole geben $E=0$
Es bleibt also nur die Wirkung der äußeren



$$U = \frac{v}{c^2} = \frac{\omega \varphi}{\omega^2}$$

$$X = \left(\frac{1}{\omega^2} - \frac{3\omega^2}{\omega^4} \right) = -\frac{2}{\omega^2} (1 - 3\omega^2 \varphi)$$

$$\omega^2 \varphi < \frac{1}{3} \quad X < 0$$

$$\omega^2 \varphi > \frac{2}{3}$$



$$X = X_0 + \xi \left(\frac{\partial X}{\partial x} \right)_0 + \eta \left(\frac{\partial X}{\partial y} \right)_0 + \zeta \left(\frac{\partial X}{\partial z} \right)_0 + \frac{\xi^2}{2} \left(\frac{\partial^2 X}{\partial x^2} \right)_0 + \dots$$

$$\frac{\partial X}{\partial x} = -\frac{3x}{\omega^2} - \frac{6x}{\omega^2} + \frac{15x^3}{\omega^4} = -\frac{9x}{\omega^2} + \frac{15x^3}{\omega^4}$$

$$\frac{\partial X}{\partial y} = -\frac{3y}{\omega^2} + \frac{15x^2 y}{\omega^4}$$

$$\sum X = \sum X_0 + \xi \left[\sum \left(-\frac{9x}{\omega^2} + \frac{15x^3}{\omega^4} \right) \right] + \eta \sum \left(-\frac{3y}{\omega^2} + \frac{15x^2 y}{\omega^4} \right) + \zeta \sum \dots$$

$$\bar{X} = \frac{1}{V} \int_V X d\tau = \sum X_0 + \frac{d^2}{3} \frac{1}{2} \sum \left[\left(\frac{\partial^2 X}{\partial x^2} \right)_0 + \left(\frac{\partial^2 X}{\partial y^2} \right)_0 + \left(\frac{\partial^2 X}{\partial z^2} \right)_0 \right]$$

$$+ \frac{d^4}{24} \left(\frac{\partial^4 X}{\partial x^4} + \frac{\partial^4 X}{\partial y^4} + \frac{\partial^4 X}{\partial z^4} \right) + \frac{d^4}{9 \cdot 4!} \left(\frac{\partial^4 X}{\partial x^2 \partial y^2} + \frac{\partial^4 X}{\partial y^2 \partial z^2} + \frac{\partial^4 X}{\partial x^2 \partial z^2} \right)$$

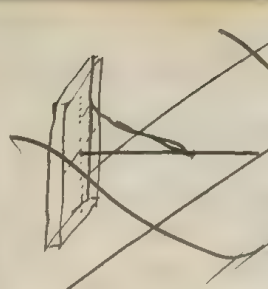
$$\left| \begin{array}{c} \xi^4 + 4\xi^3\eta + 6\xi^2\eta^2 + 4\xi\eta^3 + \eta^4 + \dots \\ \xi^2\eta + 6\xi\eta^2 + \eta^3 \end{array} \right| =$$

$$\frac{\xi^2\eta}{5} + \frac{6\xi\eta^2}{9}$$

$$\frac{\partial^4}{\partial x^4} + \frac{\partial^4}{\partial x^2 \partial y^2} + \frac{\partial^4}{\partial x^2 \partial z^2} + \frac{\partial^4}{\partial y^4} + \dots$$

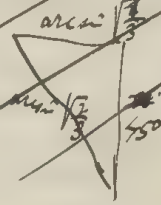
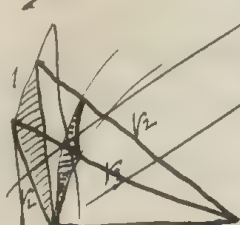
$$\left(\frac{\partial^4}{\partial x^4} + \frac{\partial^4}{\partial y^4} + \frac{\partial^4}{\partial z^4} \right) + 2 \left(\frac{\partial^4}{\partial x^2 \partial y^2} + \dots \right) = 0$$

$$\bar{X} = \sum X_0 + \frac{d^4}{4!} \left[\frac{1}{3} - \frac{1}{5} \right] \left[\frac{\partial^4}{\partial x^2 \partial y^2} + \frac{\partial^4}{\partial y^2 \partial z^2} + \frac{\partial^4}{\partial x^2 \partial z^2} \right] X_0 + \dots$$



$$\int \frac{dy dx}{\sqrt{x^2 + y^2}} = \int \frac{2y}{\sqrt{x^2 + y^2}} = 2 \sqrt{x^2 + y^2} = 2 \sqrt{a^2 + z^2}$$

$$= \int dz \frac{2y}{\sqrt{a^2 + z^2}} = 2 \sqrt{a^2 + z^2} = \int \frac{2z dz}{\sqrt{a^2 + z^2}}$$



$$\Delta U = \int_0^p \frac{\omega x dz}{\sqrt{x^2 + z^2}} = \omega [\sqrt{x^2 + z^2} - x]$$

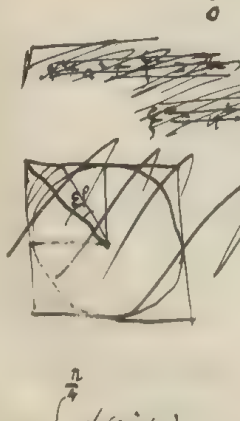
$$U = 8 \int_0^{\frac{\pi}{4}} dp [\sqrt{x^2 + \frac{a^2}{\cos^2 p}} - x]$$

$$a \sqrt{x^2 + \frac{a^2}{\cos^2 p}} - x$$

$$\omega p = \frac{1}{1 + \frac{a^2}{x^2}}$$

$$a/p p = \frac{1}{1 + \frac{a^2}{x^2}}$$

$$dp = \frac{dx}{a(1 + \frac{a^2}{x^2})}$$



$$U = 8 \int_0^{\frac{\pi}{4}} dp [\sqrt{x^2 + \frac{a^2}{\cos^2 p}} - x] =$$

$$8 \int_0^{\frac{\pi}{4}} dp \left[\frac{a}{\sqrt{1 + \frac{a^2}{x^2}}} - 1 \right]$$

$$= 8 \int_0^{\frac{\pi}{4}} dp \left[\frac{\cos p}{\sqrt{1 + \cos^2 p}} - 1 \right]$$

$$= 8 \int_0^{\frac{\pi}{4}} \frac{d(\sin p)}{\sqrt{2 - \sin^2 p}} - dp = 8 \int_0^{\frac{1}{2}} \frac{dx}{\sqrt{2 - x^2}} - 2\pi = 8 \int_0^{\frac{1}{2}} \frac{dx}{\sqrt{2 - x^2}} = 8 \int_0^{\frac{1}{2}} \frac{dx}{\sqrt{1 - x^2}} = 8 \arcsin\left(\frac{x}{1}\right)$$

$$= 8 \cdot \frac{\pi}{3} - 2\pi = \frac{2\pi}{3}$$

^{zu 381}
Quincke - (Schwartz) (p. 378) $\Delta\varphi$ für Wasser - Glas

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$$\Delta\varphi = 0.052 \text{ Vol}$$

unverändert wenn Leitfähigkeit nach Auflösung 4. S. 100
auf das 20 fache gestiegen von (oben gegen Säure empfindlicher (?)

$$\text{Trenschin}^{(37)} \Delta\varphi = 0.047 \text{ Vol}$$

$$\text{Dorn}^{(p. 388)} \Delta\varphi = 0.0519 - 557 \quad (\text{unverändert in } E_6^2 \quad b = 4.65 - 8.42 \cdot 10^{-8})$$

$$\text{Common - Ottinger}^{(408)} 0.050 - 0.069 \quad \text{unverändert (sauer - alkalisch)}$$

$$\left(\text{Ellis}^{(477)} \frac{\Delta\varphi \text{ Wasser}}{\Delta\varphi \text{ "}} \frac{\lambda = 2 \cdot 10^{-6}}{10^{-5} \text{ Mol/L}} \text{ unverändert } 2 \right)$$

$\lambda = 0.0012 \cdot 10^{-3}$

$$\text{Purton}^{(416)} \text{ Cu - Wasser} \quad \text{Kontinuität v. unv. verändert bis } 38 \cdot 10^{-6} \text{ mol. KCl}$$

$$\lambda = 4.6 \cdot 10^{-6}$$

$$\text{Richard Ellis}^{(477)} \text{ NaOH große Wirkung bis } 0.002 \text{ normal}$$

bei HCl starke Verminderung

$$\rho - \rho_s = \frac{26}{r} \frac{\rho}{\rho_0}$$

$$-\Delta T = \frac{4\pi^2 r dr \omega}{\frac{4}{3} r^3 n}$$

$$\frac{d\rho}{dr} = -\frac{26}{r} \frac{\rho}{\rho_0}$$

$$\rho_s = \rho_0 + \frac{d\rho}{dt} \frac{3\omega}{r} \Delta r$$

$$\rho = \rho_s + \frac{26}{r} \frac{\rho}{\rho_0} - \frac{d\rho}{dt} \frac{3\omega}{r} \Delta r$$

Die elektr. Kraft

$$l = \frac{10^{-18}}{5 \cdot 10^{-10}} = \frac{10^{-8}}{5}$$

$$\frac{m}{n^3} \left(1 + \dots \frac{l}{r}\right)$$

$$\frac{10^{-18}}{(5 \cdot 10^8)^3} = 10^{-4}$$

$$\frac{l}{r} = \frac{1}{25}$$

Da einer Größe auf d. Exponenten 10^{-18} wird das das zweite Glied bereits im Nenner kommen

Debye

Wie wird die Polar. in einer Schicht verteilbar, wo man die Randschicht fest polarisiert ist?

$$K = E + \frac{4\pi P}{3} = E + n \left[\frac{e^2}{4\pi} \left(\frac{m}{kT} \right) - \frac{kT}{mK} \right] \quad \text{Das gilt in homogenem Feld}$$

in ungleichförmigen $\square\square\square\square$

~~Im~~ In ungleichförmigen Feld, falls P nur in X verteilbar. Ob das überhaupt möglich?

So also freie Ladungen mit Raum der Ladung $\rho = \frac{\partial P}{\partial x}$

$$\text{dasselbe wie im Kraft ausüben: } E = \frac{1}{2} \left[\int_0^x \rho d\xi - \int_0^\infty \rho d\xi \right] = \frac{1}{2} \left[P_x - P_0 - (P_\infty - P_x) \right]$$



(Dielektr. Konst?)

$$= \frac{1}{2} \left[P_x - \frac{P_0 + P_\infty}{2} \right] = \frac{1}{2} (P - C)$$

$$K = \frac{4}{3} \frac{1}{2} P - C = \frac{2}{3} \frac{1}{2} n \frac{e^2}{m} \frac{1}{\omega^2}$$

Veränderlichkeit in x ist das überhaupt verteilbar?

Dannach wäre Feldstärke von P nur durch σ zu erklären

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$$U_A = \int_0^R 4\pi r dr + \frac{4\pi R^3}{3} = 2\pi(R^2 - r^2) + \frac{4\pi R^3}{3}$$



$$U_i = \frac{U_A - U_{A-r}}{R} \quad J = J[-4\pi r + \frac{8\pi R}{3}] = \frac{4\pi R}{3} J$$

$$\vec{E} \cdot \vec{X}_A = -\frac{4\pi J}{3}$$

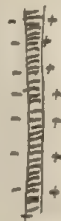
also Feldstärke im Inneren einer gleichförmig magnetisierten Kugel $= -\frac{4\pi J}{3} = \vec{H}$

dagegen ist die Kraft die auf den Mittelpunkt ausgeübt wird $= 0$

$$\text{Somit tatsächlich} \quad \vec{K} = \vec{H} + \frac{4\pi J}{3} = 0$$

$$\text{Kraft im Aussenraum} \quad \left\{ \begin{array}{l} \vec{X} \\ \vec{Y} \\ \vec{Z} \end{array} \right\} = \nabla \left(\frac{4\pi J}{3} \frac{r^2}{2} \right)$$

Kraft aussenhalb einer ∞ ausgedehnten Doppelschichtplatte $= 0$



$$H_z = B_z = 0$$

$$\text{im Inneren:} \quad H_i = -4\pi J$$

$$\text{Dagegen sollte} \quad K_i = -4\pi J + \frac{4\pi J}{3} \text{ sein} = -\frac{8\pi J}{3}$$

In einem homogenen Würfel:



$$\text{Kraft (in Mittelpunkt)} = \vec{H}_i = -\frac{4}{3}\pi J \quad (\text{siehe Rechnung auf gegenüberlicher Seite})$$

$$\circ K_i = -\frac{4}{3}\pi J + \frac{4\pi J}{3} = 0$$

stimmt, indem im Mittelpunkt $K=0$

Das permanente Magnetisierungs-
feld ist nicht mehr die
Grenzbildung $B_{in} = B_{out} = \mu J$
Kraft $\parallel J$ ist.

Dipol

$$U = \frac{q}{r^2}$$

rotten Krop is einer Kugel von Radius R:

$$X = \frac{q}{r^3} [1 - 3 \cos^2 \theta]$$

$$\bar{X} = \frac{1}{\frac{4}{3} \pi R^3} \int_0^R \frac{dr}{r^2} = \infty$$

1. in der Mitte

$$U = \frac{q}{r}$$

$$X = \frac{q}{r^2} \cos \theta$$

$$\bar{X} = \frac{q}{\frac{4}{3} \pi R^3} \int_0^R \frac{2 \pi r^2 dr}{r^2} \cos \theta \sin \theta d\theta$$



Jedoch muss schon wegen der Symmetrie \pm die durchschnittliche X Kraft in einem von Mittelpunkt (ausgehendem) Kugelraum $= 0$ sein.

Daher richtet der Vektor \vec{H}_1 und \vec{H}_2 nicht vom Schwerpunkt des Dipols her, also ist unterschied sehr bedingt durch die Annahme



$$2 \cdot \frac{-2}{a^2}$$

$$4 \cdot \frac{1}{a^2}$$

$$4 \cdot \frac{1}{2a^2}$$

$$2 \cdot 4 \cdot \frac{1}{2a^2} \left(1 - \frac{3}{2}\right)$$

$$2 \cdot 4 \cdot \frac{1}{3a^2} \left(1 - \frac{3}{2}\right)$$

von der ersten Würfelschale

$$= \frac{2}{a^2} - \frac{2}{a^2} = 0$$

Elk muss jede weitere Würfelschale

$\sum X$ Null ergibt (Lange Rechnung)

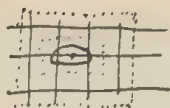
Geht für den Mittelpunkt des Würfelsraums



$$8 \frac{1}{(\frac{1}{2}a)^2} \left[1 - \frac{3}{2}\right] = 0 !$$

Verknüpfung kommt auch dort z.B. Symmetrie in $X \propto 2$, also ist auch dort

$$\sum X = 0$$



$$1) 2 \cdot \frac{2}{(\frac{a}{2})^3} = \frac{32}{a^3} \parallel \alpha = a \parallel \beta = \gamma = \frac{a}{2} \parallel 8 \left\{ 2 \arcsin \frac{2}{\sqrt{10}} - \frac{\pi}{2} \right\} = \cancel{8 \cdot 2 \arcsin \frac{2}{\sqrt{10}} - \frac{\pi}{2}}$$

$$2) \frac{32}{a^3} + 2 \cdot \frac{2}{(\frac{3a}{2})^3} + 8 \frac{1}{\sqrt{1+\frac{1}{4}}}^3 \left(3 \frac{1}{1+\frac{1}{4}} - 1 \right) + 8 \frac{1}{\sqrt{2+\frac{1}{4}}}^3 \left(3 \frac{1}{2+\frac{1}{4}} - 1 \right) \\ + 8 \frac{1}{\sqrt{1+\frac{9}{4}}}^3 \left(3 \frac{9}{1+\frac{9}{4}} - 1 \right) + 8 \frac{1}{\sqrt{2+\frac{9}{4}}}^3 \left(3 \frac{9}{2+\frac{9}{4}} - 1 \right)$$

$$\alpha = 2a \\ \parallel \beta = \gamma = \frac{3a}{2}$$

$$8 \left\{ 2 \arcsin \frac{3}{\sqrt{\frac{9}{4} + 4 \cdot \frac{9}{4}}} - \frac{\pi}{2} \right\}$$



$$\begin{array}{r} 30103 \\ \hline 5 \\ 9.80103 - 10 \\ 33 \end{array}$$

$$9.5200 - 11$$

$$\begin{array}{r} 29.233 \\ \hline 78.464 \end{array}$$

$$11.533 : 90 = 0.12814.42$$

$$\begin{array}{r} 181435 \\ 361870 \\ \hline 53113 \end{array} \quad \begin{array}{r} 80.412 \\ 0.5903.42 \end{array}$$

$$\frac{2}{\sqrt{25.4}} \cdot \frac{1}{8}$$

$$\frac{\sqrt{2} = 2/\sqrt{2}}{25.5} \cdot \frac{1}{5}$$

$$\frac{32}{27} + \frac{8}{(\frac{5}{4})^{3/2}} \frac{2}{5} - \frac{8}{(\frac{9}{4})^{3/2}} \frac{6}{9} + \frac{8}{(\frac{13}{4})^{3/2}} \frac{14}{13} + \frac{8}{(\frac{17}{4})^{3/2}} \frac{10}{17}$$

$$= \frac{32}{27} + 16.4^{3/2} \left\{ \frac{7}{13^{5/2}} + \frac{5}{17^{5/2}} - \frac{1}{5^{5/2}} - \frac{3}{9^{5/2}} \right\}$$

$$\begin{array}{r} 0.6990 \\ 1.7475 \\ \hline 0.2525-2 \\ 0.01788 \\ 0.01235 \\ \hline -0.03023 \\ + 1569 \\ \hline -0.01454 \end{array} \quad \begin{array}{r} 0.9542 \\ 0.4771 \\ \hline 2.3855 \\ 0.0916-2 \\ 0.01149 \\ 0.00420 \\ \hline +0.01569 \end{array}$$

$$\begin{array}{r} 1.1170 \\ 2.8475 \\ \hline 2.27847 \\ 0.9916-2 \\ \hline 0.00686 \\ 0.0604-2 \\ \hline 1.1626 \\ 0.90315 \\ \hline 0.1626-2 \\ \hline 0.22835 \end{array}$$

$$\begin{array}{r} 1.2304 \\ 3.0760 \\ \hline 0.9340- \\ \hline 0.6230-3 \end{array}$$

$$\begin{array}{r} 5051 \\ 4314 \\ \hline 0737 \end{array}$$

$$\begin{array}{r} 1.1848 \\ -0.2283 \\ \hline 0.9565 \end{array}$$

$$42 \left\{ \frac{1}{2} \arcsin \left(\frac{\sqrt{\frac{32}{100}} - 1}{\frac{1}{25}} \right) \right\}$$

$$1.5051$$

$$975255-10$$

$$34.447$$

$$68.894 : p_0 = 0.7655$$

$$X = -0.2345.42$$

$$X = \frac{\partial^2}{\partial x^2} \left(\frac{x^2}{2} \right) = \frac{1}{2^3} - \frac{3x^2}{2^5}$$

$$X = X_0 + \xi \left(\frac{\partial X}{\partial x} \right)_0 + \eta \left(\frac{\partial X}{\partial y} \right)_0 + \zeta \left(\frac{\partial X}{\partial z} \right)_0 \\ + \left[\frac{\xi^2}{2!} \left(\frac{\partial^2 X}{\partial x^2} \right)_0 + \xi \eta \frac{\partial^2 X}{\partial x \partial y} + \eta \zeta \frac{\partial^2 X}{\partial y \partial z} + \frac{\xi \zeta}{2!} \frac{\partial^2 X}{\partial x \partial z} \right] + \left[\frac{\eta^2}{2!} \frac{\partial^2 X}{\partial y^2} + \eta \zeta \frac{\partial^2 X}{\partial y \partial z} + \frac{\xi^2}{2!} \frac{\partial^2 X}{\partial x^2} \right]$$

$$\sum \frac{\partial X}{\partial x} = \sum \frac{\partial X}{\partial y} = \sum \frac{\partial X}{\partial z} = 0$$

$$\sum X = \sum X_0 + \frac{\xi^2}{2!} \sum \left(\frac{\partial^2 X}{\partial x^2} \right)_0 + \frac{\eta^2 + \xi^2}{2!} \sum \left(\frac{\partial^2 X}{\partial y^2} \right)_0 + \xi \eta + \xi \zeta \left(\frac{\partial^2 X}{\partial x \partial y} \right)_0 + \eta \zeta \left(\frac{\partial^2 X}{\partial y \partial z} \right)_0 \\ \sum \left(\frac{\partial^2 X}{\partial x^2} + 2 \frac{\partial^2 X}{\partial y^2} \right) = 0 \quad \parallel \quad + \frac{\xi^4}{4!} \sum \left(\frac{\partial^4 X}{\partial x^4} \right)_0 + \frac{\eta^4 + \xi^4}{4!} \sum \left(\frac{\partial^4 X}{\partial y^4} \right)_0 + \frac{6}{4!} \eta^2 \xi^2 \sum \left(\frac{\partial^4 X}{\partial y^2 \partial x^2} \right)_0 + \frac{6}{4!} \xi^2 \eta^2 \sum \left(\frac{\partial^4 X}{\partial x^2 \partial y^2} \right)_0$$

$$\sum X = \sum X_0 + \left[\frac{\eta^2 + \xi^2}{2!} - \xi^2 \right] \sum \left(\frac{\partial^2 X}{\partial y^2} \right)_0$$

$$\frac{\partial^2 X}{\partial y^2} = -\frac{3}{2^5} + \frac{15(4x^2 + x^2)}{2^7} - 105 \frac{x^2 y^2}{2^9} \quad \parallel \quad \frac{\partial^2 X}{\partial x^2} = -\frac{9}{2^5} + \frac{90x^2}{2^7} - 105 \frac{x^4}{2^9}$$

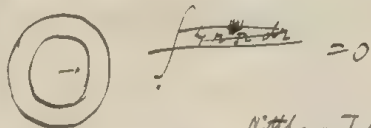
$$\left. \begin{aligned} \sum & -\frac{9}{2^5} + \frac{90x^2}{2^7} - \frac{105x^4}{2^9} \\ & -\frac{6}{2^5} + \frac{30(4x^2 + x^2)}{2^7} - 2 \cdot 105 \frac{x^2 y^2}{2^9} \end{aligned} \right\} = -\frac{15}{2^5} + \frac{120x^2}{2^7} + \frac{15(4x^2 + x^2)}{2^7} - \frac{105x^4}{2^9} \\ = 0 \quad (\text{it is } 1)$$

$$\sum \frac{\partial X}{\partial x^2} = -\frac{1}{2} \sum \frac{\partial X}{\partial y^2} = \sum -\frac{9}{2^5} \left[1 - 10 \frac{x^2}{2^2} + \frac{35}{3} \frac{x^4}{2^4} \right]$$

$$\sum X = \sum X_0 + \left[2\xi^2 - \eta^2 - \xi^2 \right] \sum \left(\frac{\partial^2 X}{\partial x^2} \right)_0$$

$$\int_0^{\frac{\pi}{2}} (1 - 3 \cos^2 \varphi) 2\pi \sin \varphi d\varphi = 4\pi (\cos \varphi + \cos^3 \varphi) \Big|_0^{\frac{\pi}{2}} = 0$$

Kraft innerhalb einer homogen magnetisierten Vollkugel



Mittlerer Wert der \vec{X} Kraft an einer von 0 poligen Kugel



Zusatz bei $\sin \varphi d\varphi \cos \varphi \frac{e}{R^2} \cos \varphi$ wird sich mit dem anderen Teil der Kugel aufheben

Unterschied weitere Rechnung

$$\begin{aligned} \int_{R \cos \varphi - \frac{e}{2}}^{R \cos \varphi + \frac{e}{2}} \vec{X} d\varphi &= \int_{R \cos \varphi - \frac{e}{2}}^{R \cos \varphi + \frac{e}{2}} \left[U_{R \cos \varphi - \frac{e}{2}} - U_{R \cos \varphi + \frac{e}{2}} \right] \\ &= \int_{R \cos \varphi - \frac{e}{2}}^{R \cos \varphi + \frac{e}{2}} \left(\frac{\partial U}{\partial x} \right) dx = \frac{2\pi R^2 e}{R^2} \int_0^{\frac{\pi}{2}} \sin^2 \varphi d\varphi \end{aligned}$$

falls: $\frac{e}{Vol} = \dots$

$$= \frac{4\pi e}{3} = \frac{4\pi J}{3}$$



$$\begin{aligned} \bar{X} &= \frac{1}{Vol} \int \vec{X} d\tau = \frac{1}{Vol} \int \frac{\partial}{\partial x} \left(\frac{1}{r} \right) d\tau = \frac{1}{Vol} \frac{\partial}{\partial x} \int \frac{d\tau}{r} = \frac{e}{Vol} \frac{\partial}{\partial x} \left[\frac{4\pi R^3}{3} \right] \\ &= \frac{e}{Vol} \left(\frac{4\pi R^3}{3} \right) = \frac{4\pi}{3} \frac{e \cos \varphi}{Vol} \cdot R^3 \end{aligned}$$

symmetrisch in der Kugel

\bar{X} für einen (symmetrisch angeordneten) Dipol = $\frac{4\pi}{3} \frac{e}{Vol} \dots$

\bar{X} für einen homogen magnetisierten Körper

$$\frac{4\pi}{3} \frac{e}{Vol} \int_0^{\frac{\pi}{2}} \sin^2 \varphi d\varphi = \frac{4\pi}{3} \frac{e}{Vol} \cdot \frac{\pi}{2} = \frac{4\pi^2}{3} \frac{e}{Vol}$$

$$\int_0^{\frac{\pi}{2}} \sin^2 \varphi d\varphi = \int_0^{\frac{\pi}{2}} (1 - \cos^2 \varphi) d\varphi = \left[\varphi - \frac{\sin 2\varphi}{2} \right]_0^{\frac{\pi}{2}} = \frac{\pi}{2}$$

Kraft im Mittelpunkt der Kugel, falls die Dipole ~~hier~~ ganz zufällig verteilt sind

Ebenso wie wenn sie mit homogener Dichte verteilt wären

Und zwar wird wieder $K = -\frac{4}{3}\pi T$, wenn auch jene Dipole liegen ~~berücksichtigt~~ werden, wo der Mittelpunkt der Kugel von einem Dipol teilweise überdeckt wird, da dann die Kraft K sich auch berechnen lässt aus den beiden Ladungskugeln (falls



alle + vereinigt und alle - vereinigt)

Dagegen wird $K=0$, wenn ~~der~~ der Mittelpunkt freigeblieben wird (cavity), und zwar so dass ^{mittelpunkt} die Dipole ~~da~~ nur bis zu einer kleinen Kugelgröße um 0 herum sich anordnen können. (deren Radius klein, aber groß im Verhältnis zu l)

Also wenn z.B. jedes Molekül Kugelform hat und im Mittelpunkt einen Dipol besitzt, so wird tatsächlich für die auf ein Molekül Inneres wirkende Kraft genau der Ertrag K maßgebend sein.

Dagegen wäre statt dessen \bar{K} maßgebend, falls die Moleküle Stabförmig hätten, ~~und~~ welche sich in der Richtung der Kraftlinien stellen.

Antiken: D-1 =

$$SO_2 \quad 9.93 \cdot 10^{-3} [1 - 6.23 \cdot 10^{-3} t + 1.87 \cdot 10^{-5} t^2]$$

$$NH_3 \quad 7.18 \cdot 10^{-3} [1 - 7.60 \cdot 10^{-3} (t-10) + 3.67 \cdot 10^{-5} (t-10)^2]$$

$$C_2H_5OH \quad 6.47 \cdot 10^{-3} [1 - 8.47 \cdot 10^{-3} (t-110) + 7.38 \cdot 10^{-5} (t-110)^2]$$

allgemein

133

$$[1 - 3.64 \cdot 10^{-3} t + 1.34 \cdot 10^{-5} t^2]$$

$$[1 - 3.42 \cdot 10^{-3} (t-20) + \dots]$$

$$[1 - 2.61 \cdot 10^{-3} (t-110) + \dots]$$

$$(D-1) \quad = 6.47 \cdot 10^{-3} \left\{ [1 + 8.47 \cdot 383 + 7.38 \cdot 10^{-5} \cdot 383^2] - [8.47 \cdot 10^{-3} + 2 \cdot 7.38 \cdot 10^{-5} T + 7.38 \cdot 10^{-5} T^2] \right\}$$

~~(D-1) (6.47 \cdot 10^{-3})~~

$$\frac{1}{1 + \frac{t}{\tau_2}} = 1 - \frac{t}{\tau_2} + \left(\frac{t}{\tau_2}\right)^2$$

also durchwegs stärkere Abweichung

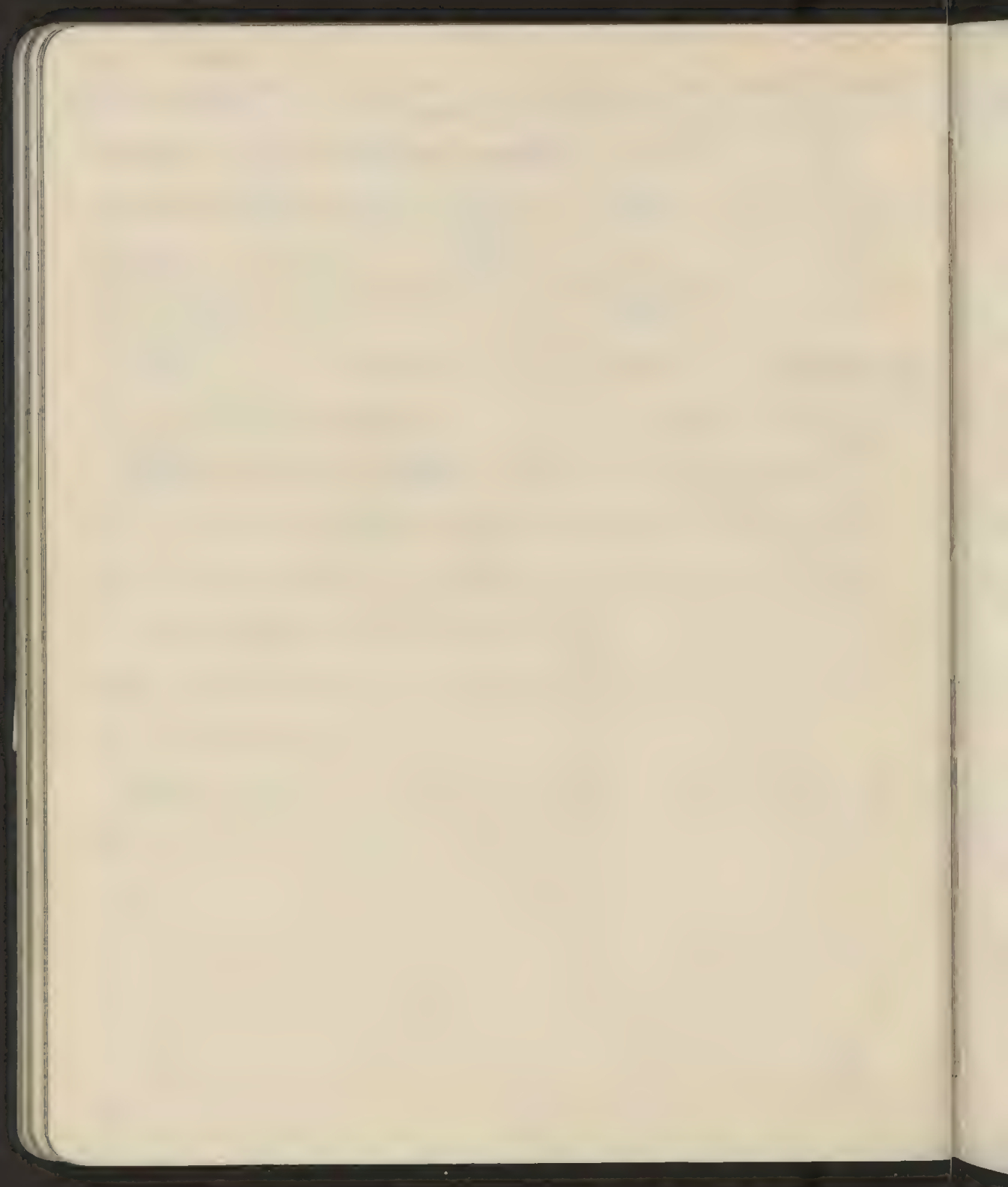
übereinstimmung mit Dipolhypothese

4362 4669 5832

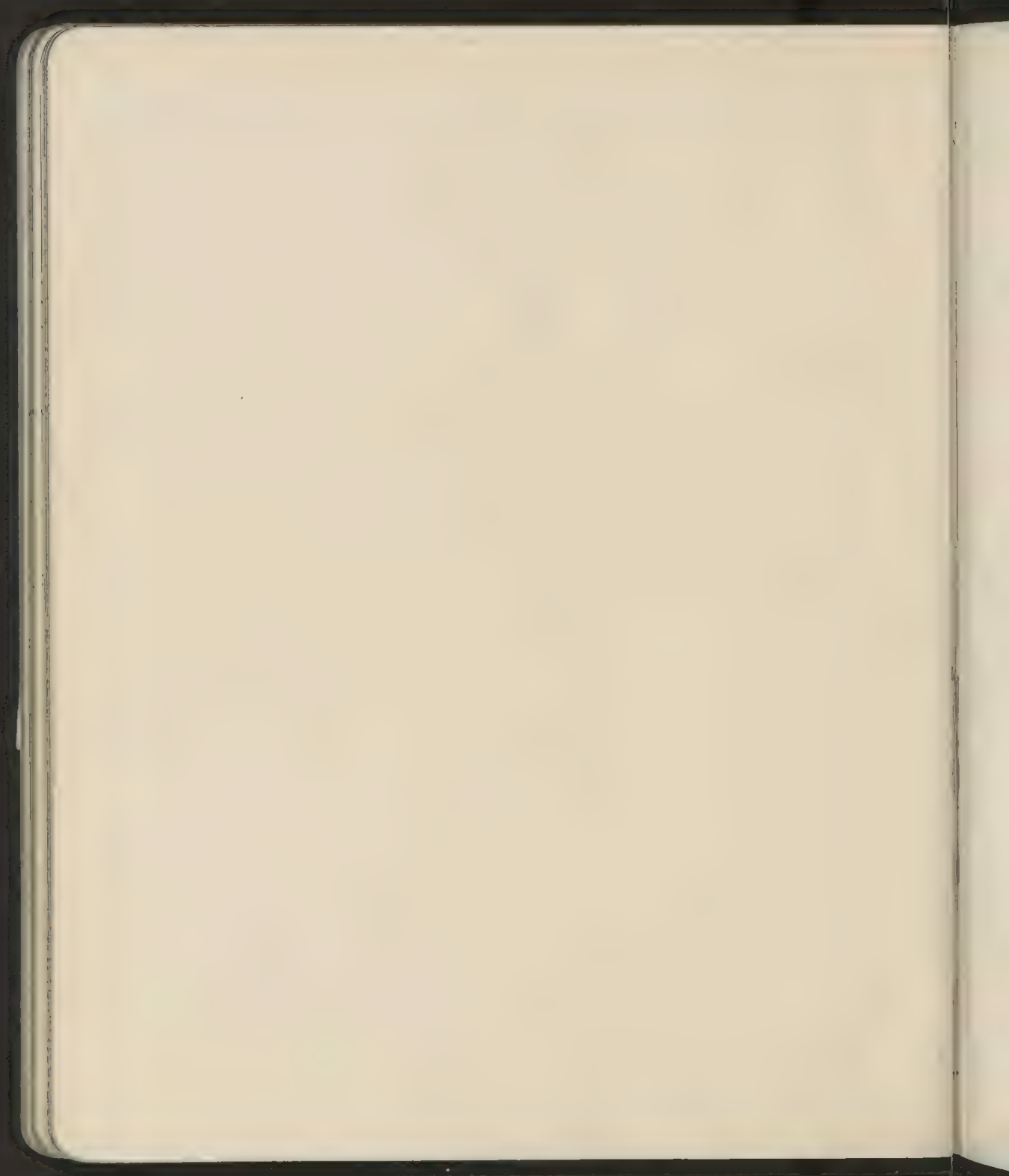
5638 5331 4168

3072 2912 2611

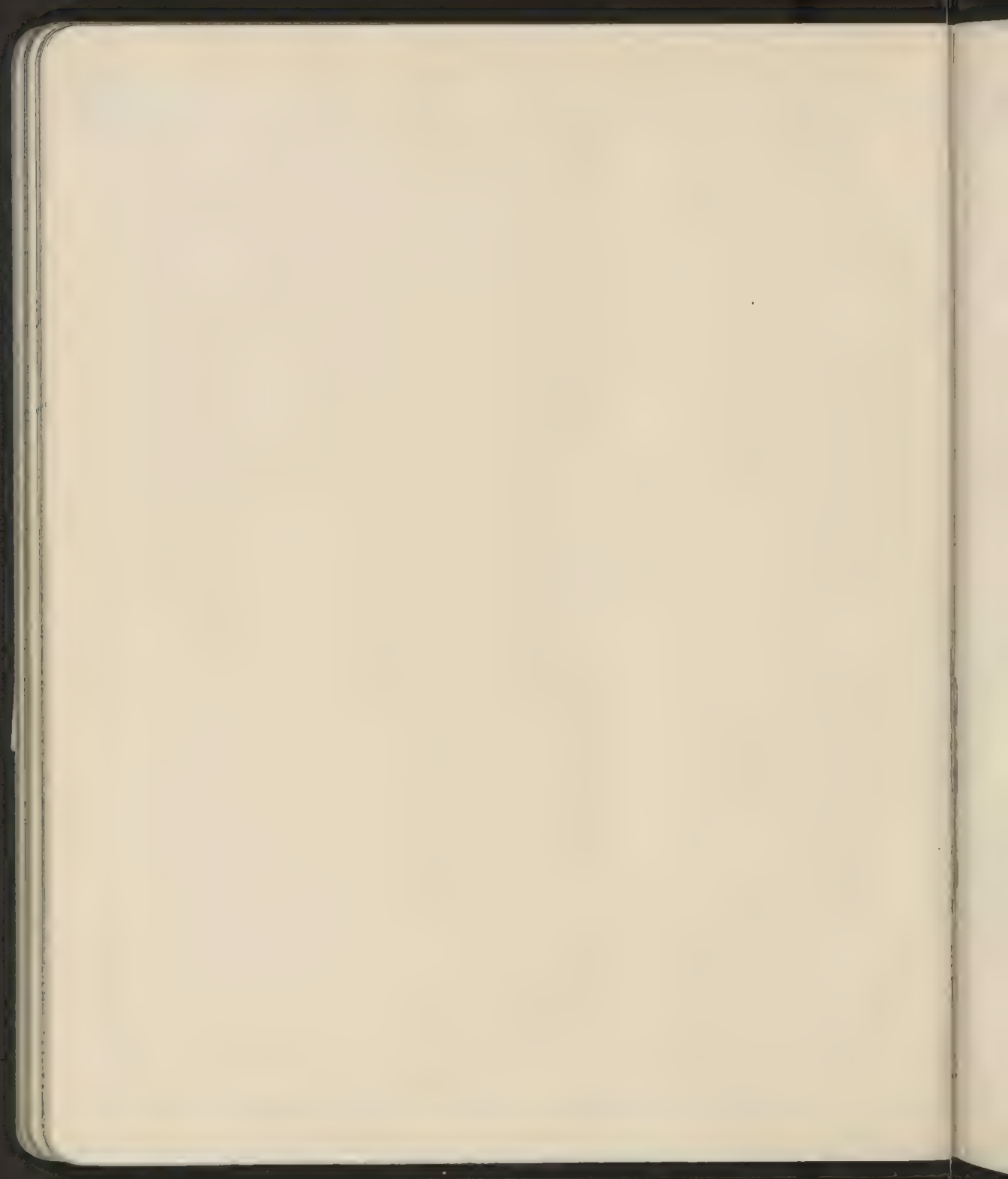
1276



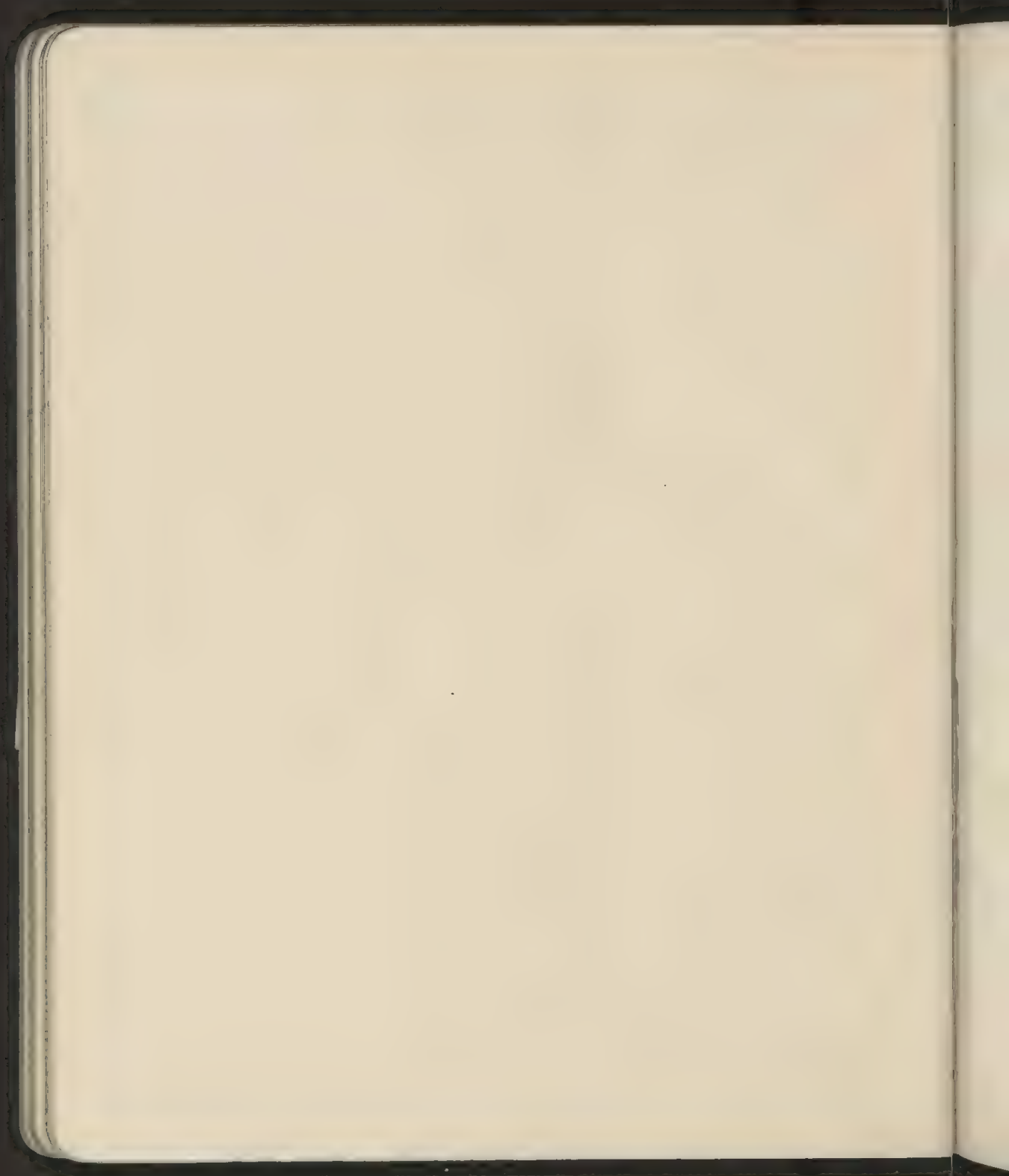
140

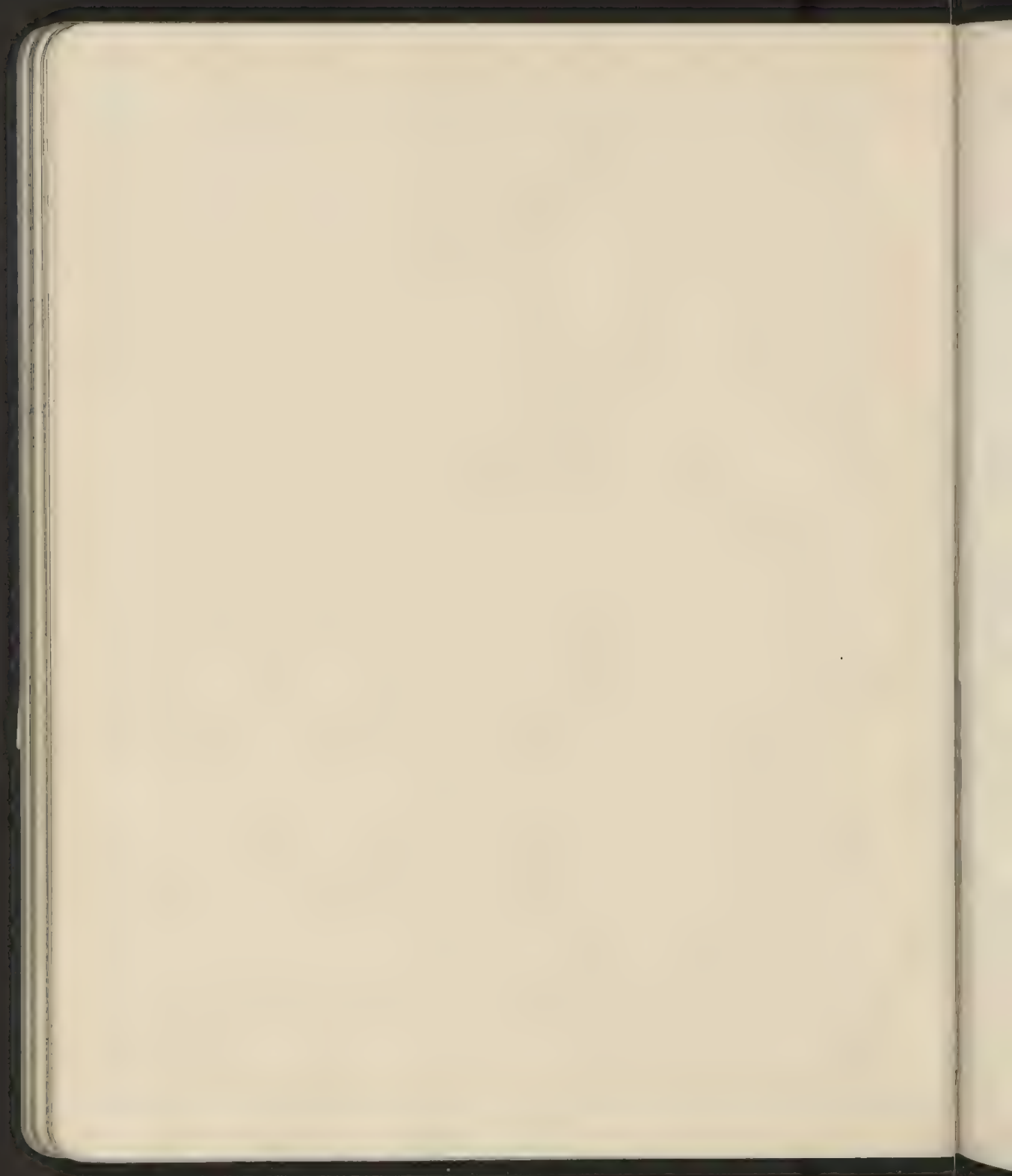


111

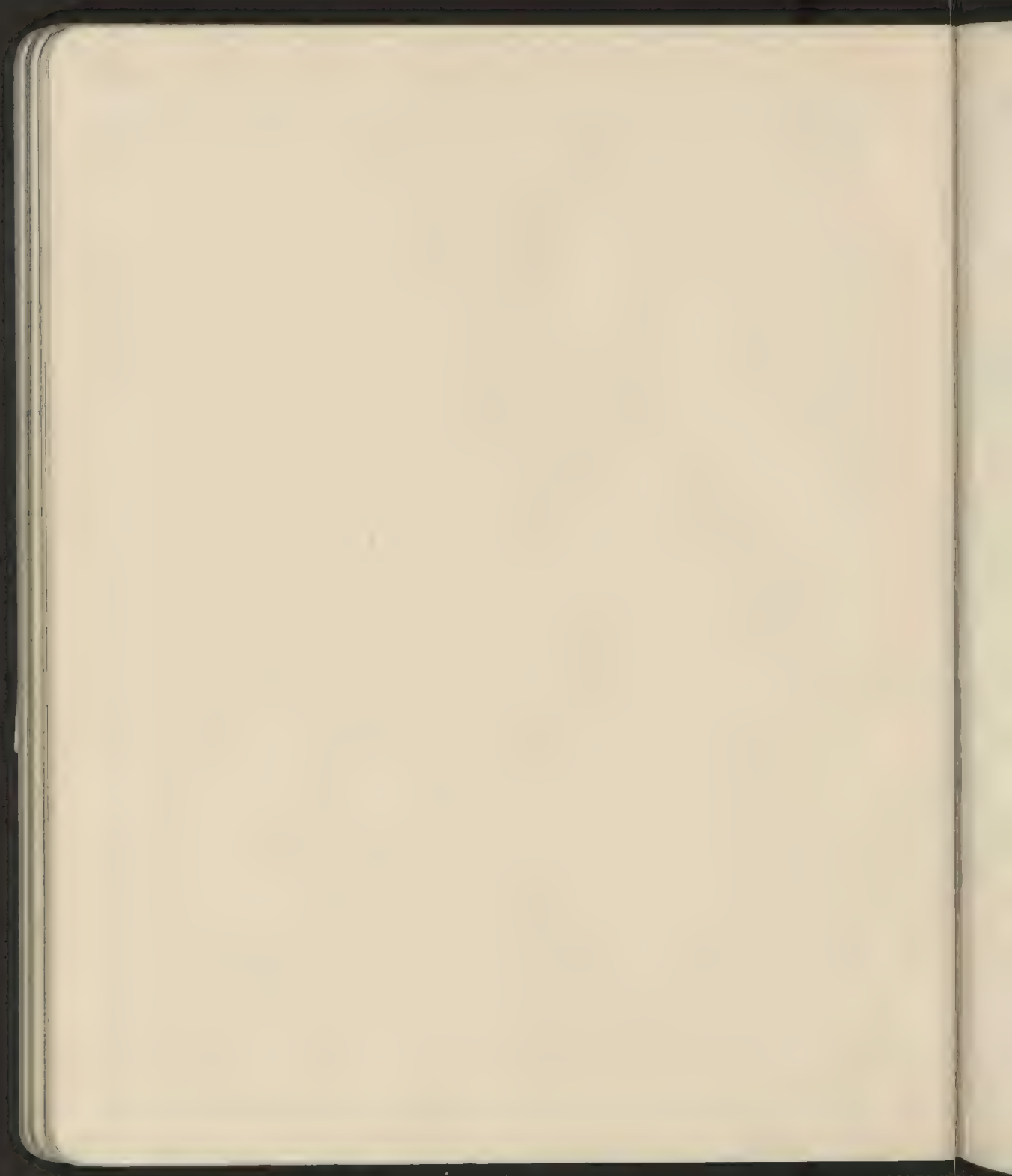


142

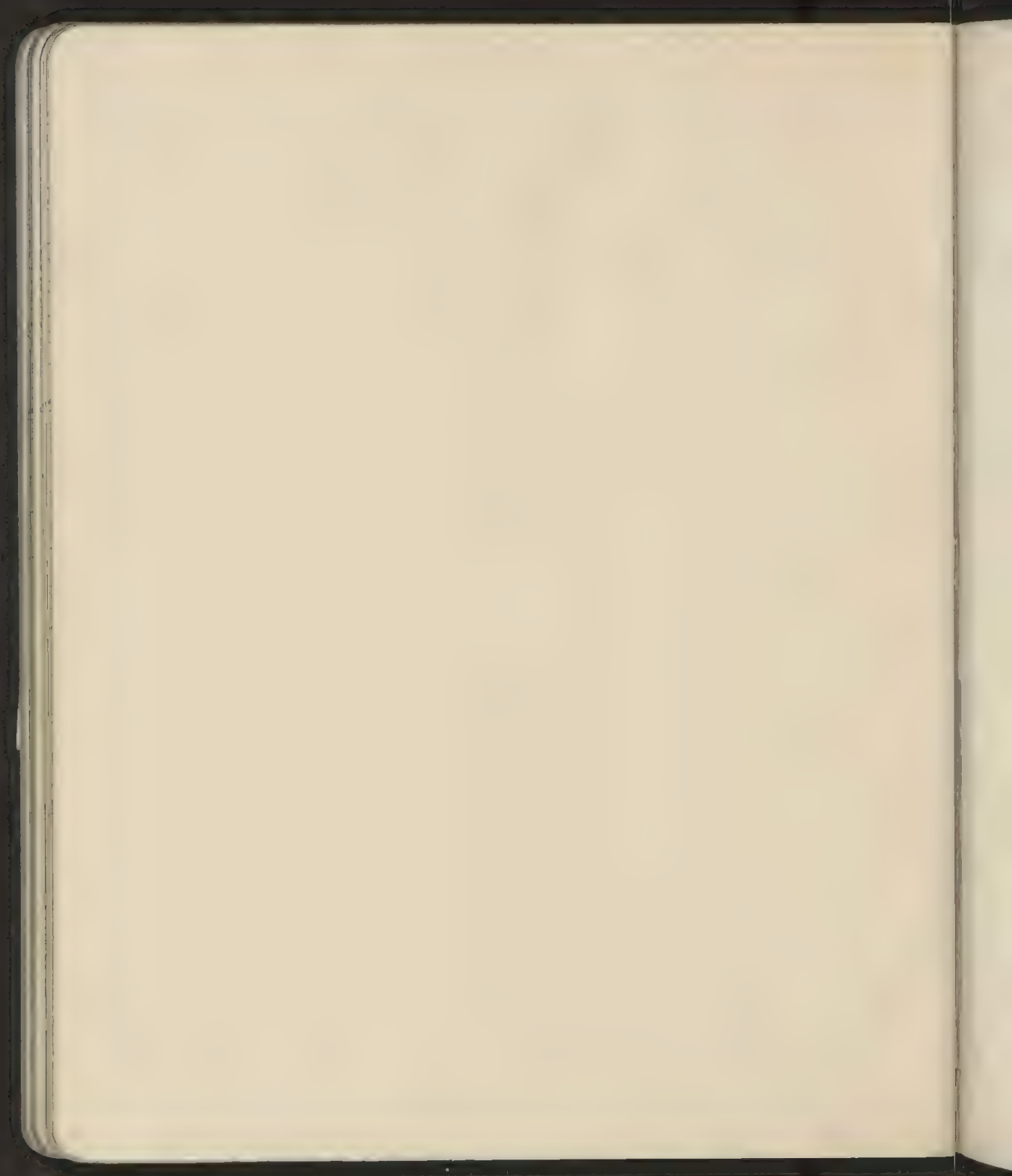


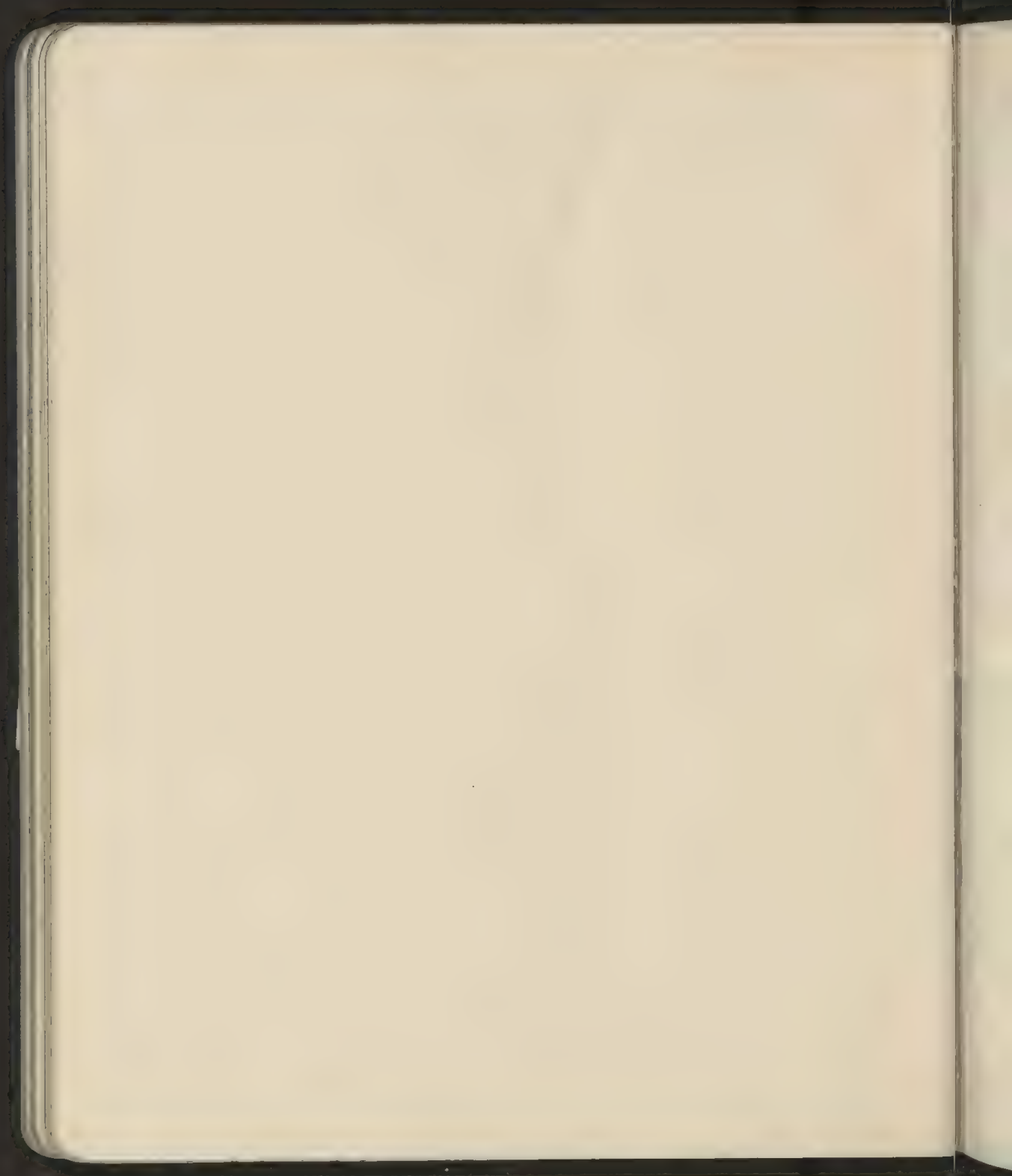


144



145





147

2205
1860
84.8
2205
1860
84.8
2205
1860
84.8

(7.35)		1278	1278
		076	076
		204	204
		0.6	0.6
		1800	1800
		2992	2992
		1.20	1.20
		136	136
		237	237
		463	463
		6955	6955
		2617	2617
		0.23	0.23
		4.96	4.96
		2.02	2.02
		900	900
		4.04	4.04
		2.02	2.02
		1.69	1.69
		6.76	6.76
		1.44	1.44
		0.33	0.33
		1.38	1.38
		4.4	4.4
		5185	5185
		8684	8684
		6505	6505
		3424	3424
		8202	8202
		5272	5272
		383	383
		9269	9269
		1455	1455
		0444	0444
		7.35	7.35
		1360	1360
		2205	2205
		845	845

9355
2375
2020
8503

6874
1787
8587

873
286
087 : 17.28
3700
2002

482
373
1865
1509 : 4.09

3802
9676
9276
827

1340
1100
7.60 : 1.20
550
1730

1100
7.92
3.08 : 14.08
2200
7.92

7.92
2376
1.62 : 11.46
6.30
12.60

6.80
14.8 : 2.04
4.82
19.66
1704

5150
7446
1704

9542
3858
5686
370

5051
8657
4634
436

2176
7670
6459
442

0569
7013
3556
222

2.34
5.25
0.09 : 2.43
2.25
4.68

2.34
2.02
0.32 : 2.34
2.02
4.36

2.34
4.68
1.69 : 0.65
1.69
1.44

2.34
1.20
1.14 : 1.14
1.20
5.148

$$\frac{1}{\sigma^2} = \frac{1 - \mu_1}{\sigma^2} = \frac{1}{\sigma^2} - \frac{\mu_1}{\sigma^2}$$

$$\frac{1}{\sigma^2} = \frac{1}{\sigma^2} - \frac{\mu_1}{\sigma^2} = \frac{1}{\sigma^2} - \frac{\mu_1}{\sigma^2}$$

$$\frac{1}{\sigma^2} = \frac{1}{\sigma^2} - \frac{\mu_1}{\sigma^2} = \frac{1}{\sigma^2} - \frac{\mu_1}{\sigma^2}$$

$$\frac{1}{\sigma^2} = \frac{1}{\sigma^2} - \frac{\mu_1}{\sigma^2} = \frac{1}{\sigma^2} - \frac{\mu_1}{\sigma^2}$$



1413

9784
9668
7080

3

3
6
6

1/13

(13)

1/13

...k... a nowa...
wystąpiła, a nowa...
z wieścią o urzędzonym z naszymi kon-
kanku Narzeczonej w swej i zawiązanymi kon-
asymetrycznie pociągami i zawiązanymi kon-
cami rękawów) pociąg go nie uspokaja. Jako-
ko przed metalizacyjnych zapomocą della-
noże mówić Julusz II kosztu-
niocia "prae-
kościel te-knot zjawia się Julusz II kosztu-
przeod przetrzym
W, przedewszyst-
ego, zmuszają i
nie przedzielną
przekładnego, sta-
ybulskiego, reżyser
any praca reżyser
za mnie, wyjaśnia
wyjnej do "Smierci"
szesz chór "truchel"
mumii, które zapomocą
atylkowanych dźwię-
w tym smutnyński
co, co ruchami "anec-
s, pogrzed. Potrzeba tych
spuszczu z gardła, aby po-
rętem i wawu zaspo-
z papieru. Defektow-

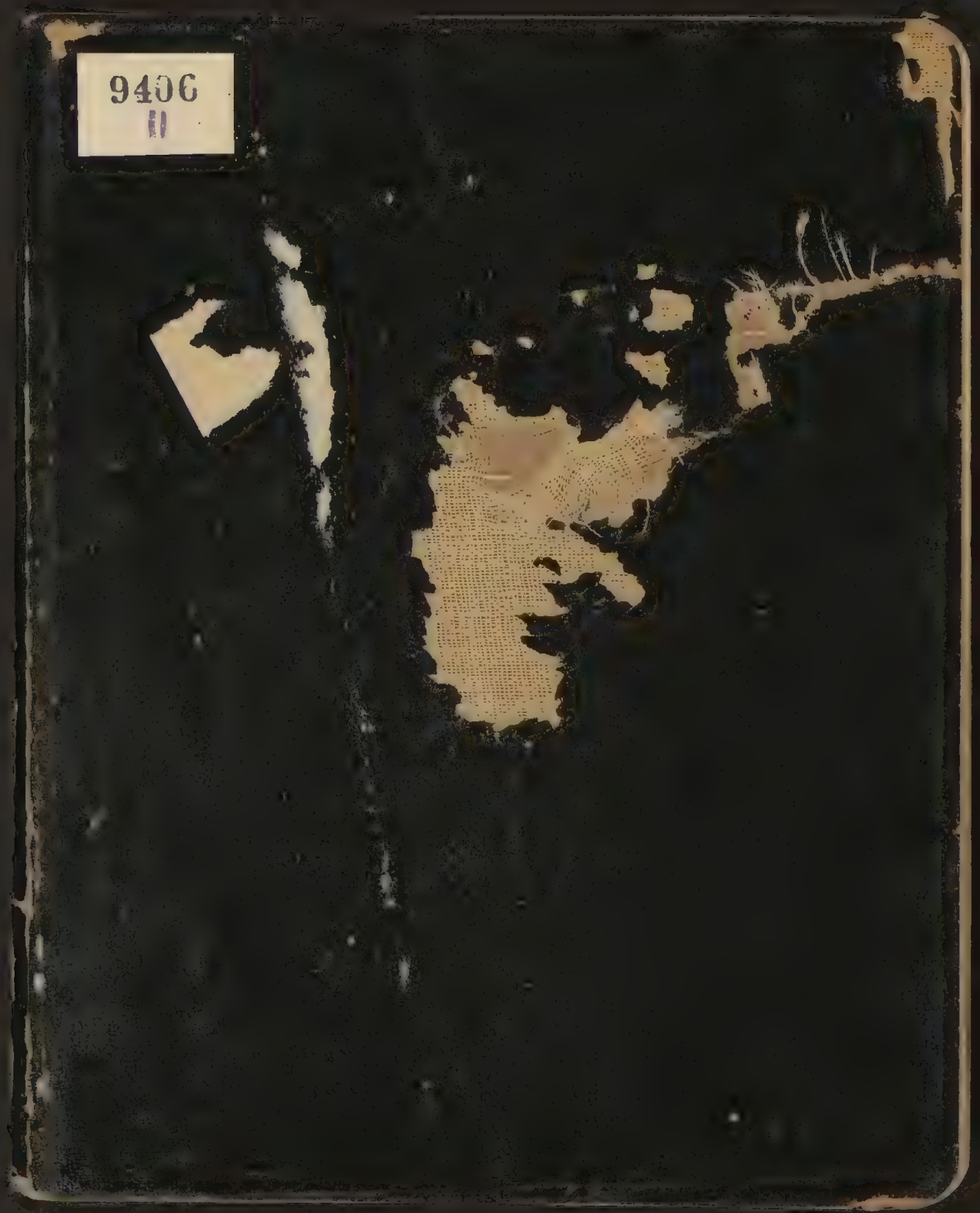
[illegible]

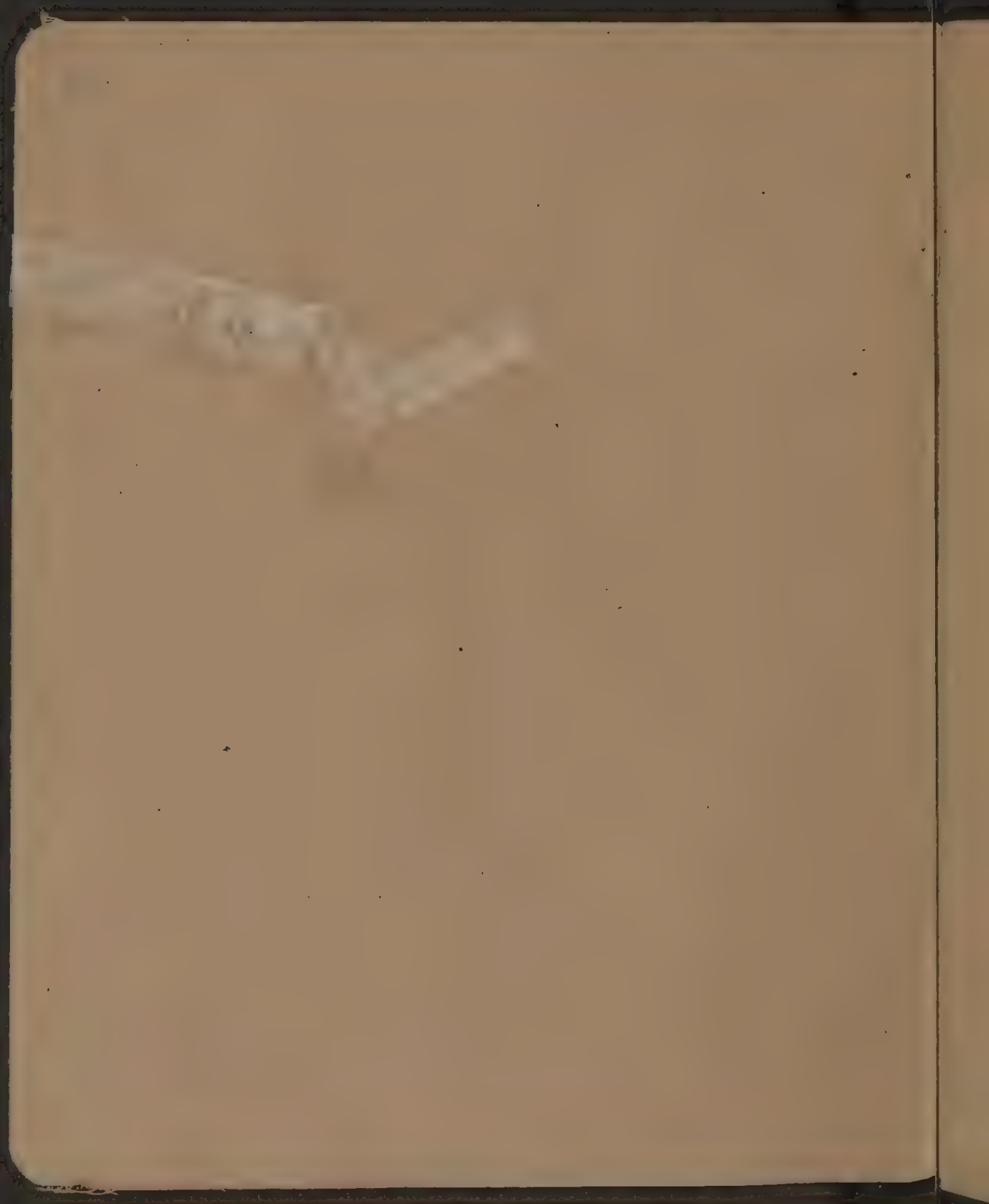
kroja. Tak
 takują
 choć
 miata
 dyskusję
 przyszcza
 nością dla
 niem dla
 wszystkim
 stworzył
 mi tekstami
 znanych ni
 też nie w
 francuski
 w jakimś
 w P. S.
 libymy w
 Witkiew
 ziny innych
 nadto „Śmieć
 i t. p. Tyko
 tów prowadzi do

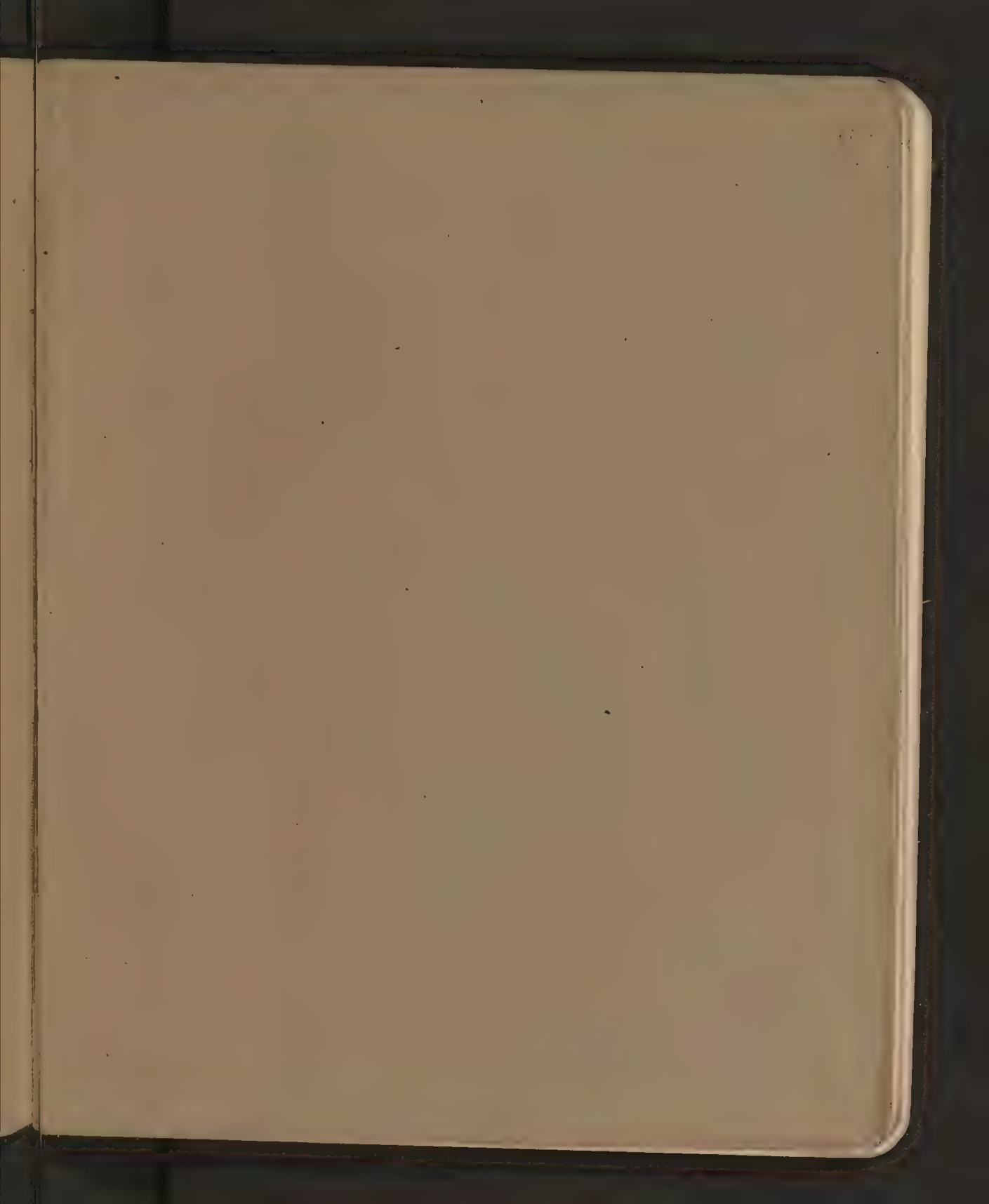
Geod Kerkendam Leopolda Wolke

9406

II









151a

5[]

5()

5()

$$\left(\frac{C}{c}\right)^2 x$$

$$2\alpha \left[1 + x \frac{3x+25}{5(x+3)} \right] = x \left[1 + \frac{3x+25}{5(x+3)} \right]$$

$$\frac{\alpha}{2} \left[\frac{5x}{15} + 3x^2 + 25x \right] = x \left[\frac{8x+40}{15} \right]$$

$$\frac{\alpha}{2} [3x^2 + 30x + 15] =$$

$$3 \frac{\alpha}{2} [x^2 + 10x + 5] = 8(x^2 + 5x)$$

$$x^2 \left[\frac{7-3\alpha}{2-3\alpha} \right] + x \left[\frac{7-13\alpha}{2-3\alpha} \right] = \frac{2\alpha}{1-3\frac{\alpha}{2}}$$

$$x^2 \left[8 - \frac{3\alpha}{2} \right] + x \left[40 - 15\alpha \right] = \frac{15\alpha}{2}$$

$$x = \frac{40-15\alpha \pm \sqrt{(15\alpha)^2 - 4(8-3\frac{\alpha}{2})(40-15\alpha)}}{2(8-3\frac{\alpha}{2})}$$

$$x = -\frac{7-13\alpha}{2-3\alpha} \pm \sqrt{\frac{3\alpha}{2-3\alpha} + \left(\frac{7-13\alpha}{2-3\alpha}\right)^2}$$

$$= \frac{-7+13\alpha \pm \sqrt{6\alpha^2 - 9\alpha^2 + 54\alpha - 44.13\alpha + 13^2}}{2-3\alpha}$$

$$\begin{array}{r} 1600 - 1200\alpha + 225\alpha^2 + 1600 - 960\alpha + 180\alpha^2 \\ + 240 - 45\alpha^2 \end{array} \quad \begin{array}{r} 282 \\ 6 \\ 276 \end{array} \quad \begin{array}{r} 269 \\ 9 \\ 260 \end{array}$$

$$\alpha = \frac{1}{2}$$

$$x^2 + x \frac{\frac{1}{2}}{\frac{1}{4}} = \frac{\frac{3}{2}}{\frac{1}{4}}$$

$$x^2 + 2x = 3$$

$$n = M$$

$$x = 1$$

$$s = C$$

$$\alpha = \frac{1}{4}$$

$$x^2 + x \frac{\frac{15}{4}}{\frac{5}{8}} = \frac{\frac{3}{8}}{\frac{5}{8}}$$

$$x^2 + 6x = \frac{3}{5}$$

$$m = \frac{M}{3}$$

$$x = -3 + \sqrt{\frac{3}{5} + 9}$$

$$= -3 + \sqrt{48} \neq 4$$

$$C = 2c$$

$$\alpha = \delta$$

$$x^2 + x \frac{7-13\delta}{1-\frac{3\delta}{2}} = \frac{3\delta}{2-3\delta}$$

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$$x^2 + 7x = \frac{3\delta}{2}$$

$$x = \sqrt{\frac{3\delta}{14}}$$

$$\left(\frac{3}{2}\right)^2 = x$$

$$\alpha = \frac{1}{2}$$

$$C^{12} = C^2 \left\{ 1 - \frac{1}{2} + \frac{x}{2} \right\}$$

$$m = M$$

$$C^{12} - C^2 = \frac{x-1}{2} C^2 = \frac{C^2 - C^2}{2}$$

$$\alpha = \delta$$

$$m = M$$

$$C^{12} = C^2 \left\{ 1 - \delta + x\delta + [2\delta^2 - \delta] \left[x + \frac{3+25x}{5(1+3x)} \right] \right\}$$

$$= C^2 \left\{ 1 - \delta + \cancel{x\delta} - \cancel{x\delta} - \frac{3+25x}{5(1+3x)} \delta \right\}$$

$$= C^2 \left\{ 1 - \delta \frac{8+40x}{5(1+3x)} + 2\delta^2 \frac{3+30x+15x^2}{5(1+3x)} \right\}$$

$$= C^2 \text{ jure}$$

$$\delta \frac{3+30x+15x^2}{5(1+3x)} = \frac{4+20x}{5(1+3x)}$$

$$\cancel{15x^2 + 20x} \quad x^2 + \frac{2x}{1} + \frac{1}{5} = \frac{4}{3\delta} x + \frac{4}{15\delta}$$

$$x^2 + 2 \left[1 - \frac{2}{3\delta} \right] x = \left[\frac{4}{3\delta} - 1 \right] \frac{1}{5}$$

$$x = \frac{2}{3\delta} - 1 + \sqrt{\left(\frac{2}{3\delta} - 1 \right)^2 + \frac{4}{15\delta} - \frac{1}{5}}$$

$$x = \frac{2}{3\delta} - 1 + \sqrt{\frac{1}{9\delta^2} - \frac{4}{15\delta} + \frac{1}{5}}$$

$$= \frac{2}{3\delta} \left[1 + \sqrt{1 - \frac{12}{5}\delta + \frac{9\delta^2}{5}} \right] - 1$$

$$\neq \frac{4}{3\delta}$$

$$\frac{4}{9\delta^2} - \frac{4}{3\delta} + \frac{4}{15\delta} + \frac{4}{5} - \frac{16}{15\delta}$$

approx for $x \gg 1$

$$C'^2 = C^2 \left\{ 1 - \frac{8}{3} \delta + 2x^2 \delta^2 \right\} \quad \text{for}$$

$$C'^2 - C^2 = C^2 \left\{ 2x^2 \delta - \frac{8}{3} \right\} \delta$$

$$= \left\{ 2c^2 \delta - \frac{8}{3} C^2 \right\} \delta + \left\{ 2 \frac{c^2 m}{M} - \frac{8}{3} C^2 \right\} \frac{m}{M}$$

$$M(C'^2 - C^2) = \cancel{2 \frac{m}{M} [c^2 - \frac{4}{3} C^2 M]} \quad 2 \frac{m}{M} \left[c^2 m - \frac{4}{3} C^2 M \right]$$

Dirac's joke problem:

$$E' - E = 2 \frac{m}{M} [e - E]$$

$$\frac{dE}{dn} = 2 \frac{m}{M} (e - E)$$

$$E = e - (e - E_0) e^{-2 \frac{m}{M} n}$$

efficiently $n > \frac{M}{2m}$
 $> 10^{10}$

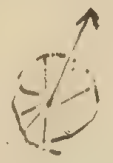
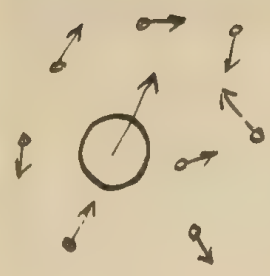
Supp. $\frac{4a^3}{\sqrt{\pi}} C^2 e^{-C^2 a^2} dC$

$$\int_0^\infty C^4 e^{-C^2 a^2} dC = \frac{3}{2} \frac{1}{a^2}$$

$$M(C'^2 - C^2) = 2 \frac{m}{M} [c^2 m - 2 C^2 M]$$

relative motion

What is the average value of \vec{g} ?



[after Maxwell prop. V
 $= C^2 + c^2$

this is the true average value for ~~possible~~ possible ~~value~~ value of any molec. in the gas

but it is not the average value for any collecting molecules

for it supposes ^{all} ~~the~~ directions of the striking molec. to be equally probable, whilst in reality ^(number of these in unit time) the probability of a choc will be proportional to the relative velocity g

According to Maxwell's:

$$M \quad C'^2 = C^2 + 2\alpha [\alpha (C^2 + C'^2) - C^2]$$

$$m \quad c'^2 = c^2 + 2\beta [\beta (C^2 + C'^2) - c^2] \quad (M\alpha^2 = m\beta^2)$$

$$MC'^2 - mc'^2 = MC^2 - mc^2 + 2\alpha [(M\alpha^2 - m\beta^2) (C^2 + C'^2) - (MC^2 - mc^2)]$$

$$MC'^2 + mc'^2 = MC^2 + mc^2 + 2\alpha [(C^2 + C'^2)m - MC^2 - mc^2]$$

$$\begin{aligned} & C^2 \frac{M^2 - m^2}{(M+m)^2} \\ & c^2 \frac{(Mm^2 - 2M^2m) + m(M-m)^2}{(M+m)^2} \\ & = (MC^2 - mc^2) \left[1 - \frac{4mM}{(M+m)^2} \right] \end{aligned}$$

$$2(M^2 + m^2)(C^2 + C'^2)(M+m) - 2mM(C^2 + C'^2) = 2(C^2 + C'^2) \left(\frac{m+M^2 - m^2}{m+M} \right) = 2(C^2 + C'^2) \frac{m+M}{m+M}$$

$$2(M^2 + m^2)(C^2 + C'^2) - \frac{2mM}{m+M}(C^2 + C'^2) = 0$$

$$\frac{2mM}{m+M}$$

stunt

According to our calculation:

$$M \quad C'^2 = C^2 + \alpha \left\{ c^2 - C^2 + (2\alpha - 1) \left(c^2 + \frac{3C^4 + 25c^2C^2}{5(C^2 + 3c^2)} \right) \right\}$$

$$n \quad c'^2 = c^2 + \beta \left\{ C^2 - c^2 + (2\beta - 1) \left(C^2 + \frac{3C^4 + 25c^2C^2}{5(C^2 + 3c^2)} \right) \right\}$$

~~$$E' + e' = E + e + \alpha \left\{ c^2 (M - m) + C^2 (M - m) + (2\alpha - 1) \right\}$$~~

~~$$\text{for } M > m$$~~

~~$$\frac{m - M}{m + M}$$~~

0 limit

~~$$E' + e' = E + e + \frac{mM}{m+M} \left[\frac{m-M}{m+M} \left[\frac{3C^4 + 25c^2C^2}{C^2 + 3c^2} - \frac{3c^4 + 25C^2c^2}{c^2 + 3C^2} \right] \right]$$~~

~~$$3C^4c^2 + 25c^2C^2 + 9C^6 + 75c^2C^4 - 3c^4C^2 - 25c^2C^4 - 9c^6 - 75c^2C^2$$~~

~~$$\frac{1}{5} \frac{9C^6 + 53c^2C^4 - 53c^2C^2 - 9c^6}{(C^2 + 3c^2)(c^2 + 3C^2)}$$~~

~~$$5(3c^4 + 3C^4 + 10c^2C^2)(c^2 - C^2)$$~~

~~$$+ 15c^6 + 15c^2C^4 + 50c^2C^2 - 15c^4C^2 - 15C^6 - 50c^2C^4$$~~

~~$$= 15c^6 - 45c^2C^4 + 45c^2C^2 - 15C^6$$~~

~~$$3C^4 + 30c^2C^2 + 3c^4$$~~

~~$$- 6C^6 + 8C^4c^2 - 8C^2c^4 + 6c^6$$~~

$$E' - e' = E - e + \frac{mM}{m+M} \left[2(C^2 - c^2) + 2 \frac{m-M}{m+M} \left(c^2 + \frac{3C^4 + 25c^2C^2}{5(C^2 + 3c^2)} \right) \right]$$

$$= E - e + \frac{2mM}{(m+M)^2} \left[5(C^2 - c^2)(m+M)(C^2 + 3c^2) + (m-M)(3C^4 + 30c^2C^2 + 3c^4) \right]$$

~~$$m \left[5(3c^4 - 2c^2C^2 - C^4) + 3C^4 + 30c^2C^2 + 3c^4 \right] = m \left[18c^4 + 20c^2C^2 - 2C^4 \right]$$~~

$$+ M \left[12c^4 - 40c^2C^2 - 8C^4 \right]$$

1) given values OA, OB

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$$\overline{OA}^2 = OS^2 + AS^2$$

$$\overline{OB}^2 = OS^2 + BS^2$$

$$\overline{C}^2 = C^2 + 2\alpha^2 g^2 + \alpha(C^2 - C^2 - g^2)$$

$$\overline{C}^2 = C^2 + 2\beta^2 g^2 + \beta(C^2 - C^2 - g^2)$$

$$MC^2 + mC^2 = MC^2 + mC^2 + 2g^2(\alpha^2 M + \beta^2 m) - \frac{mM}{m+M} 2g^2$$

$$= C^2 + \alpha(C^2 - C^2) + (2\alpha^2 - \alpha)g^2$$

$$= C^2 + \beta(C^2 - C^2) + g^2(2\beta^2 - \beta)$$

statement!

$$C^2 = C^2 + \alpha \left\{ C^2 - C^2 + (2\alpha - 1) \left[C^2 + \frac{3C^4 + 25C^2C^2}{5(C^2 + 3C^2)} \right] \right\}$$

$\Rightarrow C$

$$C^2 = C^2 + \beta \left\{ C^2 - C^2 + (2\beta - 1) \left[C^2 + \frac{3C^4 + 25C^2C^2}{5(C^2 + 3C^2)} \right] \right\}$$

$$\begin{aligned} \int_0^\infty \frac{e^{-x^2}}{1+x^2} dx &= 2 \int_0^\infty e^{-x^2} dx \int_0^\infty e^{-y^2(1+x^2)} y dy \\ &= 2 \int_0^\infty y dy \int_0^\infty e^{-x^2(1+y^2)} dx \end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned} \sqrt{1+y^2} &= z^2 \\ dy dy &= z dz \\ \int_1^\infty e^{-z^2} dz \end{aligned}$$

$$J = \int_0^\infty \frac{e^{-\alpha x^2}}{1+x^2} dx$$

$$\frac{1}{2} \sqrt{\frac{\pi}{1+y^2}} = \sqrt{\pi} \int_0^\infty \frac{y}{\sqrt{1+y^2}} e^{-y^2} dy$$

$$\frac{\partial J}{\partial \alpha} = - \int_0^\infty \frac{x^2}{1+x^2} e^{-\alpha x^2} dx = \int_0^\infty \left(\frac{1}{1+x^2} - 1 \right) e^{-\alpha x^2} dx = J - \frac{1}{2} \sqrt{\frac{\pi}{\alpha}}$$

$$J = u$$

$$u - \frac{\partial u}{\partial \alpha} = u - \frac{\partial u}{\partial \alpha} = \frac{1}{2} \sqrt{\frac{\pi}{\alpha}}$$

$$v = \frac{\partial v}{\partial \alpha}$$

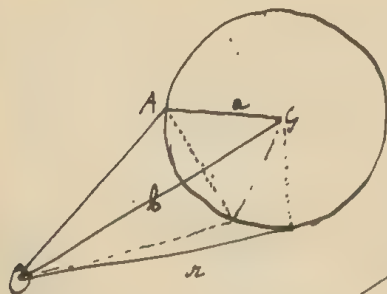
$$v = e^{\frac{\alpha}{\sqrt{\alpha}}}$$

$$J = -e^{\frac{\alpha}{\sqrt{\alpha}}} \sqrt{\pi} \int_0^\infty e^{-x^2} dx$$

$$J + \frac{1}{2} \sqrt{\frac{\pi}{\alpha}} = J - \frac{1}{2} \sqrt{\frac{\pi}{\alpha}}$$

$$u = -\frac{\sqrt{\pi}}{2} \int_0^\infty \frac{e^{-\alpha}}{\sqrt{\alpha}} d\alpha = \sqrt{\pi} \int_0^\infty e^{-\alpha} d(\sqrt{\alpha}) = \sqrt{\pi} \int_0^\infty e^{-x^2} dx$$

Notation abhangig von der Differenz d. Wk.:



$$r^2 = a^2 + b^2 - 2ab \cos \theta$$

$$\int_0^{\theta} r^2 \sin \theta d\theta = a^2 + b^2 - 2 \int_0^{\theta} ab \sin \theta d\theta \quad \text{Ab}$$

$$\int_0^{\theta} r^2 = a^2 + b^2 - ab \sin^2 \theta$$

$$\int_0^{\theta} r^2 = a^2 + b^2 + ab \sin^2 \theta$$

$$\int_0^{\theta} r^2 - r_0^2 = ab (\sin^2 \theta - 2 \cos \theta) = ab ($$

$$\int_0^{\theta} r^2 - r_0^2 = ab (\sin^2 \theta - 2 \cos \theta)$$

$$a^2 + b^2 - 2ab \cos \theta - (a^2 + b^2 - 2ab \cos \theta_0) = 2ab (\cos \theta_0 - \cos \theta)$$

$$\Delta = \frac{1}{2} \left\{ \int_{\theta_0}^{\pi} 2ab (\cos \theta_0 - \cos \theta) \sin \theta d\theta + 2ab \int_0^{\theta_0} (\cos \theta - \cos \theta_0) \sin \theta d\theta \right\}$$

$$= ab \left[\cos \theta_0 \cos \theta \Big|_{\theta_0}^{\pi} + \frac{\sin^2 \theta}{2} \Big|_{\theta_0}^{\pi} + \frac{\sin^2 \theta}{2} \Big|_0^{\theta_0} - \cos \theta_0 \cos \theta \Big|_{\theta_0}^0 \right]$$

$$= ab \left[\cos^2 \theta_0 + \cos \theta_0 + \frac{\sin^2 \theta_0}{2} + \frac{\sin^2 \theta_0}{2} - \cos \theta_0 + \cos \theta_0 \right]$$

$$= ab \left[2 \cos^2 \theta_0 + \sin^2 \theta_0 \right] = ab \left[1 + \cos^2 \theta_0 \right]$$

$$\Delta = \alpha g \sqrt{C^2 + \alpha^2 g^2 - 2\alpha Cg \cos \theta_0} (1 + \cos^2 \theta_0) + \alpha (C^2 - C^2 - g^2)$$

$$= \alpha g \sqrt{C^2 (1 - \alpha) + \alpha C^2 + (\alpha^2 - \alpha) g^2} (1 + \cos^2 \theta_0)$$

$C^2 =$

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~~$$E = \int g^2 (C^2 + a^2 + a^2 g^2) R$$~~

$$C^2 = a^2 g^2 + b^2 - 2 a g b \cos \theta$$

$$E = \underbrace{a^2 g^2 + b^2 + a^2 g^2}_{2 a^2 g^2} + a(C^2 - C^2 g^2) - 2 a g b \cos \theta$$

$$\cos \theta = \frac{2 a g^2 + C^2 + C^2 g^2}{2 a g b}$$

~~$$E = a g b \left[1 - \frac{2 a g^2 + C^2 + C^2 g^2}{2 a g b} \right]^2$$~~

Supp: ~~...~~

$$\Delta = \frac{4 a^2 g^2 b^2 + [2 a g^2 + g^2 - C^2 + C^2]^2}{4 a^2 g^2 b^2} a g b$$

~~$$\frac{2 a^2 g^2}{2 a g b}$$~~

= ...

~~...~~

Supp: ~~...~~ $a \ll c$

$$m c < M C$$

$$c \gg C \quad a \text{ small}$$

$$m c = \frac{M C^2}{c}$$

$$g \neq c$$

$$b = \sqrt{C^2(1-a) + a^2 c^2}$$

$$\Delta = a c b \int_0^\pi \frac{(1 + \cos^2 \theta) \sin \theta d\theta}{\int_0^\pi \sin \theta d\theta} = a c b \left[1 + \frac{\cos^3 \theta}{3} \right]_0^\pi = \frac{4}{3} a c b$$

If normal state: $\Delta(C^2) = \pm \frac{4}{3} \frac{m c C}{M} = \pm \frac{4}{3} \frac{C^3}{c}$

$$C \Delta(C) = \pm \frac{2}{3} \frac{m c C^2}{M}$$

$$\frac{\Delta C}{C} = \pm \frac{2}{3} \frac{m c}{M}$$

Direct method for $c \gg C$

$$\Delta C = a (\cos \theta - \cos \theta_0) = a (1 + \cos^2 \theta_0)$$

~~$$\Delta C = a c \int_0^\pi (1 + \cos^2 \theta) \sin \theta d\theta = \frac{2}{3} a c$$~~

$$= \frac{2}{3} \frac{m c}{M}$$

Stoney & Maxwell:

$$C'^2 = C^2 + 2a [a(c^2 + C^2) - C^2]$$

for a small

$$C'^2 = C^2 + \frac{2m}{M} \left[\frac{m}{M} c^2 - C^2 \right]$$

$$\Delta(C^2) = \frac{2m}{M^2} (e - E)$$

if $E = 0$

$$\Delta(C^2) = \frac{2m}{M^2} e = 2 \left(\frac{m}{M} \right)^2 c^2$$

$\bar{O}_a = b$ approx if for small a



$$\begin{aligned} \bar{b}^2 &= C^2 + a^2 g^2 + a (c^2 - C^2 g^2) + \\ &= C^2 + a (c^2 - C^2) + g^2 (a^2 - a) \end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned} \bar{b}^2 &= C^2 + a (c^2 - C^2) + (c^2 + C^2)(a^2 - a) \\ &= C^2 - 2aC^2 + a^2(c^2 + C^2) \\ &= C^2(1 - 2a) + a^2(c^2 + C^2) \end{aligned}$$

perhaps $\bar{O}_a^2 = C^2(1 - 2a) + 2a^2(c^2 + C^2)$

$$\bar{O}_a^2 = C^2 - 2aC^2 + 2a^2c^2$$

$$\bar{b}^2 = C^2 - 2aC^2 + a^2c^2$$

for $C=0$

$$\bar{O}_a^2 = C^2 > 0 \text{ despite } C^2 = ac^2$$

↑
the



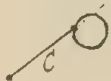
why C^2 is more stable \bar{b}^2 increases with C^2 , so both constants

why C^2 is more stable $\bar{b}^2 < C^2$ so both constants are known

Mean value of perpendicular component (for $\frac{c}{C}$ great $\frac{1}{2}$ and $\frac{\delta C}{C}$ small)

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perpendicular to C , in plane of paper

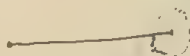


$$a(\cos\theta - \sin\theta)$$

the same construction as before = $\frac{2}{3} \frac{mc}{H}$ gain

So every time change with equal probab component in dir of motion

$$\pm \frac{2}{3} \frac{mc}{H}$$



\perp

$$\pm \frac{2}{3} \frac{mc}{H}$$

\perp

$$\pm \frac{2}{3} \frac{mc}{H}$$

$$C^2 = \frac{1}{2} (C + \delta C)^2 + \frac{1}{2} (C - \delta C)^2$$

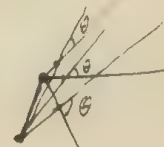
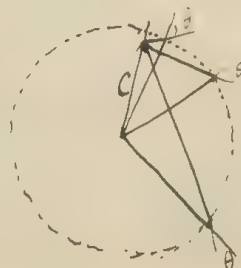
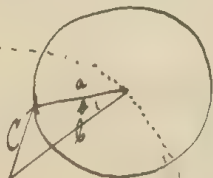
Mean value of perpendicular component all round

Mean distance of points of sphere from a given line



$c \gg C$ but $\frac{\delta C}{C}$ not small

$$\Delta C^2 = ab(1 + \cos\theta_0)$$



$$\sin \varphi: \sin \theta = \alpha g: C$$

$$\sin \varphi = \frac{\alpha g}{C} \sin \theta \neq \frac{\alpha c}{C} \sin \theta$$

$$\sin \varphi d\varphi = \frac{\alpha c}{C} \cos \theta d\theta$$

$$\alpha c C (1 + \cos \theta) \sin \varphi d\varphi$$

$$\int_0^{\pi} \cancel{\sin \theta} \left(\frac{\alpha c}{C} \right)^2 \frac{\cos \theta d\theta \sin \theta}{\sqrt{1 - \left(\frac{\alpha c}{C} \sin \theta \right)^2}} \left(\frac{\alpha c}{C} \right)^2 \int_0^{\pi} \frac{(1 - \sin^2 \theta) \sin \theta d(\sin \theta)}{\sqrt{1 - \left(\frac{\alpha c}{C} \sin \theta \right)^2}}$$

$$= \left(\frac{\alpha c}{C} \right)^2 \int_0^1 \frac{(1-x^2) x dx}{\sqrt{1 - \left(\frac{\alpha c}{C} x \right)^2}} = \left(\frac{\alpha c}{C} \right)^{\frac{1}{2}} \int_0^1 \frac{(1-x) dx}{\sqrt{1 - \frac{\alpha^2 c^2}{C^2} x}}$$

≡

$$\int_0^1 \frac{(1-x) dx}{\sqrt{1-ax}} = \int \frac{dx}{\sqrt{1-ax}} - \int \frac{x dx}{\sqrt{1-ax}}$$

$$= -2 \frac{\sqrt{1-ax}}{a}$$

$$\cancel{\frac{2}{3a^2} \sqrt{1-ax}} + \frac{2}{a} \int \sqrt{1-ax} dx$$

$$\frac{2}{a} \int \frac{1}{\sqrt{1-ax}} dx - 2 \int \frac{x}{\sqrt{1-ax}} dx$$

$$\int \frac{x}{\sqrt{1-ax}} dx = -\frac{2x}{3a} \sqrt{1-ax} + \frac{4}{3a^2} \sqrt{1-ax}$$

$$= \sqrt{1-ax} \left\{ -\frac{2}{a} + \frac{2x}{3a} + \frac{4}{3a^2} \right\} = 2 \sqrt{1-ax} \left[-3a + ax + 2 \right]$$

$$\frac{\partial}{\partial x} = \frac{2}{3a^2} \left[\frac{+a}{2\sqrt{1-a}} (3a-ax+2) + a \sqrt{1-a} \right]$$

$$= \frac{2}{3a^2} \left[3a-ax+2 + \frac{1}{2} - 2ax \right]$$

$$\frac{\partial}{\partial x} = \frac{2\sqrt{1-a}}{3a} \left(-x + \frac{2}{a} \right) \frac{1}{\sqrt{1-a}}$$

$$\frac{\partial}{\partial x} = -\frac{2\sqrt{1-a}}{3a} - \frac{a}{3a^2\sqrt{1-a}} \left(-x + \frac{2}{a} \right) = \frac{1}{3a\sqrt{1-a}} [-2+2ax+ax-2]$$

$$\frac{2\sqrt{1-a}}{3a^2} \left[\underbrace{-3a+a+2}_{2(1-a)} \right] - \frac{2}{3a^2} [-3a+2]$$

$$= \frac{2}{3a^2} \{ 3a-2+2\sqrt{1-a}^3 \}$$

$$\rightarrow \frac{1}{2} \frac{2}{3a^2} = \frac{a}{2} \frac{2}{3a^2}$$

$$= \frac{1}{3a} [3a-2+2\sqrt{1-a}^3]$$

$$Q = \left(\frac{xc}{C} \right)^2 = \frac{m}{M} \frac{mc^2}{Mc^2}$$

for small values of a : ΔC^2

$$(1-a)^{3/2} = 1 - \frac{3a}{2} + \frac{3}{8}a^2$$

$$= 1 - \frac{2}{3a} [1 - \sqrt{1-a}^3] = 1 - \frac{2}{3a} \left[1 - \left(1 - \frac{3a}{2} + \frac{3a^2}{8} \right) \right]$$

$$= \frac{a}{4}$$

divided by $\int_0^1 dx = \frac{a}{2}$

$$\cos^2 \theta = \frac{1}{2}$$

$$\Delta C^2 = \frac{1}{4} \left(\frac{mc^2}{Mc} \right)^2 = 2C \Delta C$$

$$\Delta C = \frac{1}{8} \frac{mc^2}{Mc}$$

for normal state $\Delta C = \frac{1}{8} \frac{m}{M}$

$$\Delta C^2 = acC \left[1 + \frac{1}{2} \right] = acC \left[\frac{3}{2} \right]$$

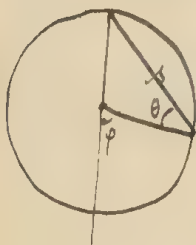
$$= \frac{3}{2} acC$$

for normal state a very small

$$\therefore \Delta C^2 = \frac{3}{2} \frac{mc^2}{M} = 2C \Delta C$$

$$\Delta C = \frac{3}{4} \frac{mc^2}{M}$$

$$\int_{-1}^1 \cos \theta \sin \phi \, d\phi$$



average value of $\cos \theta$:

$$1 = 1 + s^2 - 2s \cos \theta$$

$$\cos \theta = \frac{1}{2}$$

$$= \frac{1}{2} \sqrt{(1 + \cos \phi)^2 + \sin^2 \phi}$$

$$= \frac{1}{2} \sqrt{2 + 2 \cos \phi} = \frac{1}{\sqrt{2}} \sqrt{1 + \cos \phi}$$

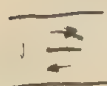
$$\frac{1}{\sqrt{2}} \int_{-1}^1 \sqrt{1 + \cos \phi} \sin \phi \, d\phi = \frac{1}{\sqrt{2}} \int_{-1}^1 \sqrt{1+x} \, dx \quad \cos \theta = \frac{1 + \cos \phi}{2}$$

$$\frac{1}{2} \int_{-1}^1 (1 + \cos \phi) \sin \phi \, d\phi = \frac{1}{2} \left[1 + \frac{\sin^2 \phi}{2} \right]_{-1}^1 = \frac{1}{2}$$

$$\Delta C_2 = \alpha c \left(\frac{1 + \cos \theta_0}{2} \right)$$

$$\overline{\Delta C} = \alpha c \frac{3}{4} = \frac{3}{4} \frac{mc}{M}$$

the same for perpendicular components



$$\frac{\partial u}{\partial x} = \mu \Delta u = \mu \frac{\partial^2 u}{\partial x^2}$$

$$\frac{\partial u}{\partial x} = \mu \frac{\partial u_0}{\partial x}$$

$$u = u_0 \left(\frac{\sqrt{x^2 + y^2}}{r_0} \right)$$

$$= u_0 \cdot \frac{4}{5} \left(1 - \frac{y}{r_0} \right)$$

$$\Delta u = \frac{8}{r_0^2} u_0$$

$$\frac{\partial \rho}{\partial x} = \rho \alpha \delta \frac{\partial \delta}{\partial x} = \frac{3 \rho \mu_0}{\delta^2}$$

$$\delta = 10^{-2} \quad \mu_0 = 3 \cdot 10^{-4}$$

$$\frac{\partial \rho}{\partial x} = 0.08 \cdot 3.4 = 1$$

$$\frac{\partial \delta}{\partial x} = \frac{10}{0.0002} = 5 \cdot 10^4$$

$$6 \rho \mu_0 \delta = \frac{4}{3} \rho \frac{2 \delta^2}{\delta^2} \cdot \rho$$

$$36 \mu_0 \delta = a^2 \rho$$

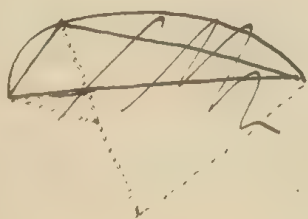
$$\mu = \frac{a^2 \rho}{36 \mu_0}$$

$$a = 10^{-4}$$

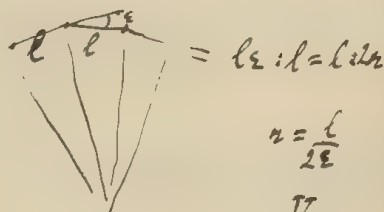
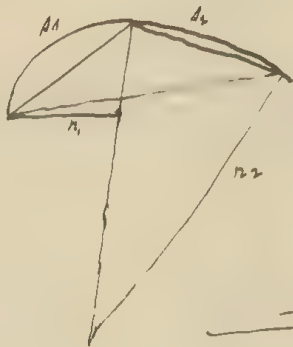
$$\mu = 0.00018$$

$$\frac{10^{-8}}{36 \cdot 0.00018} = 10^{-6}$$

$$\frac{\partial \delta}{\partial x} = \frac{32 \cdot 0.01 \cdot 10^{-4}}{10^6 \cdot 0.0002} = 16 \cdot 10^4$$

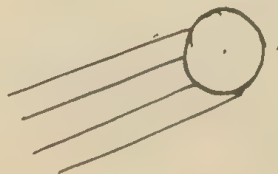
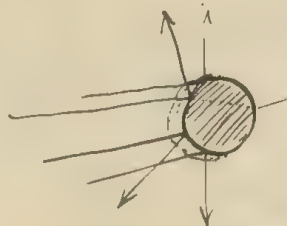


$$2 \pi_1 \sin \frac{\theta_1}{2}$$



$$n = \frac{l}{2 \pi}$$

$$n = \frac{V}{2 \pi \epsilon}$$



$$\int_0^{\delta} \mu \alpha x = \frac{4}{\delta^2} \left(\delta^2 \frac{x^2}{2} - \frac{\delta^3}{3} \right) = \frac{2 \delta}{3}$$

~~$e^{-k^2 C^2}$~~

$$\iint N_1 N_2 e^{-\int \frac{\partial^2 \psi}{\partial C^2}} = \iint N_1 N_2 e^{-(\frac{C^2}{3} + C^2)} + \iint N_1 N_2 \frac{C^2}{C} (\frac{C^2}{3} + C^2)$$

$$= \int C^8 e^{-kC^2} dC \int_1^\infty e^{-h\varepsilon^2 C^2} (\frac{1}{3} + \varepsilon^2) \varepsilon^3 d\varepsilon + \int C^8 e^{-kC^2} dC \int_1^\infty e^{-h\varepsilon^2 C^2} (\frac{\varepsilon^2}{3} + 1) \varepsilon^4 d\varepsilon$$

$$\frac{1}{2} \int_1^\infty e^{-h\alpha C^2} (\frac{1}{3} + \alpha) \alpha d\alpha = \frac{1}{2} \left[\frac{1}{3} \left(\frac{1}{2C^2} + \frac{1}{h^2 C^4} \right) e^{-hC^2} + \left(\frac{2}{h^3 C^6} + \frac{2}{h^2 C^4} + \frac{1}{h C^2} \right) e^{-hC^2} \right]$$

$$= \frac{1}{2} \int e^{-(k+h)C^2} dC \left\{ \frac{4}{3} \frac{1}{h} + \frac{2}{3} \frac{1}{h^2} + \frac{2}{h^3} \right\} + \frac{4}{h} + \frac{1}{h^2}$$

$$= \frac{\sqrt{\pi}}{2} \left\{ \frac{4}{3} \frac{1}{h} \frac{1}{\sqrt{\pi}} + \frac{7}{3} \frac{1}{h^2} \frac{1}{\sqrt{\pi}} + 2 \frac{1}{h^3} \frac{1}{\sqrt{\pi}} \right\}$$

$$= \sqrt{\pi} \left\{ \frac{5}{8} \frac{1}{h} \frac{1}{\sqrt{\pi}} + \frac{7}{16} \frac{1}{h^2} \frac{1}{\sqrt{\pi}} + \frac{1}{4} \frac{1}{h^3} \frac{1}{\sqrt{\pi}} \right\}$$

$$\int_1^{\infty} \frac{e^{-hx}}{x^2} dx = \frac{1}{2} \int_1^{\infty} e^{-hx} x^{-2} dx = \frac{1}{6} \left[\frac{e^{-hx} x^{-1}}{1} + \frac{x}{2} \frac{e^{-hx}}{-h} - \frac{e^{-hx}}{2h^2} \right]_1^{\infty}$$

$$= \frac{2}{3} \frac{e^{-h}}{h} + \frac{e^{-h}}{2h^2}$$

$$\frac{1}{3} \int \frac{C^6 e^{-(h+k)C^2}}{h} dC + \frac{1}{2} \int \frac{C^7 e^{-(h+k)C^2}}{h^2} dC$$

$$\frac{15}{16} \frac{1}{h} \sqrt{\frac{n}{(h+k)^3}} \quad \frac{3}{8} \frac{1}{h^2} \sqrt{\frac{n}{(h+k)^5}}$$

$$= \frac{5}{8} \frac{1}{h} \sqrt{\frac{n}{(h+k)^3}} + \frac{3}{16} \frac{1}{h^2} \sqrt{\frac{n}{(h+k)^5}} \quad \text{Ans}$$

$$\frac{\sqrt{n}}{32} \frac{1}{h^3 k^3} \sqrt{\frac{n}{(h+k)^3}}$$

$$\frac{\sqrt{n}}{4} \left[\left(\frac{1}{h^2} - \frac{1}{k^2} \right) \frac{1}{\sqrt{h+k}} + \left(\frac{1}{h^3} - \frac{1}{k^3} \right) \frac{1}{\sqrt{h+k}} \right] = \frac{\sqrt{n}}{4} \frac{h^3 k^3 \sqrt{h+k}}{h^3 k^3 \sqrt{h+k}}$$

$$= \frac{\sqrt{n}}{4} \left(\frac{k^3 - h^3}{h^3 k^3} \right) \frac{1}{\sqrt{h+k}} = \frac{k-h}{h^2 k^2} \frac{1}{\sqrt{h+k}} + \frac{k^3 - h^3}{h^3 k^3} \frac{1}{\sqrt{h+k}}$$

$$= \frac{k-h}{h^2 k^2} \frac{1}{\sqrt{h+k}} = \frac{k-h}{h^2 k^2} \frac{1}{\sqrt{h+k}} = \frac{(k-h)^2}{(h+k)^2} \frac{1}{\sqrt{h+k}}$$

$$= \frac{k-h}{h^2 k^2}$$

$$\int_0^{\infty} e^{-(\alpha x^2 + \beta) C^2} dx = \frac{15}{16} \sqrt{\pi} \int \frac{1}{\sqrt{\alpha x^2 + \beta}} dx$$

$$\frac{15}{16} \sqrt{\pi} \int$$

$$\int_1^{\infty} e^{-(\alpha x + \beta) C^2} (x + \frac{1}{2}) dx = \frac{1}{2} \left\{ \frac{1}{3} \frac{e^{-\alpha C^2}}{\alpha C^2} + \left(\frac{1}{\alpha C^2} + \frac{1}{\alpha^2} \right) e^{-\alpha C^2} \right\}$$

$$= \frac{1}{2} e^{-\alpha C^2} \left\{ \frac{4}{3} \frac{1}{\alpha C^2} + \frac{1}{\alpha^2} \right\}$$

$$\frac{1}{2} \int e^{-(\alpha + \beta) C^2} \left\{ \frac{4}{3} \frac{C^4}{\alpha} + \frac{C^2}{\alpha^2} \right\} \alpha C = \frac{1}{2} \left\{ \frac{4}{3} \frac{2}{8\alpha} \sqrt{\frac{\pi}{(\alpha + \beta)^5}} + \frac{1}{4\alpha^2} \sqrt{\frac{\pi}{(\alpha + \beta)^3}} \right\}$$

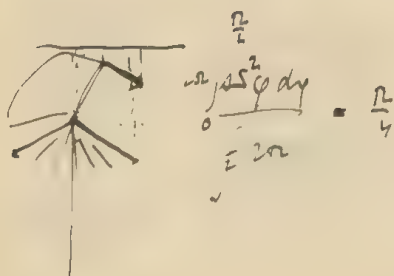
=

$$\bar{C}^2 = \frac{\int C^4 e^{-\beta C^2}}{\int C^2 e^{-\beta C^2}} = \frac{\frac{1}{8} \sqrt{\frac{\pi}{\beta^5}}}{\frac{1}{4} \sqrt{\frac{\pi}{\beta^3}}} = \frac{3}{2\beta}$$

$$\frac{1}{\beta} = \frac{2}{3} \bar{C}^2$$

$$10^{-10} \sqrt{\frac{0.0013}{2 \cdot 10^{19}}} = \sqrt{\frac{3}{2\pi} \frac{0.0013}{10^9}} = 4 \sqrt{\frac{2}{\pi}} \cdot 10^{-5} \cdot 48000$$

$$= 0.4 \text{ m}$$



$$\int N_1 N_2 \int \frac{g^2 dy}{c^2} = \frac{\sqrt{n}}{4} \frac{\sqrt{\alpha+1}}{\alpha^2 \beta^2} = \iint C^2 e^{-(\alpha+1)\beta C^2} \int g^2 dy$$

$$\int C^2 N_1 N_2 \int \frac{g^2 dy}{c^2} = -\frac{\partial}{\partial \beta} = -\frac{\sqrt{n}}{4} \frac{\sqrt{\alpha+1}}{\alpha^2 \beta^2} \left[-\frac{2}{\beta} + \frac{1}{2} \frac{1}{\alpha+1} \right]$$

$$-\int C^2 N_1 N_2 \int \dots = \frac{2}{\beta \alpha} = +\frac{\sqrt{n}}{4} \frac{\sqrt{\alpha+1}}{\alpha^2 \beta^2} \left[-\frac{2}{\alpha} + \frac{1}{2} \frac{1}{\alpha+1} \right]$$

$$\int C^2 + C^2 \dots = \frac{\sqrt{n}}{4} \frac{\sqrt{\alpha+1}}{\alpha^2 \beta^2} \left[2 \left(\frac{1}{\alpha} - \frac{1}{\beta} \right) \right]$$

$$\frac{\int (C^2 - C^2) N_1 N_2 \int \frac{g^2 dy}{c^2}}{\int N_1 N_2 \int \frac{g^2 dy}{c^2}} = 2 \left(\frac{1}{\alpha} - \frac{1}{\beta} \right)$$

$$\overline{\Delta C^2} = \alpha \left\{ 2 \left(\frac{1}{k} - \frac{1}{k} \right) + 2 (2\alpha - 1) \left(\frac{1}{k} + \frac{1}{k} \right) \right\}$$

$$= \frac{2m}{m+M} \left\{ \frac{1}{k} (1 + 2\alpha - 1) + \frac{1}{k} (2\alpha - 1 - 1) \right\} = 4\alpha \left\{ \frac{\alpha}{k} - \frac{1-\alpha}{k} \right\}$$

$$= \frac{4m}{(m+M)^2} \left[\frac{m}{h} - \frac{M}{k} \right] = \frac{8}{3} \frac{m}{(m+M)^2} [m \bar{C}^2 - M \bar{C}^2]$$

$$\Delta M \bar{C}^2 = \frac{8}{3} \frac{m M}{(m+M)^2} [m \bar{C}^2 - M \bar{C}^2]$$

$$\cancel{\frac{1}{h} \bar{C}^2 = 0} \quad \cancel{2 \Delta C = \frac{8}{3} \frac{m^2}{(m+M)^2} \bar{C}^2}$$

$$\frac{dE}{dt} = \alpha (E - E_0) n$$

$$- \alpha n t$$

$$E - E_0 = (E - E_0) e^{-\alpha n t}$$

$$\int \frac{[c^2 - C^2] + (2\alpha - 1) g^2}{c^6} N_c dC$$

$$c^2 = (1 - 2\alpha) g^2$$

$$2\alpha g^2 - c^2 = -2\alpha g^2$$

$$\int \frac{\partial^2 N_c}{\partial c^2}$$

$$\int \frac{\partial^2 N_c}{\partial c^2} = \int_{-\infty}^{\infty} \frac{\partial^2}{\partial c^2} \left[\int_{-\infty}^{\infty} c^2 e^{-hc^2} \left(\frac{C^2}{3} + c^2 \right) dC \right] + \int_{-\infty}^{\infty} c^2 e^{-hc^2} \left(\frac{C^2}{3} + C^2 \right) dC$$

$$= \frac{1}{2} \int_{-\infty}^{\infty} x e^{-hx} \left(\frac{C^2}{3} + x \right) dx + \frac{2}{5} C^6$$

$$= \frac{1}{2} \left(\frac{C^4}{3} \left(\frac{1}{h^2} + \frac{C^2}{h^3} \right) + \frac{2}{5} C^6 \right)$$

$$= \frac{1}{2} \frac{C^2}{3} \left(\frac{1}{h^2} + \frac{C^2}{h} \right) + \frac{1}{2} \left(\frac{2}{h^3} + \frac{2C^2}{h^2} + \frac{h^4}{h} \right) + \frac{2}{5} C^6$$

$$= \frac{C^2}{h^3} + \frac{7}{6} \frac{C^4}{h^2} + \frac{2}{3} \frac{C^6}{h}$$

$$\int \frac{\partial^2 N_c}{\partial c^2} = -\frac{7}{6} \frac{C^4}{h^2} + \frac{2}{3} \frac{C^6}{h}$$

$$= \left[\frac{3C^2}{h^4} + \frac{7}{3} \frac{C^4}{h^3} + \frac{2}{3} \frac{C^6}{h^2} - \frac{C^4}{h^3} - \frac{7}{6} \frac{C^6}{h^2} - \frac{2}{3} \frac{C^8}{h} \right]$$

$$= \left[\frac{3C^2}{h^4} + \frac{4}{3} \frac{C^4}{h^3} - \frac{1}{2} \frac{C^4}{h^2} - \frac{2}{3} \frac{C^6}{h} \right]$$

$$\int e^{-\alpha x} = -\frac{e^{-\alpha x}}{\alpha}$$

$$\int x e^{-\alpha x} dx = -\frac{e^{-\alpha x}}{\alpha^2} - \frac{x}{\alpha} e^{-\alpha x}$$

$$\int x^2 e^{-\alpha x} dx = -\frac{2e^{-\alpha x}}{\alpha^3} - \frac{2e^{-\alpha x} \cdot x}{\alpha^2} - \frac{x^2 e^{-\alpha x}}{\alpha} \left(x^2 e^{-\alpha x} - \frac{6x}{\alpha^2} - \frac{6x}{\alpha^3} - \frac{3x^2}{\alpha^2} - \frac{x^3}{\alpha} \right) e^{-\alpha x}$$

$$\int g \frac{d_c}{c} N_2 = \int_0^{\infty} \frac{c}{c^2} e^{-\alpha c} \left(\frac{C^4}{5} + 2C^2 c + c^4 \right) dc$$

$$= \frac{1}{2} \int_0^{\infty} x e^{-\alpha x} \left(\frac{C^4}{5} + 2C^2 x + x^2 \right) dx$$

$$= \frac{1}{2} \left\{ \frac{C^4}{5} \left(\frac{1}{\alpha^2} + \frac{C^2}{\alpha} \right) + 2C^2 \left(\frac{2}{\alpha^3} + \frac{2C^2}{\alpha^2} + \frac{C^4}{\alpha} \right) + \left(\frac{6}{\alpha^4} + \frac{6C^2}{\alpha^3} + \frac{3C^4}{\alpha^2} + \frac{C^6}{\alpha} \right) \right\}$$

$$= \frac{1}{2} \left\{ \frac{16}{5} \frac{C^6}{\alpha} + \frac{36}{5} \frac{C^4}{\alpha^2} + \frac{6C^2}{\alpha^3} + \frac{6}{\alpha^4} \right\}$$

$$\text{let } \alpha = 0: \quad \frac{3}{\alpha^4} + \frac{4}{3} \frac{C^2}{\alpha^3} - \frac{1}{2} \frac{C^4}{\alpha^2} - \frac{2}{3} \frac{C^6}{\alpha}$$

$$= \frac{3}{\alpha^4} - 5 - \frac{18}{5} - \frac{8}{5}$$

$$= -\frac{11}{3} \frac{C^2}{\alpha^3} - \frac{41}{10} \frac{C^4}{\alpha^2} - \frac{34}{15} \frac{C^6}{\alpha}$$

until:

$$\frac{11}{3} \frac{C^2}{\alpha^3} = \frac{6\alpha}{\alpha^4}$$

$$MC^2 = \frac{18}{11} \frac{m}{\alpha} = \frac{18}{11} m \bar{c}^2 \frac{1}{3} \\ = \frac{12}{11} m \bar{c}^2$$

$$\Delta C^2 = \int \alpha g b [1 + \omega^2 \theta] g^2 dg$$

$$c^2 = C^2 + g^2 - 2gC \cos \theta$$

$$2\alpha g b \cos \theta = (2\alpha - 1)g^2 + c^2 - C^2$$

$$b^2 = (C^2 + c^2 - C^2)\alpha + (\alpha^2 - \alpha)g^2$$

$$\Delta C^2 = \int \alpha b \left[\frac{1}{4\alpha^2 g^2 b^2} + \frac{[(2\alpha - 1)g^2 + c^2 - C^2]^2}{4\alpha^2 g^2 b^2} \right] g^3 dg$$

$$g^2 = \frac{b^2 - C^2 + (C^2 - c^2)\alpha}{\alpha(\alpha - 1)}$$

$$= \int \alpha \left\{ b^2 \frac{b^2 - C^2 + (C^2 - c^2)\alpha}{\alpha^2(\alpha - 1)^2} + \frac{[c^2 - C^2 + \frac{(2\alpha - 1)}{\alpha(\alpha - 1)}[b^2 - C^2 + (C^2 - c^2)\alpha]]^2}{4\alpha^2(\alpha^2 - \alpha)} \right\} db$$

$$g dg = \frac{b db}{\alpha^2 - \alpha}$$

$$= \int \frac{1}{4\alpha^2(\alpha - 1)^2} \left[4b^4 + b^2 \left(\frac{C^2 - c^2}{\alpha} - 3C^2 + \frac{2\alpha - 1}{\alpha(\alpha - 1)} \right) \alpha^2 (C^2 - c^2) - (C^2 - c^2)^2 (2\alpha - 1) \right] db$$

$$= \int b^2 \frac{b^2 + (C^2 - c^2)\alpha - C^2}{\alpha(\alpha - 1)^2} + \frac{[(2\alpha - 1)b^2 + \alpha(\alpha - 1)(C^2 - c^2) + (2\alpha - 1)(C^2 - c^2)\alpha - C^2]}{4\alpha^2(\alpha - 1)^3} db$$

$$\frac{\partial x^n}{\partial x} = n x^{n-2} x$$

$$\frac{\partial}{\partial x} = n x^{n-2} + n(n-2) x^{n-4} x^2$$

$$\frac{\partial}{\partial x} (x^n x^2) = 2n x + n x^{n-2} x^3$$

$$\frac{\partial}{\partial x}$$

$$= 5n x^{n-2} x^2 + n(n-2) x^{n-4} x^4 + 2x^n$$

$$3n x^{n-2} + n(n-2) x^{n-2} = 0$$

$$3n + n^2 - 2n = 0$$

$$n^2 + n = 0$$

$$n = 6 + 5n$$

$$-\frac{10}{9} + \frac{2}{3} = \frac{1}{3} - \frac{5}{9}$$

$$\frac{1}{5} = \cos \theta = \frac{2}{5}$$

$$\frac{10^{-4}}{10^{-3}} \frac{1}{50} = \frac{1}{300}$$

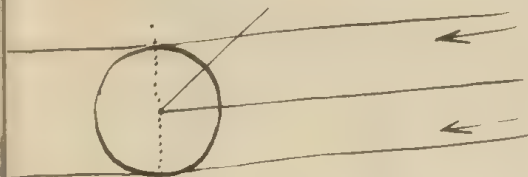
$$v_i = \frac{ca}{k} \left[\frac{1}{q} + \frac{2}{3a^2} (1 - 3\omega\varphi) \right]$$

$$v_a = \frac{ca}{k} \left[\frac{a}{3a^2} + \frac{5a^3}{9a^2} (1 - 3\omega\varphi) \right] = \frac{ca}{3k} \left[\frac{a}{2} - \frac{a^3}{5a^2} (1 - 3\omega\varphi) \right]$$

$$v_a|_a = \frac{ca}{3k} \left[1 - \frac{1}{5} + \frac{3}{5} \omega\varphi \right] = \frac{ca}{15k} [4 + 3\omega\varphi]$$

$$\Delta \theta \sim \frac{ca}{k}$$

Rozkład napięć w otworze koła na krąg promienia r podlegaj, wyznaczając napięcie c po ω^2
 wprowadzamy warunki połączony przy $r=r_0$
 warunki $\Delta \varphi = 0$



$$k \left(\frac{\partial \varphi}{\partial r} \right)_{r=r_0} = \frac{c}{r_0}$$

$$\Delta \varphi = 0$$

$$k \left[\left(\frac{\partial \varphi_a}{\partial r} \right) - \frac{\partial \varphi_i}{\partial r} \right]_{r=r_0} = c \omega^2$$

$$\frac{1}{r}$$

$$\frac{r}{r^3} = \frac{\omega^2}{r^2}$$

$$\varphi_a = \frac{A}{r^2} + B \frac{1}{r^3} (1 - 3 \cos^2 \varphi)$$

$$\frac{1}{r^3} - \frac{3 \cos^2 \varphi}{r^5}$$

$$\varphi_i = \frac{C r^2}{2} (1 - 3 \cos^2 \varphi) + D$$

$2C + 3D + A = 0$
 $-\frac{2}{15} - \frac{2}{15} + \frac{1}{3} = 0$

$$\frac{\partial \varphi_a}{\partial r} = -\frac{A}{r^3} - \frac{3B}{r^4} (1 - 3 \cos^2 \varphi)$$

$$\frac{D}{r^4} = \frac{1}{45} - \frac{2}{45} = \frac{12}{45} = \frac{4}{15} \frac{c}{r}$$

$$\frac{\partial \varphi_i}{\partial r} = 2C r (1 - 3 \cos^2 \varphi)$$

$$k \left\{ 2C a (1 - 3 \cos^2 \varphi) + \frac{A}{a^2} + \frac{3B}{a^4} (1 - 3 \cos^2 \varphi) \right\} = c \omega^2$$

$$2C a + \frac{A}{a^2} + \frac{3B}{a^4} = 0$$

$$2C a + \frac{3B}{a^4} = -\frac{c}{3k}$$

$$\frac{A}{a^2} = \frac{c}{3k}$$

$$\frac{B}{a^4} = -\frac{3}{45} \frac{c}{k} = -\frac{c}{15k}$$

$$\frac{B}{a^4} = -\frac{c}{9k} - \frac{2C a}{3} = -\frac{c}{9k}$$

$$\varphi_a = \frac{c r^2}{3k} - \frac{c r^4}{9k r^3} + \frac{2C a^5}{3 r^3} (1 - 3 \cos^2 \varphi)$$

$$\therefore \frac{A}{a} + \frac{B}{a^3} (1 - 3 \cos^2 \varphi) = C a^2 (1 - 3 \cos^2 \varphi) + D$$

$$D = \frac{5c a}{9k} - \frac{2c a}{3k} - \frac{14c a}{9k} \left| \frac{1}{a} + \frac{B}{a^3} = C a^2 + D \right| \quad \frac{1}{a} + \frac{B}{a^3} = C a^2$$

$$\frac{5}{3} = -\frac{c}{9k}$$

$$\frac{c a}{3k} - \frac{c a}{9k} - \frac{2C a^2}{3} = C a^2$$

$$2C a = 3C a^2 k$$

$$C = \frac{2c}{3a k}$$

$$u \frac{ca}{K}$$

$$2\pi a \delta T = 6\pi \mu a u$$

$$u = \frac{\delta T}{3\mu}$$

$$\delta T = \frac{\frac{1}{5} \frac{1}{300}}{3 \cdot 0.01} = \frac{1}{45}$$

$$\bar{\Lambda} = l \sqrt{\frac{2n}{\delta}} = l \sqrt{\frac{64n}{9} \left(\frac{MC}{mc}\right)^2} = \frac{8}{3} \sqrt{\frac{1}{n}} \frac{MC^2}{mc}$$

$$\text{Hence } l = \frac{C}{n}$$

$$2n - n = \varepsilon$$

$$m = \frac{n + \varepsilon}{2}$$

$$\frac{1}{2^n} \frac{n!}{m! n-m!} = \frac{1}{2^n} \frac{n!}{\left(\frac{n+\varepsilon}{2}\right)! \left(\frac{n-\varepsilon}{2}\right)!}$$

$$= \frac{1}{2^n} \frac{\sqrt{2\pi n} \left(\frac{n}{e}\right)^n}{\sqrt{2\pi \left(\frac{n+\varepsilon}{2}\right)} \left(\frac{n+\varepsilon}{2}\right)^{\frac{n+\varepsilon}{2}} \left(\frac{n-\varepsilon}{2}\right)^{\frac{n-\varepsilon}{2}}}$$

$$= \sqrt{\frac{n}{2\pi}} \frac{n^{\frac{n+\varepsilon}{2}} n^{\frac{n-\varepsilon}{2}}}{(n^2 - \varepsilon^2)^{\frac{n}{2}}} = \sqrt{\frac{2n}{n(n^2 - \varepsilon^2)}} \left[\frac{1}{\left(1 + \frac{\varepsilon}{n}\right)^{1 + \frac{\varepsilon}{2n}} \left(1 - \frac{\varepsilon}{n}\right)^{1 - \frac{\varepsilon}{2n}}} \right]^n$$

$$= \sqrt{\frac{1}{1 + \frac{\varepsilon^2}{n^2}}}$$

$$(1+x)^{1+x} (1-x)^{1-x} = 1 + x(1+x) + \frac{x^2}{2} (1+x)^{1-x}$$

$$= \left(1 + x + \frac{3x^2}{2}\right) \left(1 - x + \frac{3x^2}{2}\right) =$$

$$= \begin{matrix} 1+x + \frac{3x^2}{2} \\ -x - x^2 \\ + \frac{3x^2}{2} \end{matrix}$$

$$\left. \right\} = 1 + \frac{2x^2}{2}$$

$$\left[\frac{1}{1 + 2\left(\frac{\varepsilon}{n}\right)^2} \right]^{\frac{n}{2} \cdot \frac{2\varepsilon^2}{n}} \left[\frac{1}{e^{\frac{2\varepsilon^2}{n}}} \right]$$

$$N = 6 \frac{1}{5}$$

$$= \sqrt{\frac{2\pi}{\pi(n^2 - \epsilon^2)}} e^{-\frac{\epsilon^2}{n}}$$

$$= \sqrt{\frac{2}{n\pi}} e^{-\frac{\epsilon^2}{n}}$$

$$\int e^{-ax^2} dx = \sqrt{\frac{\pi}{a}} \cdot \frac{1}{2}$$

$$\int x^2 e^{-ax^2} dx = \frac{1}{2} \sqrt{\frac{\pi}{a^3}}$$

$$\int_{-\infty}^{+\infty} \frac{1}{\sqrt{n\pi}} e^{-\frac{x^2}{n}} dx$$

$$\sqrt{\frac{n}{\pi}} \int \left(\frac{x}{A}\right)^2 e^{-\left(\frac{x}{A}\right)^2} \frac{1}{A} dx$$

$$x^2 e^{-x^2} = \frac{x^2}{e^{x^2}}$$

$$u = \frac{\lambda c p}{3}$$

$$3RT = 3\frac{p}{\rho} = \frac{1}{2}c^2$$

$$4 \cdot 10^{19}$$

$$\nu = \frac{\mu}{h m}$$

$$m = \frac{0.00129}{4 \cdot 10^{19}}$$

$$\Delta = \frac{2\sqrt{2}}{3\sqrt{n}} \frac{c}{A\sqrt{n}}$$

$$\frac{p}{\rho} = \frac{10^6}{0.00129}$$

$$\rho = \frac{1}{2} m n$$

$$R = \frac{10^6}{273 \cdot 0.0014}$$

$$= \frac{2\sqrt{2}}{3\sqrt{n}} \frac{c}{\sqrt{n}} \sqrt{\frac{m}{\mu}}$$

$$= \frac{2\sqrt{2}}{3\sqrt{n}} \sqrt{\frac{1}{n\mu}} \cdot \frac{c\sqrt{m}}{\sqrt{RT/N}} = \sqrt{\frac{RT}{N}}$$

$$\frac{3}{8} \frac{10^{-13}}{273} = 2 \cdot 10^{-16}$$

$$m c^2 = \frac{3RT}{n}$$

$$\frac{2\sqrt{2}}{3\sqrt{n}} \dots \frac{1}{\sqrt{3n}} \frac{2\sqrt{2}}{\sqrt{3}} \dots 1$$

$$\sqrt{m} c = \sqrt{\frac{3RT}{n}} = \sqrt{\frac{3p}{\rho n T}} \cdot T$$

$$\frac{3 \cdot 10^6 \cdot 0.00129}{6 \cdot 10^{19} \cdot 0.00129 \cdot 273}$$

$$\sqrt{\frac{8 \cdot 31 \cdot 10^7 \cdot 273}{10^{25} \cdot 0.00129 \cdot 273}}$$

$$= 10.83 \sqrt{10^{-8}} = 0.1 \cdot 10^{-4} = 1 \cdot 10^{-5}$$

$$N = \frac{6 \cdot 10^{19}}{0.00129} \parallel R = \frac{3 \frac{p}{\rho T}}{\frac{2\sqrt{2}}{3\sqrt{n}} \frac{4 \cdot 6 \cdot 10^5}{10^{-4}} \sqrt{\frac{30}{18}}} = \frac{4\sqrt{2}}{3\sqrt{n}} \cdot 4 \cdot 6 \cdot 10^5$$

$$\frac{8 \cdot 3 \cdot 10^{-16}}{4}$$

$$\lambda_1 = \frac{2\sqrt{2}}{3\sqrt{2}} \frac{c}{R\sqrt{2}}$$

$$\frac{4\sqrt{2}}{3\sqrt{2}} \frac{1}{R} \sqrt{\frac{c}{R}}$$

$$\sqrt{\frac{c}{R}} \frac{1}{3\sqrt{2}R}$$

$$v = \frac{u}{2m}$$

$$c \sqrt{\frac{m}{3\sqrt{2}R}}$$

$$\frac{\lambda_3}{\lambda_1} = \frac{2\sqrt{2}}{3\sqrt{2}} \frac{\sqrt{\frac{3\sqrt{2}R}{m}}}{\frac{c}{R\sqrt{2}}} = \frac{2\sqrt{2}}{\sqrt{3}} \sqrt{\frac{u}{Rm}}$$

$$\sqrt{\frac{2u}{Rm}}$$

$$m = \frac{0.00129}{N} \frac{m}{m_0} = \frac{m}{m_0} \cdot \frac{0.00129}{4 \cdot 10^{19}} = \frac{m}{m_0} \cdot 3.2 \cdot 10^{-23}$$

$$n = \sqrt[3]{\frac{0.00129}{N} \frac{m}{m_0}} = \sqrt[3]{\frac{m}{m_0} 32 \cdot 10^{-24}} = \frac{3}{2} \sqrt[3]{\frac{m}{m_0}} \cdot 10^{-8}$$

$$= \sqrt[3]{\frac{m}{m_0}}$$

$$\mu = 0.01 \quad v = \frac{0.01}{\left(\frac{m}{m_0}\right)^{\frac{4}{3}} \cdot 10^{-30}} = \left(\frac{m_0}{m}\right)^{\frac{3}{4}} \cdot 10^{28}$$

$$10^{-4} \cdot 10^{14} = 10^{10}$$

$$\sqrt{\frac{0.01 \cdot 10^{-4}}{3 \cdot 10^{-23}}} = \sqrt{\frac{1}{3} 10^{14}} = \frac{10^7}{\sqrt{3}}$$

$$\sqrt{\frac{2}{R}} = \sqrt{\frac{3 \cdot 10^8}{10^{-4}}} = \sqrt{3 \cdot 10^{12}}$$

$$\frac{5 \cdot 10^5}{\sqrt{10} \sqrt{3} \cdot 10^8} = \frac{5 \cdot 10^{-3}}{\sqrt{30}} = 10^{-3}$$

$$\sqrt{28} = \sqrt{10^8} = 3 \cdot 10^4$$

$$\sqrt{\frac{8 \cdot 31 \cdot 10^4}{4 \cdot 10^{23}}} = \sqrt{2 \cdot 10^{-16}} = \frac{1}{\sqrt{5} \cdot 10^{-8}} = \sqrt{\frac{R}{N}} = 2.5 \cdot 10^{-8}$$

$$\sqrt{3 \pi n R} = \sqrt{10 \cdot 10^{21} \cdot 10^{-4}} = \sqrt{5 \cdot 10^{-6}} = 2 \cdot 10^{-3}$$

$$10^{-4} = 0.001 \frac{\text{mm}}{\text{sec}} \quad \text{slur}$$

$$\frac{2.8}{5.3} \cdot \frac{5 \cdot 10^4}{10^{-4} \cdot 10^{14}} = \frac{1}{2} \cdot 10^{-5} \text{ mol.}$$

$$\frac{4.142}{3} \cdot \frac{48000}{18 \cdot 10^{-4}} \cdot 10^{-14}$$

$$\sqrt{2D} = \sqrt{\frac{16}{24} \frac{c}{2 \sqrt{2} v}}$$

$$\frac{p}{\rho} = RT$$

$$D \frac{\partial p}{\partial x} = M \frac{\partial \mu}{\partial x} \quad \frac{\partial \mu}{\partial x} = \frac{\partial \pi}{\partial x}$$

$$D = \frac{M (RT)}{6 \pi \eta R}$$

$$= \frac{M (RT) m}{6 \pi \eta R}$$

$$(RT)_0 m = \frac{c^2 m}{3}$$

$$(RT) = R_0 T \frac{m}{M}$$

$$\sqrt{\frac{(R_0 T) m}{3 \pi \eta R}}$$

$$\sqrt{\frac{c^2 m}{9 \pi \eta R}} = \frac{c \sqrt{m}}{3 \pi \eta \sqrt{R}}$$

$$c = 5 \cdot 10^4 \quad m = 32 \cdot 10^{-23} = 32 \cdot 10^{-24}$$

$$c \sqrt{m} = 5 \cdot 10^4 \sqrt{32} \cdot 10^{-12} = 3 \cdot 10^{-7}$$

$$\frac{3 \cdot 10^{-6}}{3 \sqrt{2} \sqrt{10^6}} = \sqrt{\frac{2}{2}} \cdot 10^{-3}$$

$$m c^2 = \frac{3 R T}{n}$$

$$c \sqrt{m} = \sqrt{\frac{3 R T}{n}}$$

$$= \sqrt{\frac{3 \cdot 10^6}{0.001 \cdot 4 \cdot 10^{29}}}$$

$$= \sqrt{2 \cdot 10^{-10}} = 10^{-5}$$

$$D \frac{\partial^2 p}{\partial x^2} = \frac{\partial^2 p}{\partial t^2}$$

$$D \frac{\partial^2 p}{\partial x^2} =$$



$$\sqrt{\frac{10^{-16} \cdot 2 \cdot 10^3}{3}} = 1.2 \cdot 10^{-7}$$

$$R = 3 \cdot 10^6 \quad m = 3 \cdot 10^{-23} \quad \frac{1}{m} = \frac{1}{3} \cdot 10^{23}$$

$$\frac{c\sqrt{m}}{\sqrt{3}R\mu n}$$

Einstein for molecules?

$$\lambda_a = \sqrt{\frac{RT_m}{3\pi\mu R}} = \frac{c\sqrt{m}}{\sqrt{3}\pi\sqrt{\mu R}}$$

$$= \frac{c\sqrt{m}}{\sqrt{3}\pi\sqrt{\mu R}}$$

$$= \frac{c\sqrt{m}}{\sqrt{3}\pi\sqrt{\frac{2\sqrt{2}}{3}\frac{cm}{R}}} = \frac{\sqrt{3}}{2\sqrt{2}}\sqrt{cR}$$

in reality $\lambda_a = \sqrt{cR}$

$$= \sqrt{\frac{3\mu}{\rho}}$$

$$= \sqrt{\frac{0.0003}{0.001}} = \frac{1}{\sqrt{3}}$$

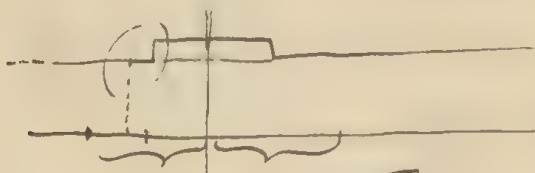
$$\lambda = \frac{1}{\sqrt{2}\pi n b^2} = \frac{1}{\sqrt{2}}$$

$$= \frac{2\sqrt{2}}{\pi n R^2}$$

$$\mu = \frac{\lambda c \rho}{3}$$

$$\mu = \frac{2\sqrt{2}}{3\pi} \frac{c\sqrt{m}}{\pi R^2}$$

$$= \sqrt{4 \cdot 10^4 \cdot 9 \cdot 10^{-8}} = \sqrt{10^{-3}} = \frac{1}{3} 10^{-1}$$



$$\lambda\sqrt{m} = \sqrt{cR} \quad \sqrt{4 \cdot 10^4 \cdot 10^{-5}} = 1$$

$$\frac{4\sqrt{2}}{9\sqrt{2}} \sqrt{3\pi} = \frac{4\sqrt{2}}{3\sqrt{3}} = \sqrt{\frac{32}{27}}$$

$$\frac{1}{2\lambda} \int_0^\infty \frac{e^{-\frac{r}{\lambda}}}{y} dy \Big|_0^{x-y} - \int_0^{x+y} \frac{dz}{2\lambda} \int_2^\infty \frac{e^{-\frac{r}{\lambda}}}{\rho} d\rho$$

$$\int_2^\infty \frac{dz}{2} \int_2^\infty \frac{e^{-\frac{r}{\lambda}}}{\rho} d\rho = 2 \int_2^\infty \frac{e^{-\frac{r}{\lambda}}}{\rho} d\rho + \int_2^\infty \frac{e^{-\frac{r}{\lambda}}}{2} dz$$

$$\frac{1}{2} \sqrt{\frac{2}{\lambda}}$$

$$\frac{1}{4} \sqrt{\frac{2}{\lambda}}$$

$$\frac{3}{8}$$

~~$$\int_0^\infty r^2 e^{-\frac{r}{\lambda}} dr =$$~~

$$\beta = \frac{1}{2\lambda D}$$

$$\left(\frac{1}{2\sqrt{\pi D t}} \right)^3 e^{-\frac{r^2}{4Dt}} \cdot dr$$

$$\frac{4\pi}{8\sqrt{\pi D t}^3} \int_0^\infty r^2 e^{-\frac{r^2}{4Dt}} dr = \frac{1}{4} \sqrt{\pi (4Dt)^3}$$

$$\frac{5 \cdot 10^4 \cdot 6 \cdot 10^{-12}}{3 \sqrt{10^{-4} \cdot 10^{-4}}}$$

$$\frac{5 \cdot 10^4 \cdot 10^{-23}}{8 \cdot 10^{-16}} = \frac{10^{-3}}{8}$$

$$\frac{1}{2\sqrt{\pi (Dt)^3}} \int_0^\infty r^2 e^{-\frac{r^2}{4Dt}} dr =$$

$$\frac{3}{2} \frac{1}{2}$$

$$= \frac{3}{2} 4Dt = 6Dt$$

$$\Delta_1 = \frac{4\sqrt{2}}{3\sqrt{2}} \frac{1}{R} \sqrt{\frac{c}{N}}$$

$$\Delta_2 = \frac{c\sqrt{m}}{\sqrt{3\pi}} \frac{1}{\sqrt{m} R}$$

$$\mu = \frac{\rho c \lambda}{3} = \frac{\rho c m}{12\sqrt{2}\pi}$$

$$\frac{\sqrt{5 \cdot 10^4}}{4 \cdot 10^{19}} = \frac{3 \cdot 10^{-8}}{10^4} = 3 \cdot 10^{-4}$$

$$= \frac{c\sqrt{m}}{\sqrt{3\pi}} \frac{\sqrt{2\sqrt{2}}}{R \sqrt{c m}} \cdot 2 = \sqrt{4\sqrt{2}} \sqrt{\frac{c m}{R}}$$

$$\frac{\Delta_2}{\Delta_1} = \frac{\sqrt{2\sqrt{2}}}{\sqrt{3\pi}} \frac{1}{\sqrt{c m}} \frac{1}{R} \sqrt{c m} = \frac{2}{\sqrt{3\pi}}$$

$$= 2\sqrt{RN} \dots$$

making m direct!!?

$$\frac{\sqrt{5 \cdot 10^4} \cdot 3 \cdot 10^{-8}}{10^{-4}} = 6 \cdot 10^{-4}$$

$$= 1.5 \cdot 10^{-3}$$

$$= \frac{3 \cdot 10^{-8}}{2} \sqrt{10^4 \cdot 2 \cdot 10^{19}} = 6 \cdot 10^{-1}$$

$$\sqrt{5 \cdot 10^4 \cdot 10^8 \cdot 3} = 1.10^2$$

Assuming a uniform distribution of particles in a unit volume, and assuming
 a uniform velocity of motion, the average velocity of a particle is
 zero, but the average speed is not zero. The average speed is
 the root mean square velocity, and is given by the equation:

II.

Particles which are much smaller than mean length of free path experience resistance:

$$\text{whole number of collisions: } R^2 n N c$$



average vel. of gas mol. = 0

~~resistance would be~~

Strictly speaking, the spherical particle dragged along in X by force F will not pursue a straight path but zigzag line



If we don't mind the lateral deviations the resistance can be calculated by adding the components of momentum in direction of X

Approximate calc.: number of collisions in three dir.; in X: $\frac{R^2 n N c}{3}$

half of them either side: $\frac{R^2 n N c}{6}$

$$\text{momentum } \frac{R^2 n N m}{6} [(c+u)^2 - (c-u)^2] = \frac{2}{3} R^2 n N m c u$$

apparent resistance: $\frac{2n}{3} R^2 \rho c u$

|| whilst ordinary formula $\frac{6}{5} R^2 \rho c u$

but correction: $1 \frac{2}{3} R$

$$R: \frac{1}{2} \rho$$

Putting this in, in E. argumentation.

$$D \frac{\partial^2 \phi}{\partial x^2} = N \rho \frac{1}{\frac{2n}{3} R^2 \rho c \rho} (RT \frac{\partial \phi}{\partial x})$$

$$D = \frac{M}{\frac{2n}{3} R^2 \rho c} = \frac{\cancel{RT} c^2 m}{\frac{2n}{3} R^2 c m N} = \frac{3}{2n} \frac{c}{R^2 N}$$

nearly identical with $\underline{S_m}$!

condition $R < \lambda$

$$R < 10^{-4} \text{ mm} = 0.1 \mu \text{ for ordinary pressure}$$

$\underline{S_m}$ calculates ^{here} resistance as if in a gas without mass motion and undisturbed by motion of particle itself.

$\underline{S_m}$ as if gas were homogeneous medium

$\underline{S_m}$ gets higher values of resist and thus a slower motion of particles.

In ~~the~~ ^{the} other calculation:

$\underline{S_m}$ does not take into account the imparting of motion by the particle to the surrounding again, which must have the effect of favoring the maintenance of the relative velocity in time compared with apparent \underline{S} !

Fundamental objection to $\underline{S_m}$ previous method: independence of collisions.

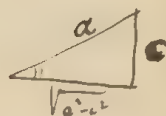
If whole ~~system~~ ^{medium} had the same motion method I. would give irregular mol. collisions superposed over regular translatory motion C th. i. e. velocity chiefly C, with superposed ~~of~~ after I. no resistance $\pm \lambda$ at all, but motion with C, and irregular collisions (are neglected)

$$6\pi\mu = \frac{8}{3} \frac{A^3}{A^3 \int_0^\infty \frac{d\lambda}{\Delta} + c^2 A^3 \int_0^\infty \frac{d\lambda}{(a^2 + \lambda)\Delta}} = 16\pi\mu \frac{1}{\int_0^\infty \frac{d\lambda}{\Delta} + c^2 \int_0^\infty \frac{d\lambda}{(a^2 + \lambda)\Delta}}$$

$$\Delta = (a^2 + \lambda) \sqrt{c^2 + \lambda}$$

$$\int_0^\infty \frac{dx}{(a^2 + x) \sqrt{c^2 + x}} \left[1 + \frac{c^2}{a^2 + x} \right]$$

$$c^2 + x = y^2$$



$$\int_{c^2}^\infty \frac{2y dy}{(y^2 + a^2 - c^2)y} = 2 \int_{c^2}^\infty \frac{dy}{y^2 + a^2 - c^2} = 2 \int_{c^2}^\infty \frac{dy}{y^2 + (a^2 - c^2)}$$

$$= 2 \int_{c^2}^\infty \frac{\frac{dy}{\sqrt{a^2 - c^2}}}{(\frac{y}{\sqrt{a^2 - c^2}})^2 + 1} = \frac{2}{\sqrt{a^2 - c^2}} \arctan\left(\frac{y}{\sqrt{a^2 - c^2}}\right) \Big|_{c^2}^\infty = \frac{2}{\sqrt{a^2 - c^2}} \left[\frac{\pi}{2} - \arctan \frac{c}{\sqrt{a^2 - c^2}} \right]$$

$$= \arcsin \frac{c}{a}$$

$$\frac{\partial}{\partial a} = - \int_0^\infty \frac{2a dx}{(a^2 + x)^2 \sqrt{c^2 + x}} = -\pi \cdot \frac{a}{\sqrt{a^2 - c^2}^3} + \frac{2a}{\sqrt{a^2 - c^2}^3} \arcsin \frac{c}{a} + \frac{2}{\sqrt{a^2 - c^2}^3} \sqrt{1 - \frac{c^2}{a^2}}$$

$$2 \frac{\frac{a}{a^2 - c^2}}{a^2 - c^2}$$

$$N = \frac{\pi}{\sqrt{a^2 - c^2}} - \frac{2}{\sqrt{a^2 - c^2}} \arcsin \frac{c}{a}$$

$$+ \frac{\pi c^2}{2\sqrt{a^2 - c^2}^3} + \frac{\pi c^3}{a^2(\sqrt{a^2 - c^2})} - \frac{c^2}{\sqrt{a^2 - c^2}^3} \arcsin \frac{c}{a} = \#$$

$$= \frac{1}{\sqrt{a^2 - c^2}} \left[\pi - 2 \arcsin \frac{c}{a} + \frac{c^2}{a^2 - c^2} \left(\frac{\pi}{2} - \arcsin \frac{c}{a} \right) + \frac{c^3}{a^2(\sqrt{a^2 - c^2})} - \frac{c^2}{a^2(\sqrt{a^2 - c^2})} \right]$$

$$= \frac{1}{a^2 - c^2} \left[\frac{(a^2 - c^2)}{\sqrt{a^2 - c^2}} \arccos \sqrt{1 - \left(\frac{c}{a}\right)^2} - \frac{c^2}{a^2} \right] = \frac{1}{a^2 - c^2} \left[\frac{(a^2 - c^2)}{\sqrt{a^2 - c^2}} \left(\frac{\pi}{2} - \arcsin \left(\sqrt{1 - \left(\frac{c}{a}\right)^2} \right) \right) - \frac{c^2}{a^2} \right] =$$

$$a^2 c = A^2 = \varepsilon$$

$$a^2 = \frac{\varepsilon}{c}$$

$$-\frac{1}{1.2} - \frac{3}{1.2}$$

$$N = 2 \left[\frac{1}{\sqrt{\frac{\varepsilon}{c} - c^2}} + \frac{\frac{\varepsilon}{c}}{2\sqrt{\frac{\varepsilon}{c} - c^2}} \right]$$

$$\frac{\sqrt{\varepsilon}}{2c^3}$$

$$\frac{1}{1.2} \frac{3}{1.2} = \frac{5}{16}$$

$$\left[\frac{\sqrt{\frac{c^3}{\alpha}} (3\alpha - 2c^3)}{\sqrt{\frac{\alpha}{c} - c^2}} - c^2 \right]$$

$$\frac{\partial}{\partial c} = \frac{+ \frac{1}{2}}{\sqrt{\frac{\varepsilon}{c} - c^2}^3} \left[+ \frac{\varepsilon}{c^2} + 2c \right] \left[1 + \frac{\varepsilon}{2c} \right] - \frac{\varepsilon}{2c^2 \sqrt{\frac{\varepsilon}{c} - c^2}}$$

$$\frac{\partial}{\partial c} = \frac{(c + \frac{\varepsilon}{c^2}) (1 + \frac{\varepsilon}{2c})}{\sqrt{\frac{\varepsilon}{c} - c^2}^3} - \frac{\frac{\varepsilon}{2c^2} (\frac{\varepsilon}{c} - c^2)}{\sqrt{\frac{\varepsilon}{c} - c^2}^3}$$

$$= \frac{1}{\sqrt{\frac{\varepsilon}{c} - c^2}^3} \left[c + \frac{\varepsilon}{c^2} + \frac{\varepsilon}{2} + \frac{\varepsilon^2}{2c^3} - \frac{\varepsilon^2}{2c^3} + \frac{\varepsilon}{2} \right]$$

$$\text{Supp. } c = a(1-\delta)$$

$$\arcsin(1-\delta) = \arccos \sqrt{1-(1-\delta)^2} = \arccos \sqrt{2\delta - \delta^2}$$

$$\frac{\pi}{2} - \arcsin(1-\delta) = \arccos(1-\delta) = \arccos \sqrt{2\delta - \delta^2} = \frac{\sqrt{2\delta - \delta^2}^3}{2.3} + \frac{1.3}{2.4} \sqrt{2\delta - \delta^2}$$

$$\frac{1}{a \sqrt{2\delta - \delta^2}} \left[2 \sqrt{2\delta - \delta^2} + \frac{\sqrt{2\delta - \delta^2}^3}{6} + \left(1 + \frac{1}{2(2\delta - \delta^2)} \right) \right] - \frac{2(1-\delta)}{2\delta - \delta^2}$$

$$= \frac{1}{a} \left[2 + \frac{2\delta - \delta^2}{\delta} \right]$$

$$\frac{1}{\alpha - c^3} \cdot \left[\frac{(3\alpha - 2c^3)}{\sqrt{\frac{\alpha}{c} - c^2}} \left(\frac{\pi}{2} - \arcsin \sqrt{\frac{c^3}{\alpha}} \right) - c^2 \right]$$

$$\frac{1}{\sqrt{1-x^2}} = (1-x^2)^{-\frac{1}{2}} = 1 + \frac{x^2}{2} + \frac{3x^4}{8} + \frac{5x^6}{16} + \dots$$

$$\int_0^x \frac{dx}{\sqrt{1-x^2}} = x + \frac{x^3}{2.3} + \frac{3x^5}{8.5} = \arcsin x$$

$$\arccos x = \frac{\pi}{2} - \left(x + \frac{x^3}{2.3} + \frac{1.3}{2.4} \frac{x^5}{5} + \frac{1.3.5}{2.4.6.7} x^7 \right)$$

$$2 \int_c^\infty \frac{dy}{(y^2 + a^2 - c)^2}$$

$$\int \frac{dx}{(x^2 + a^2)^2} = \frac{1}{a^2} \arctan \frac{x}{a} + \frac{x}{a^2(x^2 + a^2)}$$

$$\frac{dx}{x^2 + a^2} = \frac{1}{a} \arctan \frac{x}{a}$$

$$\int_c^\infty \frac{dy}{y^2 + a^2 - c} = \frac{y}{y^2 + a^2 - c} + \frac{2y dy}{(y^2 + a^2 - c)^2}$$

$$\int_c^\infty \left(\frac{y^2 dy}{y^2 + a^2 - c} \right)^2 = \frac{1}{2} \int_c^\infty \dots + \frac{c}{2a^2}$$

$$(a^2 - c) \int_c^\infty \frac{1}{(y - c)^2} = \int_c^\infty \frac{1}{y^2 + a^2 - c} - \int_c^\infty \left(\frac{y}{y^2 + a^2 - c} \right)^2 = \frac{1}{2} \int_c^\infty \frac{1}{y^2 + a^2 - c} - \frac{c}{2a^2}$$

$$\int_c^\infty \frac{dy}{(y^2 + a^2 - c)^2} = \frac{1}{(a^2 - c)} \left[\frac{\pi}{2\sqrt{a^2 - c}} - \frac{1}{\sqrt{a^2 - c}} \arctan \frac{c}{a} \right] - \frac{c}{a^2}$$

$$-\frac{1}{6} + \frac{3}{20}$$

$$= -\frac{1}{25 - 5^2} \left[x + \frac{25 - 5^2}{2 \cdot 3} + \frac{(25 - 5^2)^2}{8 \cdot 5} \dots - (x - 5) \right]$$

$$= \frac{1}{25 - 5^2} \left[\frac{45}{3} - \frac{5^2}{60} \right] = \frac{1}{1 - \frac{5}{2}} \left(\frac{2}{3} - \frac{5}{120} \right)$$

$$\frac{1}{a} \left\{ 2 \left[1 + \frac{\delta}{3} \right] + \frac{\frac{2}{3} - \frac{\delta}{120}}{1 - \frac{\delta}{2}} \right\} = \frac{1}{a} \left\{ 2 + \frac{2\delta}{3} + \frac{2}{3} - \frac{\delta}{120} + \frac{\delta}{3} \right\} \quad 16 \text{ Oct}$$

$$= \frac{1}{a} \left\{ \frac{8}{3} + \frac{119}{120} \delta \right\}$$

$$a^2 c = 2$$

$$a^3 (1 - \delta) = 2$$

$$\delta = 1 - \frac{2}{a^3}$$

$$\frac{1}{a} \left\{ \frac{8}{3} + \frac{119}{120} \left(1 - \frac{2}{a^3} \right) \right\}$$

$$\times \left\{ \frac{\frac{320}{119} - 119 \frac{2}{a^3}}{120} \right\}$$

$$439 - 476 \frac{2}{a^3}$$



If looks not equally exhibited but lateral drifts B, what effect?

(c+B) (c-B)

produce opposite force: $\frac{2}{3} R^2 \rho c B$

duration during time $\frac{1}{n\delta} = \frac{\frac{2}{3} R^2 \rho c}{\frac{2}{3} R^2 \rho n} C \left(\frac{1}{n\delta} \right)^2$

relation to straight way: $\frac{c}{2R} \frac{1}{n\delta} \quad 10^{-12}$

component velocity required

$$\frac{\frac{2}{3} R^2 \rho c B}{\frac{2}{3} R^2 \rho} \parallel \frac{c C}{2R n\delta}$$

$$\delta = 10^{-7}$$

$$n = 10^{20}$$

$$c = 10^5$$

$$R = 10^{-4}$$

For $\rho = n = R^2 n c$ rel. values of vel. $\frac{c}{2R n\delta} = 10^7$

$$\frac{\frac{c}{2R n\delta}}{\frac{2}{3} R^2 \rho c} = \frac{\frac{2}{3} R^2 \rho c}{\frac{2}{3} R^2 \rho n c} = \frac{2}{3} \frac{c}{N_m} = \frac{2}{3}$$

$$\frac{1}{\alpha - c^3} \left[\frac{2 - \frac{1}{2}}{\sqrt{\frac{\alpha}{2} - c^2}} \left(\frac{2}{2} - \arccos \sqrt{1 - \frac{c^2}{\alpha}} \right) - \frac{c^4}{\alpha^2} \right]$$

$$\beta = \sqrt{2\delta - \delta^2}$$

$$\beta + \frac{\beta^3}{2.3} + \frac{3.15}{2.4.5}$$

$$\frac{c}{a} = 1 - \delta$$

$$\alpha = a^2 c$$

$$(1 - \delta)^2 = \frac{c^2}{a^2} \quad \left. \vphantom{\frac{c^2}{a^2}} \right\} c^2 = \alpha (1 - \delta)^2$$

$$c = \sqrt{\alpha} (1 - \delta)$$

$$\frac{1}{c} \frac{1}{1 - (1 - \delta)^2} \left\{ \frac{3 - 2(1 - \delta)^2}{\sqrt{1 - \frac{c^2}{\alpha}}} \right\} - (1 - \delta)^2$$

$$\left(\frac{c^5}{a^2 \alpha} = (1 - \delta)^2 \right)$$

$$= \frac{1}{c} \frac{1}{2\delta - \delta^2} \left\{ \frac{(1 + 4\delta - 2\delta^2)(1 - \delta)}{\sqrt{2\delta - \delta^2}} \left[\sqrt{2\delta - \delta^2} + \frac{\sqrt{\quad}^3}{2.3} \right] - (1 - \delta)^2 \right\}$$

$$= \frac{(1 - \delta)}{c} \frac{1}{2\delta - \delta^2} \left\{ (1 + 4\delta - 2\delta^2) \left[1 + \frac{2\delta - \delta^2}{2.3} + \frac{(2\delta - \delta^2)^{3/2}}{2.4.5} \right] - 1 + \delta \right\}$$

$$\left\{ 1 + 4\delta - 2\delta^2 + \frac{4\delta - \delta^2}{3} + \frac{4\delta^2}{3} + \frac{3.4\delta^2}{2.4.5} - 1 + \delta \right\}$$

$$\frac{1}{2\delta - \delta^2} \left\{ \frac{16\delta}{3} - \frac{8\delta^2}{15} \right\}$$

$$2 + \frac{4}{3} - \frac{3}{10}$$

$$\frac{60 + 5 - 40 - 9}{30} = \frac{16}{30}$$

$$= \frac{(1 - \delta)}{c} \frac{\frac{8}{3} - \frac{4\delta}{15}}{1 - \frac{\delta}{2}}$$

$$= \frac{8}{3} \frac{1 - \delta}{1 - \frac{\delta}{2}} \frac{1 - \frac{\delta}{10}}{(1 - \delta)^{3/2}} \frac{1}{\alpha^{1/3}}$$

$$= \frac{8}{3} \sqrt{2} \underbrace{\left(1 - \frac{\delta}{2} \right) \left(1 - \frac{\delta}{10} \right) \left(1 + \frac{2}{3}\delta \right)}_{-15, -3, +10}$$

$$= \frac{8}{3} \sqrt{2} \left(1 - \frac{8\delta}{30} \right)$$

$$\frac{16\pi u A}{13 \left(1 - \frac{8\delta}{30} \right)}$$

$$= \frac{6\pi u A}{1 - \frac{8\delta}{30}}$$

$$= \frac{6\pi u A}{1 - \frac{4\delta}{15}}$$

$$2 \int \frac{dy}{y^2 + a^2 - c^2} = \int \frac{dx}{(a^2 + x) \sqrt{c^2 + x}}$$

$c > a$

$$= \frac{1}{\sqrt{c^2 - a^2}} \log \left| \frac{y - \sqrt{c^2 - a^2}}{y + \sqrt{c^2 - a^2}} \right|$$

$$\int \frac{dx}{x^2 - a^2} = \frac{1}{2a} \left(\frac{1}{x-a} - \frac{1}{x+a} \right) dx$$

$$= \frac{1}{2a} \log \frac{x-a}{x+a}$$

$$\sqrt{c^2 - a^2} = 2$$

$$c^2 - a^2 = 2^2$$

$$a^2 = c^2 - 2^2$$

$$= \frac{1}{\sqrt{c^2 - a^2}} \log \frac{c + \sqrt{c^2 - a^2}}{c - \sqrt{c^2 - a^2}} = \frac{1}{2} \log \frac{c+2}{c-2} = \frac{1}{2} [\log(c+2) - \log(c-2)]$$

$$\frac{\partial}{\partial a} \int \frac{dx}{(a^2 + x) \sqrt{c^2 + x}} = \frac{\partial}{\partial a} \frac{\partial z}{\partial a} = \left[-\frac{1}{2^2} \log \frac{c+2}{c-2} + \frac{1}{2} \left(\frac{1}{c+2} + \frac{1}{c-2} \right) \right] \frac{1}{2\sqrt{c^2 - a^2}}$$

$$N = \frac{1}{2} \log \frac{c+2}{c-2} - \frac{(c^2 - 2^2)}{2^2} \left[\frac{1}{2^2} \log \frac{c+2}{c-2} - \frac{2c}{2(c^2 - 2^2)} \right]$$

$$= \frac{1}{2} \log \frac{c+2}{c-2} \left[1 - \frac{c^2 - 2^2}{2^2} \right] + \frac{c}{2^2}$$

$$\frac{c}{a} = 1 + \delta \quad \frac{3x^2 - c^2}{2x^2} = \frac{1}{c^2 - a^2} \left\{ \frac{2c^2 - 3a^2}{2\sqrt{c^2 - a^2}} \log \frac{c + \sqrt{c^2 - a^2}}{c - \sqrt{c^2 - a^2}} + c \right\}$$

$$= \frac{1}{a} \frac{1}{2\delta + \delta^2} \left\{ \frac{1 - 4\delta - 2\delta^2}{2\sqrt{2\delta + \delta^2}} \log \frac{(1 + \delta + \sqrt{2\delta + \delta^2})}{1 + \delta - \sqrt{2\delta + \delta^2}} + 1 + \delta \right\}$$

$$\log(1+x) = x - \frac{x^2}{2} + \frac{x^3}{3} - \dots$$

$$\log \frac{1-x}{1+x} = -x + \frac{x^2}{2} - \frac{x^3}{3} + \dots$$

$$= \frac{1}{2} \left(\frac{1 - 4\delta - 2\delta^2}{\sqrt{2\delta + \delta^2}} \log \frac{(1 + \delta + \sqrt{2\delta + \delta^2})}{1 + \delta - \sqrt{2\delta + \delta^2}} + 1 + \delta \right) + \dots$$

$$- 2 \left[\frac{\sqrt{2\delta + \delta^2}}{1 + \delta} + \frac{1}{3} \left(\frac{\sqrt{2\delta + \delta^2}}{1 + \delta} \right)^3 + \frac{1}{5} \left(\frac{\sqrt{2\delta + \delta^2}}{1 + \delta} \right)^5 + \dots \right]$$

$$= \frac{1}{a} \frac{1}{2\delta + \delta^2} \left\{ - (1 - 4\delta - 2\delta^2) \left[1 + \frac{1}{3} \frac{2\delta + \delta^2}{(1 + \delta)^2} + \frac{1}{5} \frac{(2\delta + \delta^2)^2}{(1 + \delta)^4} \right] + (1 + \delta)^2 \right\} = \frac{6\pi\mu - 1}{1 - \frac{17}{120}\delta}$$

$$N = \frac{3z^2 - c^2}{2z^3} \ln \frac{c+2}{c-2} + \frac{c}{z^2}$$

$$= \frac{1}{2} \left[\frac{3 - (\frac{c}{2})^2}{2} \ln \frac{\frac{c}{2} + 1}{\frac{c}{2} - 1} + \frac{c}{2} \right]$$

$$= \frac{1}{2} \left[\frac{3 - \beta^2}{2} \ln \frac{\beta + 1}{\beta - 1} + \beta \right]$$

$-\frac{5+9}{30}$

$$1 + \frac{\delta}{3} - \frac{\delta^2}{6} + \frac{3}{2} \frac{\delta^2}{5} = 1 + \frac{\delta}{3} + \frac{2\delta^2}{15}$$

$$1 + \frac{2\delta}{3} - \delta^2 + \frac{4\delta^2}{5} = 1 + \frac{2\delta}{3} - \frac{\delta^2}{5}$$



$$\left(\frac{c}{h} + c\right)^2 - (c - c)^2 +$$

$$2^2 = e^2 - a^2$$

$$e^2 c = \alpha$$

$$2^2 = c^2 - \frac{\alpha}{c}$$

$$\frac{c}{2} = \beta$$

$$1 = \beta^2 - \frac{\alpha}{c^3} \beta^3$$

$$\frac{1}{2} = \frac{\beta}{c}$$

$$\frac{\alpha}{c^3} = \frac{\beta^2 - 1}{\beta^3}$$

$$\frac{1}{c} = \sqrt[3]{\frac{\beta^2 - 1}{\beta^3}}$$

$$= \beta \sqrt[3]{\frac{\beta^2 - 1}{\beta^3}}$$

$$= \sqrt[3]{\frac{\beta^2 - 1}{\alpha}}$$



$$\left(1 - \frac{mc}{Mc}\right) \left(c + \frac{mc}{M}\right)^2$$

$$- \left(1 + \frac{mc}{m}\right) \left(c - \frac{mc}{M}\right)^2$$

$$\frac{1}{c} \frac{(4-\delta)}{2\delta-\delta^2} \left\{ (1+2\delta-\delta^2) \left[1 + \frac{2\delta-\delta^2}{2.3} + \frac{(2\delta-\delta^2)^2}{2.4.5} \right] - (1-\delta) \right\} \quad 170$$

$$\left\{ \chi + 2\delta - \delta^2 + \frac{\delta}{3} (1-\delta) - \frac{\delta^2}{6} + \frac{3\delta^2}{2.5} - \chi + 3\delta - 3\delta^2 \right\}$$

$$\delta \left(2 + \frac{1}{3} + 3 \right) - \delta^2 \left(4 - \frac{2}{3} + \frac{1}{6} - \frac{3}{10} + 1 \right)$$

$$\frac{16}{3}$$

$$\frac{120 - 20 + 5 - 9}{30} = \frac{96}{30} = \frac{32}{10} = \frac{16}{5}$$

$$= \frac{1-\delta}{c} \frac{1}{2\delta-\delta^2} \left\{ \frac{16}{3}\delta - \frac{16}{5}\delta^2 \right\} = \frac{\delta}{3c} \frac{1-\delta}{1-\delta^2} \left(1 - \frac{3\delta}{5} \right)$$

$$= \frac{\delta}{3} \frac{1}{\sqrt{a}} \frac{1-\delta}{1-\delta^2} \frac{1-\frac{3\delta}{5}}{(1-\delta)^{2/3}} = \frac{\delta}{3\sqrt{a}} \left[1 - \frac{\delta}{2} - \frac{3\delta}{5} + \frac{2\delta}{3} \right]$$

$$= \frac{\delta}{3\sqrt{a}} \left(1 - \frac{13\delta}{30} \right)$$

$$1 - \frac{15+18-20}{30}\delta$$

$$N = \frac{1}{2} \gamma \frac{c+2}{c-2} \left[1 - \frac{c^2}{2a^2} \right] + \frac{c^3}{2^2(c^2-2a^2)}$$

$$= 1$$

$$= \frac{1}{c^2-a^2} \left\{ \frac{c^2-2a^2}{2\sqrt{c^2-a^2}} \gamma \frac{c+\sqrt{c^2-a^2}}{c-\sqrt{c^2-a^2}} + \frac{c^3}{a^2} \right\} = \frac{1}{a(2\delta+\delta^2)} \left\{ \frac{1-2\delta-\delta^2}{2\sqrt{2\delta+\delta^2}} \gamma \dots + (1+\delta)^3 \right\}$$

$$= \frac{1}{a(1+\delta)(2\delta+\delta^2)} \left\{ - (1-2\delta-\delta^2) \left[1 + \frac{1}{3} \frac{2\delta+\delta^2}{(1+\delta)^2} + \frac{1}{5} \frac{(2\delta+\delta^2)^2}{(1+\delta)^4} \right] + (1+\delta)^4 \right\}$$

$$\chi + 4\delta + 6\delta^2 - \chi + 2\delta + \delta^2 - \frac{(2\delta+\delta^2)^2}{3} + \frac{4}{3}\delta^2 - \frac{4}{5}\delta^2$$

$$\frac{16}{3}\delta + \frac{18}{15}\delta^2$$

$$3 + \frac{4}{3} - \frac{4}{5}$$

$$= \frac{45+20-12}{15}$$

$$= \frac{53}{15} + 15$$

$$= \frac{128}{15}$$

$$= \frac{\delta}{3\sqrt{a}} \frac{1}{(1+\delta)^{4/3} (1+\delta)(1+\frac{\delta}{2})} \left[1 + \frac{42\delta}{15} \frac{\delta}{2\delta} \right] \quad \left(1 - \frac{17}{30} \right)$$

$$= \frac{\delta}{3\sqrt{a}} \left[1 - \frac{3\delta}{2} - \frac{2\delta}{3} + \frac{8\delta}{5} \right] = \frac{\delta}{3\sqrt{a}} \left(1 - \frac{45+20-48}{30} \right) = \frac{\delta}{3\sqrt{a}} \left(1 - \frac{17}{30} \right)$$

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Voraussetzung: 1. Dass man überhaupt die Änderung von α additiv berechnen kann es Summen
 $\rho_{\text{g}} \text{ u. } \rho_{\text{el}} \text{ (O}_2 \text{ u. } \text{H}_2 \text{ u. } \text{H}_2 \text{O)}$

• $\Delta \mu / e \varphi \approx \Delta \mu / e \Delta \phi$ ~~100%~~ $K = -0.4$
($\sim 100\%$)

$$B \propto \frac{t^2}{2} F(\alpha_0) = \frac{F(\alpha_0)}{2} \int_0^\infty \Delta^{-1} \gamma(\Delta) d\Delta$$

$$F(\alpha) = e^{-\frac{N}{RT} \frac{\alpha^2}{2} R}$$

$$F'(x) = -F(x) \propto C \frac{N}{RT}$$

$$\sqrt{\Delta^2_{FAAN}} = \frac{B t^2 RT}{NC}$$

$$B = \frac{C}{m}$$

$$= t^2 \frac{RT}{Nm}$$

Vergleiche in Krankh.
u. in Krankh. 4

3). ~~Das~~ Vorangest. ist eine Pottholzkraft; Reibung hat kein Pot, ~~Wunder~~
prop. ihrer Geschwindigkeit

4). Wernberg allein muss ausreichen

Is true that when $F(x) \rightarrow \infty$: index = 0



Apparent increase of mass produced by viscosity (ball oscillating in visc. fl. tank).

$$M + \frac{4}{3} \pi \rho a^3 \left(\frac{1}{2} + \frac{9}{4\alpha\beta} \right)$$

$$\beta = \sqrt{\frac{\alpha \rho}{2\mu}}$$

$$= \sqrt{\frac{\pi \rho}{\mu T}}$$

$$\alpha = \frac{2\pi}{T}$$

Time of apparently free motion of dry molecule:

$$\tau = \frac{h}{C\delta} = \frac{hM}{C_m \cdot 9} = \frac{32}{9} \frac{C}{h} \sqrt{\frac{m}{h}} \frac{h}{m} \frac{1}{C} = \frac{32}{9} \frac{1}{h} \frac{M}{m}$$

$$2.7 \cdot 10^{-11} \cdot 5 \cdot 10^{-4} \cdot 7 \cdot 10^{-8} = 2.5 \cdot 10^{-25} \cdot 10^{17.5}$$

$$\mu = 0.0002$$

$$\alpha = \frac{1}{2} \cdot 10^{-4} \text{ cm.}^{-1}$$

$$\left(\frac{1}{2} + \frac{9}{2 \cdot 10^{-4} \cdot \sqrt{\frac{\pi \cdot 0.0002}{0.0002 \cdot 10^{-10}}}} \right)$$

$$= \frac{1}{2} + \frac{9}{2 \cdot 10^{-4} \cdot 2.1 \cdot 10^{11}}$$

$$= \frac{1}{2} + \frac{1}{10^{-4} \sqrt{10^{10}}} = \left(\frac{1}{2} + \frac{1}{10} \right) \frac{1}{2}$$

Other way of comparison:

Velocity of spreading out of laminar motion: $\sqrt{\frac{\mu}{\rho}}$

distance reached in time: $10^{-10} \cdot \sqrt{\frac{0.0002}{0.0013}} = 3 \cdot 10^{-10}$ insensible in comparison with radius of molec.

$$\frac{dx}{dt} = - \frac{6\pi\eta a}{\frac{4}{3}\pi a^3 \rho} v$$

$$v = v_0 e^{-\beta t} = \frac{dx}{dt}$$

$$x = \frac{v_0}{\beta} (1 - e^{-\beta t})$$

$$x_{\infty} = \frac{v_0}{\beta}$$

$$\beta = \frac{9}{2} \frac{\mu}{a^3 \rho} = \frac{9}{2} \frac{0.0002}{\frac{4}{3} \cdot 10^{-28}} = 2 \cdot 10^5$$

$$x_{\infty} = \frac{0.4}{2 \cdot 10^5} = 2 \cdot 10^{-6} \text{ cm}$$

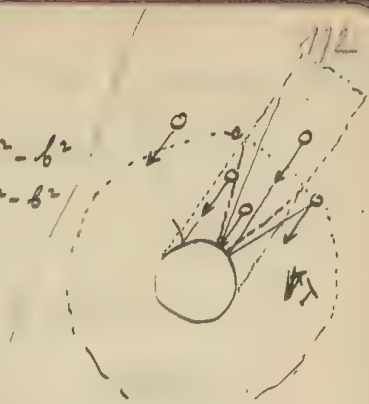
apparent λ in every case $\sim x_{\infty}$ (pages 8 & 12 2/2)

Displacement of molecule
into 2y = ...
 $\frac{dx}{v} = \beta t = \dots$

$$(x - b \cos \omega t)^2 + (y + b \sin \omega t)^2 + z^2 = a^2$$

$$x^2 + y^2 + z^2 - 2bx \cos \omega t + 2by \sin \omega t = a^2 - b^2$$

$$r^2 - 2br \cos(\varphi + \omega t) = a^2 - b^2$$



$$10^{-13} \left(\frac{1}{2} + \frac{q}{2.15 \cdot 10^{-4} \sqrt{\frac{n}{2} \cdot 10^3}} \right) = \frac{1}{2} + \frac{q}{2.15 \cdot 10^{-4} \sqrt{\frac{n}{2} \cdot 10^3}}$$

In liquid

What is the limit of applicability of random walk?

For smooth regular reflecting sphere

$$\frac{a(1 - \sin \epsilon)}{\lambda} = \sin 2\epsilon$$

$$\frac{a}{\lambda} (1 - \sin \epsilon) = 2 \sin \epsilon \cos \epsilon$$

For small values ϵ : $\sin \epsilon = \frac{a}{2\lambda}$

Reflected mol. are of importance if

$$a^2 n^{\sin^2 \epsilon} \text{ of order } a^2 n$$

\therefore if a of order λ

This same result otherwise: ~~conclusion~~ probability of one molecule striking tube on sphere $\sim \left(\frac{a}{\lambda}\right)^2$

→ This is no definite argument yet: The influence of motion ~~may~~ = on direction of the next path may be small, but the aggregate influence of the preceding paths may force the molec. to keep its direction.

Problem: Molec. has steady motion C from inf. dist., what force necessary to change it by angle $\frac{\pi}{2}$ (what increase of apparent mass?) or to lead it away on circular orbit of radius l ?

Analogy in straight motion: Particle moving from ∞ with steady velocity; what apparent mass for change of velocity?

with conduction of medium:

$$\tau = \frac{32}{9} \frac{1}{n} \frac{M}{m} \left(1 + \frac{q}{4} \rho \frac{1}{a} \sqrt{\frac{T}{\rho}} \right) = \frac{32}{9} \frac{1}{n} \frac{M}{m} \left(1 + \frac{q}{4} \frac{1}{a} \sqrt{\frac{T}{\rho}} \right)$$

taking $\tau = T$

$$\tau = a (1 + b \sqrt{T})$$

$$(\sqrt{T})^2 - ab\sqrt{T} = a$$

~~$$a + ab\sqrt{T}$$~~

$$\sqrt{T} = \frac{ab}{2} \pm \sqrt{a + \frac{a^2 b^2}{4}}$$

$$= \frac{ab}{2} + \sqrt{a} \left[1 + \frac{ab^2}{8} \right]$$

$$\tau = a + \frac{a^2 b^2}{2} + \frac{a^3 b^4}{64}$$

$$n = \frac{q}{4} \frac{a^2 n}{c N}$$

$$m = \frac{q}{4} \frac{a^2}{N}$$

$$M = \frac{4 q^2 n}{3} \rho$$

$$\frac{M}{m} = \frac{4}{3} \frac{a^2 n}{a^2 n c \rho} = \frac{4}{3} \frac{q}{c \rho} + \frac{4}{3} \frac{10^{-4}}{4 \cdot 10^4 \cdot 10^{-3}} = \frac{1}{6} 10^{-5}$$

$$a = \frac{16}{27} 10^{-5}$$

$$b = \frac{q}{4} \sqrt{\frac{n \rho}{a}} = \frac{q}{4 \cdot 10^{-4}} \sqrt{\frac{10^{-3} \cdot 2 \cdot 10^4}{3}} = \frac{q}{2} \sqrt{\frac{20}{3}} \approx 30$$

$$\tau = a \left[1 + \frac{ab^2}{2} + \left(\frac{ab^2}{2} \right)^2 \right] = a \left[1 + \frac{16}{27} \frac{q^2 \cdot 10^{-5}}{2} \right] = a \left[1 + \frac{1}{3} 10^{-2} \right]$$

$$+ \frac{1}{2} b \sqrt{a}] = a \left[1 + \frac{30}{2} 16 \cdot 10^{-3} \right] = a \left[1 + 4 \cdot 10^{-2} \right]$$

$$= a [1 + 4\%]$$

$$\int \sqrt{a^2 - x^2} dx = x \sqrt{a^2 - x^2} + \int \frac{x^2}{\sqrt{a^2 - x^2}}$$

$$= \int \frac{a^2 - x^2}{\sqrt{a^2 - x^2}} - \int \frac{x^2}{\sqrt{a^2 - x^2}} = a^2 \arcsin \frac{x}{a} - -$$

$$v = v_0(1 - e^{-\beta t})$$

$$v = v_0(1 - \frac{c}{a})$$

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Kyros $v = \text{const}$

$$R = a\sqrt{t}$$

$$\dot{r}^2 = \left(\frac{dr}{dt}\right)^2 + \left(r\frac{d\varphi}{dt}\right)^2 = c^2$$

$$\frac{dr}{dt} = \frac{a}{2}\frac{1}{\sqrt{t}}$$

$$\frac{a^2}{4t} + a^2 t \left(\frac{d\varphi}{dt}\right)^2 = c^2$$

$$\frac{d\varphi}{dt} = \sqrt{\frac{c^2 - \frac{a^2}{4t}}{a^2 t}}$$

$$\frac{d\varphi}{dt} \frac{a^2}{4t} + \left[a^2 t \left(\frac{d\varphi}{dt}\right)^2 + 1 \right] = c^2$$

$$a^2 t \left(\frac{d\varphi}{dt}\right)^2 + 1 = \frac{4t c^2}{a^2}$$

$$\frac{d\varphi}{dt} = \sqrt{\frac{\frac{4t c^2}{a^2} - 1}{a^2 t}}$$

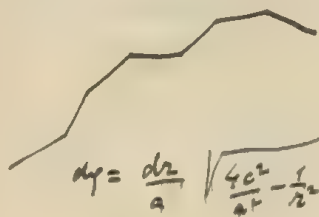
$$= \sqrt{\frac{4c^2}{a^4} - \frac{1}{a^2 t}}$$

$$\frac{d\varphi}{dr} = \sqrt{\frac{4c^2}{a^4} - \frac{1}{a^2 r}}$$



Jak daleko rovnou je v osi r nachlazení
kde kuli?

Na vlně chybí jinné to vlnění?



$$d\varphi = \frac{dr}{a} \sqrt{\frac{4c^2}{a^4} - \frac{1}{2r}}$$

$$\frac{1}{2} = x \quad dr = -\frac{dx}{x^2}$$

$$-\frac{dr}{r^2} = dx$$

$$= -\frac{dr}{a r^2} \sqrt{\frac{4c^2}{a^4} - x^2} = -\frac{1}{a} \frac{dr}{r^2} \sqrt{\frac{4c^2}{a^4} - x^2}$$

$$a\varphi = \frac{1}{a} \sqrt{\frac{4c^2}{a^4} - x^2} + \int \sqrt{\frac{4c^2}{a^4} - x^2} dx = \frac{1}{a} \sqrt{\frac{4c^2}{a^4} - x^2} + \frac{4c^2}{2a^4} \arcsin \frac{x}{\sqrt{\frac{4c^2}{a^4}}} - \frac{x}{2} \sqrt{\frac{4c^2}{a^4} - x^2}$$

$$\Delta_z = \frac{c\sqrt{n}}{\sqrt{3\pi}} \frac{1}{\sqrt{\mu R}} = \frac{E \cdot l \sqrt{C}}{a^2} = \sqrt{\frac{C l}{a}} = \sqrt{\frac{C e \sqrt{m}}{\alpha n M}}$$

$$\frac{1}{3\pi} \frac{c\sqrt{n}}{\mu R} = \frac{a C}{\alpha n} \sqrt{\frac{m}{M}} \quad \bar{C} = \sqrt{\frac{M}{m}}$$

$$\frac{1}{3\pi} \frac{m}{\mu R} = \frac{m}{M} \frac{1}{\alpha n}$$

$$\alpha = \frac{\mu R}{M n} \cdot 3\pi$$

$$\mu = \frac{N m c \lambda}{3}$$

$$= \frac{\mu}{M R N c} = \frac{N m c \lambda}{3 M R N c} = \frac{m}{M} \frac{\lambda}{3 R}$$

$$\frac{c\sqrt{m}}{\sqrt{3\pi}} \frac{1}{\sqrt{\mu R}} = \sqrt{l \sqrt{\frac{2n}{\delta'}}} = \frac{c}{n} \sqrt{\frac{m}{M}} \sqrt{\frac{2n}{\delta'}} = \sqrt{\frac{2m}{n M \delta'}}$$

$$\frac{1}{3\pi \mu R} = \frac{2}{n M \delta'}$$

$$\delta'_z = \frac{6\pi \mu R}{n M} = \frac{6\pi \mu R \frac{N m c \lambda}{3}}{R^2 N^2 M} = 2 \frac{m}{n} \frac{\lambda}{R}$$

$$\text{constant } \delta'_z = \frac{q}{3} \frac{\lambda}{R}$$

$$\frac{\lambda}{R} = \frac{\lambda}{R} \frac{C}{C} = \frac{c_m}{c_M} \cdot \sqrt{\frac{M}{m}}$$



$$t = \frac{R}{c}$$

$$n \frac{R}{c} =$$

$$ct \sqrt{\frac{1}{t}} = \frac{c\sqrt{t}}{t} \rightarrow \frac{d\omega}{dt} = \frac{R^2 n \mu}{M} \rightarrow C \sqrt{\frac{M}{\mu R}} = c \sqrt{\frac{m}{n R}}$$

$$t = \sqrt{\frac{M}{\rho R}} = \sqrt{\frac{R^2 \rho'}{\rho}}$$

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Regarding mob: if mass M is moving with uniform velocity C it is surrounded by layer of liquid, of thickness of order R , with the same velocity

Now sphere M let free to itself: as long as the surrounding liquid has the same velocity, ~~it~~ ^{the sphere} will be driven on in the same direction (with diminishing velocity)

Modulus of decay ^{the} velocity of liquid ~~of liquid~~ $\beta = \frac{6\pi\eta R}{\frac{4}{3}\pi R^3 \rho'}$

time of relaxation: ~~to~~ $\frac{M}{R\rho}$

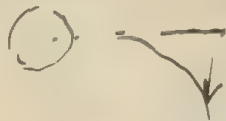
E. gets his "way" by adding together those free lengths of path with result from such motions of mob duration by hyperbolic aggregation.

This calculation is quite right in respect to decay of initial motion in given direction. Besides there will be ~~tangential~~ impulses perpendicular to this direction and therefore resulting perpendicular motions. Resultant velocity remains unaltered, during the whole motion. Thus we get ^{the way of} "mean" sphere M

probability of motion in initial direction

$$v = v_0 e^{-\beta t}$$

$$x = \int v dt = \frac{v_0 (1 - e^{-\beta t})}{\beta}$$



$$v_{\perp} = \sqrt{v_0^2 - v^2} = v_0 \sqrt{1 - e^{-2\beta t}}$$

Taking the mean way as $Ct = \frac{C}{\beta}$

- we understate the mobility because
- 1). we neglect the remaining possibility
 - 2). we " " the perpendicular elongation at the end of the first way

Using the same method in the former case:

Resistance if $\frac{\lambda}{2}$ by: $\frac{2n}{3} R^2 \rho c v_0 = -M \frac{dv}{dt}$

$$\rho = \frac{2n}{3} \frac{R^2 \rho c}{M}$$

$$\frac{C}{\rho} = \frac{C}{R} \sqrt{\frac{M}{\rho c}} \sqrt{\frac{3}{2n}}$$

$$= \frac{c \sqrt{m}}{R \sqrt{\rho c}} \sqrt{\frac{3}{2n}} = \sqrt{\frac{3}{2n}} \frac{\sqrt{m c}}{R \sqrt{\rho}} = \sqrt{\frac{3}{2n}} \sqrt{\frac{c}{N}} \cdot \frac{1}{R}$$

Whilst Δ_{in} original: $\frac{4\sqrt{2}}{3\sqrt{2}} \frac{1}{2} \sqrt{\frac{c}{N}} !!$

$$\sqrt{\frac{3}{2n}} \frac{2\sqrt{2}}{4\sqrt{2}} = \frac{\sqrt{27}}{8}$$

$$v_0 \int_0^{\lambda/2} \sqrt{1-e^{-2\lambda x}} dx = v_0 \int_0^{\lambda/2} \sqrt{1-e^{-2x}} dx$$

$$\cancel{e^{-x}} = \sin \varphi$$

$$-x = \log \sin \varphi$$

$$dx = -\frac{\cos \varphi}{\sin \varphi} d\varphi$$

$$= -\frac{v_0}{\beta} \int_0^{\frac{\pi}{2}} \frac{\cos \varphi}{\sin \varphi} d\varphi = -\frac{v_0}{\beta} \int \left(\frac{d\varphi}{\sin \varphi} - \sin \varphi d\varphi \right)$$

$$= \frac{v_0}{\beta} \int \frac{\cos \varphi}{\sin \varphi} d\varphi = \frac{v_0}{\beta} \int \frac{d\varphi}{\sin \varphi}$$

$$= \frac{v_0}{\beta} \left(\log \frac{1}{\sin \varphi} - \frac{\cos \varphi}{\sin \varphi} \right) = \frac{v_0}{\beta} \left(\log e^{-x} - \frac{-2x}{e^{-x}} \right) \quad \text{if } \frac{1}{2} = \frac{1}{\sin \frac{\pi}{2}} = \frac{1}{2 \sin \frac{\pi}{2}}$$

$$= \frac{v_0}{\beta} \left(\log \frac{1}{\sin \frac{\pi}{2}} + \cos \varphi \right) = \frac{v_0}{\beta} \left\{ \log \left(\frac{e^{-x}}{1 + \sqrt{1-e^{-2x}}} \right) + \sqrt{1-e^{-2x}} \right\}$$

$$= +\frac{v_0}{\beta} \left\{ +x + \log(1 + \sqrt{1-e^{-2x}}) + \sqrt{1-e^{-2x}} \right\} \Big|_0^{\lambda/2} = +\frac{v_0}{\beta} \left\{ 1 + \sqrt{1-e^{-1}} + \log(1 + \sqrt{1-e^{-1}}) \right\}$$

$$1 + \frac{\frac{1}{\sqrt{1-e^{-2x}}}}{1 + \sqrt{1-e^{-2x}}} = \frac{1}{\sqrt{1-e^{-2x}}} \left(-1 + \frac{1}{1+\sqrt{1-e^{-2x}}} \right) + 1$$

$$= \frac{1}{1+\sqrt{1-e^{-2x}}} + 1 = \frac{2}{1+\sqrt{1-e^{-2x}}}$$

$$= \frac{-e^{-2x}}{1+\sqrt{1-e^{-2x}}} + 1 = \frac{-e^{-2x}(1-\sqrt{1-e^{-2x}}) + e^{-2x}}{1+(1+e^{-2x})}$$

stuck

~~$$= \frac{v_0}{\beta} \left[1 + \sqrt{1 - \frac{1-e^{-2x}}{2}} \right]$$~~

$$= \frac{v_0}{\beta} \left[1 - (1 - \frac{1}{2e^2}) + 2y2 \right] = 2y2 \cdot \frac{v_0}{\beta}$$

Not so much in reality because path is not in plane (perpend) but curved in space.

$\frac{c \sqrt{m}}{\sqrt{32} \sqrt{mR}}$	$\frac{\sqrt{6}}{u}$	$\frac{293}{0.010}$	$\frac{344}{0.004}$	
		$200 \cdot 98$	$710 \cdot 399$	
		$\sqrt{293}$	$\sqrt{86}$	4669
				9345
				5324
				2662

$$m = \frac{0.0013}{4 \cdot 10^{19}}$$

$$\frac{51}{32} = \frac{7076}{5051}$$

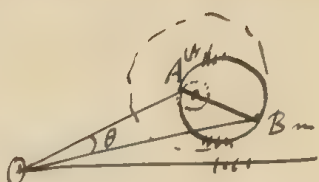
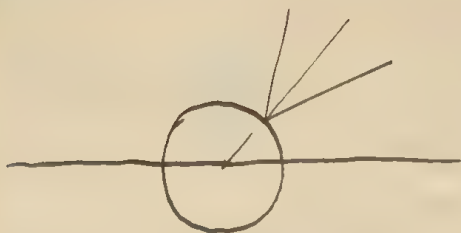
$$2025 \quad \text{and} \quad \underline{\underline{1159}}$$

$$480 \cdot 10^2 \cdot \sqrt{\frac{2 \cdot 0.0013 \cdot 10^{-19}}{10 \cdot 0.0098 \cdot 10^{-4} \cdot 4}}$$

~~$$= 4.8 \cdot 10^4 \cdot \frac{2}{10^5} = 9.6 \cdot 10^{-1}$$~~

$$= 4.8 \cdot 10^4 \cdot \sqrt{\frac{6.5 \cdot 10^{-23}}{10^5}} = 4.8 \cdot \sqrt{6.5} \cdot 10^{-5}$$

$$= 12 \cdot 10^{-4}$$



$$\frac{\int \bar{\sigma}_a \cos 40 a \cdot g \sin \theta d\theta}{C' \int g \sin \theta d\theta}$$



$$\int_0^{n-\varphi_0} 2\pi r \sin \varphi d\varphi \quad n(\cos \varphi + \cos \varphi_0)$$

$$+ \int_0^{\varphi_0} 2\pi r \sin \varphi d\varphi \quad n(\cos \varphi - \cos \varphi_0)$$

$$4\pi$$

$$= \frac{1}{2} \pi \left[\left\{ \frac{\sin^2 \varphi}{2} + - \cos \varphi_0 \cos \varphi \right\} \right]_0^{n-\varphi_0} - \left[\frac{\sin^2 \varphi}{2} + \cos \varphi_0 \cos \varphi \right]_0^{\varphi_0}$$

$$= \frac{\pi}{2} \left[\frac{\sin^2 \varphi_0}{2} + \cos^2 \varphi_0 - \cos \varphi_0 - \frac{\sin^2 \varphi_0}{2} - \cos \varphi_0 - \cos \varphi_0 \right] = \pi \cos \varphi_0$$

$$\frac{m}{M+m} g^2 \omega(Cg) \sin \theta d\theta$$

$$\omega Cg = \frac{c^2 C^2 - g^2}{2Cg}$$

$$g \omega(Cg) \neq c-C$$

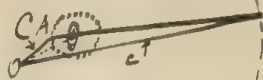
$$\frac{m}{M+m} \frac{(c-C)^2}{c^2} g^2 \omega(Cg)$$

$$g dg = c C \sin \theta d\theta$$

$$\frac{m}{M+m} (c-C) \int \frac{c \sin \theta d\theta}{g \sin \theta} = \frac{m(c-C)}{M+m} \neq \frac{m c}{m+M} \neq \frac{m c}{M}$$

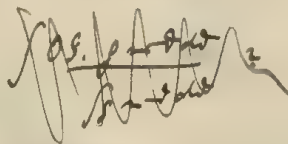
for $\theta = 0: R^2 \approx c N$
(Orbital 1.65)

$$R_{10} = \frac{m}{M} R_{10} N$$



$$\frac{m}{M+m} g^2 \sin \theta \, d\theta \cdot \omega \, d\theta$$

$$g \sin \theta \, d\theta \cdot (OG - OA)$$



$$g^2 = (C^2 A) g^2 \left(\frac{m}{M+m} \right)^2 + \frac{m}{M+m} (C^2 - C^2) g^2$$

$$= C^2 \left(1 - \frac{m}{M+m} \right) + \frac{m}{M+m} C^2 + g^2 \left[\left(\frac{m}{M+m} \right)^2 - \frac{m}{M+m} \right]$$

$$= C^2 \frac{M}{M+m} + \frac{m C^2}{M+m} + g^2$$

$$\neq C^2 + \frac{m}{M} C^2 - \frac{m}{M} g^2$$

$$g = c - C \cos \theta$$

$$OG - OA = \frac{m}{M} g \cos \theta$$

$$\frac{\frac{m}{M} \int g^2 \cos \theta \sin \theta \, d\theta}{\int g \sin \theta \, d\theta} = \frac{\frac{m}{M} \int_0^\pi \left(c^2 \sin \theta \cos \theta \, d\theta - 2cC \sin^2 \theta \cos \theta \, d\theta + C^2 \sin^3 \theta \cos \theta \, d\theta \right)}{c \sin \theta \, d\theta - C \sin \theta \cos \theta \, d\theta}$$

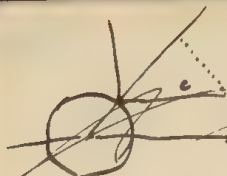
$$= \frac{\frac{m}{M} \left(\frac{c^2 \sin^2 \theta}{2} + 2cC \frac{\cos^3 \theta}{3} - C^2 \frac{\cos^4 \theta}{4} \right)}{-c \cos \theta + C \sin \theta} = \frac{\frac{m}{M} \left(-\frac{2c^2}{3} \right)}{2c} = \frac{2}{3} \frac{C}{M}$$

$$\frac{2}{3} C \frac{m}{M}$$

$$\omega = -\frac{2}{3} \frac{m}{M} \sqrt{c} R_{10} N$$

$$\tau = \frac{3}{2} \frac{M}{m} \frac{1}{R_{10} N c}$$

$$P = \frac{2}{3} \rho c R_{10}$$



$$2R(c+n)^2 \int_0^{\frac{\pi}{2}} \frac{m}{M} \sin^2 \theta \, d\theta = \frac{2mn}{M} \left(\frac{\pi}{2} \right) = \frac{2mn}{M} \left(\frac{\pi}{2} \right)$$

$$\Delta = \frac{c \sqrt{\frac{8}{3n}}}{\frac{m}{p}} = c \sqrt{\frac{8}{n \cdot 2n}} = c \sqrt{\frac{4}{2n}} = \frac{2c}{\sqrt{2n}}$$

$$\frac{4\sqrt{2}}{3} \cdot \frac{\sqrt{n}}{2} = \frac{2\sqrt{2n}}{3}$$

$$\frac{P}{M} \cdot \frac{M}{P}$$

$$\tau = \frac{8n}{9} \frac{M}{P}$$

$$c \sqrt{\frac{3.8n}{9 \cdot 2}} = 2 \sqrt{\frac{n}{3}}$$

$$c \sqrt{\frac{8}{3n}} \sqrt{\alpha} = \frac{4\sqrt{2}}{3} \frac{c}{\sqrt{n}}$$

$$\alpha = \frac{32}{9} \cdot \frac{1}{84} = \frac{8n}{9}$$

$$\frac{\int v^3 e^{-\frac{v^2}{2n}} dv}{\int v e^{-\frac{v^2}{2n}} dv} = \frac{2\alpha}{\sqrt{n}} = c \sqrt{\frac{2}{3}} \cdot \frac{2}{\sqrt{n}} = c \frac{2\sqrt{2}}{\sqrt{3n}}$$

$$\frac{10^{-4}}{10^5} = 10^{-9}$$

$$\sqrt{\frac{3}{2n}} \alpha = \frac{4\sqrt{2}}{3} \frac{c}{\sqrt{n}}$$

$$\alpha = \frac{8}{3\sqrt{3}}$$

$$\frac{c \sqrt{n}}{\mu R} = c \sqrt{\frac{3n}{R \cdot \lambda c \rho N m}} = \frac{1}{\lambda} \sqrt{\frac{3c}{\lambda R N}}$$

1116	2330
7301	4871
3815	7301

$$\frac{4\sqrt{2}}{9} \frac{485}{10} \cdot \frac{10001293 \cdot 2 \cdot 10^{12}}{4 \cdot 10^{18} \cdot 171}$$

69075
2078
9786
-9542
0244

$$\frac{10^{-4}}{2 \cdot 10^{-5}} = \frac{1}{20}$$

$$\frac{4 \cdot 485}{9} \sqrt{\frac{1 \cdot 293}{1 \cdot 71 \cdot \pi}} \cdot 10^{-2}$$

$$106$$

$$\frac{2}{9} \cdot \frac{10^{-8} \cdot 10^3}{1.7 \cdot 10^{-4}} = \frac{1}{18} \cdot \frac{10^{-5}}{1.7} = \frac{1}{17.18} = \frac{1}{300}$$

177

$$\frac{\frac{4\sqrt{2}}{3\sqrt{2}} \cdot \frac{1}{\sqrt{2}} \cdot \frac{1}{\sqrt{N}}}{\frac{4\sqrt{2}}{3\sqrt{2}} \cdot \frac{1}{\sqrt{2}} \cdot \frac{1}{\sqrt{N}}} = \sqrt{\frac{2}{N_0 N_1}}$$

$$\sqrt{\frac{10^{-5} \cdot 760 \cdot 3.2}{10^4}} = \sqrt{456} = 20$$

$$\frac{2\sqrt{2}}{3} R^2 \rho c = \frac{2\sqrt{2}}{3} R^2 \rho g$$

$$u = \frac{2 R \rho g}{\rho c}$$

$$= \frac{2 \cdot 10^{-4} \cdot 760}{58 \cdot 10^4} \cdot \frac{760}{0.001293}$$

$$\frac{\Delta}{u} = \frac{2\sqrt{2}}{3\sqrt{2}} \cdot \frac{1}{R^2} \cdot \sqrt{\frac{c}{N}} \cdot \frac{\rho c}{\rho g} = \frac{2\sqrt{2}}{3\sqrt{2}} \cdot \frac{1}{R^2 \rho g} \cdot \frac{\rho c}{\sqrt{\frac{c^3}{N}}}$$

$$\frac{7.6}{6.3} = 1.2$$

$$\lambda = \frac{1}{2\sqrt{2} \cdot 40^2} = \frac{1}{4\sqrt{2} \cdot 2 \cdot 2^2}$$

$$= R = 10^{-5}$$

$$\frac{2\sqrt{2}}{3\sqrt{2}} \cdot \sqrt{\frac{c \cdot 1\sqrt{2} \cdot 2^2}{R}}$$

$$\frac{2 \cdot 10^{-5} \cdot 10^3}{10^{-3} \cdot 5 \cdot 10^4} = \frac{0.02}{50} =$$

$$\frac{4\sqrt{2}}{9\sqrt{2}} \cdot \frac{c \sqrt{m}}{\sqrt{m} R} = \frac{4\sqrt{2}}{9\sqrt{2}} \cdot 48500$$

$$\sqrt{\frac{0.000171}{0.010014}} = \frac{1}{\sqrt{58}} = \frac{1}{\sqrt{1.7 \cdot 10^{-1}}} = \frac{1}{1.3 \cdot 10^{-1}} = 0.13$$

$$\frac{3}{4} \cdot \sqrt{\frac{4}{73}} = \frac{2}{\sqrt{73}} = \frac{3010}{5570} = 0.555$$

$$0.8751 - 1 = \alpha \left(\frac{0.5882}{1.199} - 1 \right)$$

$$\alpha = \frac{1249}{4118}$$

$$\lambda = \frac{480.00 \cdot \sqrt{\frac{0.00129}{4 \cdot 10^{19}} \cdot \frac{R^2}{36\pi}}}{0.01} = \frac{4.8 \cdot 10^6}{\cancel{48}6} \sqrt{\frac{1.29}{10^{22}} \frac{10^{-4}}{6.2}}$$

$$= 0.8 \cdot 10^{-7} \sqrt{\frac{1.29}{6.2}} = \frac{0.8 \cdot 10^{-7}}{3} \sqrt{\frac{1.2}{2}}$$

$$C = \frac{4 \cdot 10^{-8} \cdot 6 \cdot 10^{-2} \cdot 10^{-4}}{\frac{4 \cdot 10^{-8}}{3} \cdot \frac{1}{2} \cdot 10^{-2}} = 0.36$$

$$= \frac{8}{3} \cdot \frac{10^{-8}}{1.3} = 2 \cdot 10^{-8}$$

$$\frac{C}{6} = 0.06$$

$$\pi \frac{R^2}{R\theta} = \frac{R^2}{R\theta}$$

$$\cancel{c^2} = \frac{2R\theta}{R}$$

$$\frac{m m c^2}{3} =$$

$$1.7 \cdot 10^{17} \cdot 10^{-15} \cdot 0.0067 = \frac{1.7}{2} \cdot 0.67 = \cancel{0.4} 1$$

$$\frac{h}{m c} = \frac{10^6 \cdot 4 \cdot 10^{-39}}{13 \cdot 4 \cdot 10^{-39}}$$

$$N \lambda R^2 c = \frac{\pi}{4} 10^{-8} \cdot 485 \cdot 10^4 \cdot 4 \cdot 10^{19} = 1.2 \cdot 10^{16}$$

$$= \frac{10^{25}}{75}$$

$$= 7 \cdot 10^{23} \cdot \frac{10^{-28}}{4 \cdot 10^{-28}}$$

$$= 2 \cdot 10^{16}$$

$$\frac{0.0046}{2 \cdot 4 \cdot 10^{19}} \cdot \frac{1}{4\pi \cdot 10^{-2}}$$

$$10^{28} \cdot 10^{-8}$$

$$\frac{2 \cdot 10^{-3}}{\pi \cdot 10^7} = \frac{2}{\pi} 10^{-10}$$

$$1.5 \cdot 10^{-6}$$

$$1 + \frac{2n}{\delta} - n - 2 \frac{\chi^{-2\delta} - [\chi^{-(n+2)}\delta + \frac{n^2}{2}\delta^2 \dots]}{\delta^2}$$

$$\lambda = \frac{1}{2\sqrt{2} \cdot 4\pi \cdot N}$$

Wavelength limitation p 535

$$D = \frac{m c^2}{\frac{2}{3} m n} = \frac{c^2}{c n} = \frac{c^2}{2\pi^2 n c N} = \frac{c}{N \cdot 2\pi n} = c \lambda \cdot 2\pi$$

4771
 4971
 9742
 - 9031
 0711
 0355
 1085

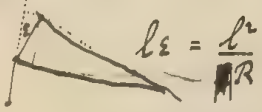
$$\Delta = \sqrt{\frac{2c}{g}}$$

$$M \frac{dC}{dt} = -6n_p R C$$

$$g = \frac{c}{2}$$

$$-M \frac{dC}{dt} \cdot C = \frac{M(C^2 + c^2)}{M} = \frac{6n_p R}{M} C^2$$

$$\frac{1}{2} \frac{d(C^2)}{dt} =$$



$$\epsilon = \frac{l}{R}$$

$$\frac{d}{dt} (C - dC)^2 + c^2 = \frac{d}{dt} C^2$$

$$C^2 = \left(C - \frac{dC}{dt} dt \right)^2 + \left(\frac{dC}{dt} dt \right)^2$$

$$\frac{d(C^2)}{dt} = 2C \frac{dC}{dt}$$

$$\left(\frac{dC}{dt} dt \right)^2 = 2C \frac{dC}{dt} dt$$



$$\Delta = \sqrt{\frac{2C}{g}}$$

only for time to large comp. with f...

$$\frac{d\Delta}{dt} = \frac{1}{2} \sqrt{\frac{2C}{g}}$$

$$m \frac{dx}{dt} = e H \frac{dy}{dt} + e E_x + \cancel{m \frac{\partial H}{\partial x}}$$

$$H = H(x, y, t)$$

$$m \frac{dy}{dt} = -e H \frac{dx}{dt} + e E_y + \cancel{m \frac{\partial H}{\partial y}}$$

$$\frac{\partial H}{\partial t} = -\frac{\partial E_x}{\partial y} + \frac{\partial E_y}{\partial x}$$

$$\cancel{m \left(\frac{dx}{dt} \frac{dy}{dt} + \frac{dy}{dt} \frac{dx}{dt} \right)} = 0$$

$$\frac{\partial E_x}{\partial t} = \frac{\partial H_1}{\partial x} - \frac{\partial H_2}{\partial y}$$

$$\frac{\partial E_y}{\partial t} = \frac{\partial H_2}{\partial x} - \frac{\partial H_1}{\partial y}$$

$$m \left(\frac{dx}{dt} \frac{dy}{dt} + \frac{dy}{dt} \frac{dx}{dt} \right) = e \left(E_x \frac{dx}{dt} + E_y \frac{dy}{dt} \right)$$

$$\frac{m}{2} \left[\left(\frac{dx}{dt} \right)^2 + \left(\frac{dy}{dt} \right)^2 \right] = e \left(x E_x + y E_y \right) - e \int \left(x \frac{\partial E_x}{\partial t} + y \frac{\partial E_y}{\partial t} \right) dt$$

$$= -e \int \left(y \frac{\partial H_1}{\partial x} - x \frac{\partial H_2}{\partial y} \right) dt$$

Plane wave

$$\frac{\partial H}{\partial z} = 0$$

$$\frac{\partial H}{\partial y} = 0$$

$$\frac{\partial H}{\partial x} \geq 0$$

$$E_x = 0$$

$$H_y = 0$$

$$\frac{\partial E_y}{\partial y} = 0$$

$$\frac{\partial E_y}{\partial x} \geq 0$$

$$\frac{\partial E_x}{\partial z} = 0$$

$$H_x = 0$$

$$E_z = 0$$

$$\int y \frac{\partial H}{\partial x} dt = \int y \frac{\partial E_y}{\partial t} dt$$

$$\frac{\partial H}{\partial t} = + \frac{\partial E_y}{\partial x}$$

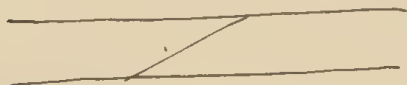
$$\frac{\partial E_y}{\partial t} = \frac{\partial H}{\partial x}$$

$$\frac{\partial^2 H}{\partial t^2} = \frac{\partial^2 H}{\partial x^2}$$

$$m \frac{d^2 x}{dt^2} = - \frac{\partial U}{\partial x}$$

$$m \frac{d^2 x}{dt^2} = - e H \frac{dy}{dt}$$

Prętkoform bardzo ważnego przez siebie Parkowatę
 ramowy murki (poprzedni) może w formie z λ



linio uśrednił o średnię po sek. $\neq \frac{nc}{3}$ podłogę

Przebiegiem dwóch łez w jakiej kierunku i jakim, do czego ślony musi być
 zymać podłogi $\frac{u}{3}$ w skutek podłogi zderzenia z innymi jak toś w skutek uśredni

o średni

Około połowy tyłko $\frac{1}{3}$ wygłębienie, ponieważ $n \perp$

średni uśredni o średni $m \cdot \frac{nc}{3} \cdot u$

po uśredni o średni $m \cdot \frac{nc}{3} \cdot u \beta + (1-\beta) m \cdot \frac{nc}{3} \cdot 0$

to połówki są $\frac{\lambda}{2n}$ roz są się zderz z innymi i wygłębienie do uśredni

$$\frac{\lambda}{2n} m \cdot \frac{nc}{3} \cdot u (1-\beta) = \frac{nc}{3} m \cdot \frac{u}{2}$$

Przykrodam uśredni o średni f zroty (brakowany) v_2 z linij N wygłębienie z podłogi
 po k katem o średni tyłko o średni $N(1-f)^k$ będą podłogi podłogi u , uśredni o średni
 podłogi 0

W. jakie z praw strony wygłębienie po sek. : $\frac{nc}{3}$

to z tego tyłko wygłębienie $\frac{nc}{3} (1-f)^k$ uśredni o średni o średni

$$\frac{nc}{3} = (n_1 - n_2)(1-f)^k + \frac{nc}{3} (1-f)^k$$

upheld as t

prer. praktyk x ?



$$\left\{ \frac{1}{1} \frac{p^2 - d}{p^2 + d} \right\} = \frac{1}{1} \frac{p^2 - d}{p^2 + d}$$

$$\left\{ \frac{1}{1} \frac{p^2 - d}{p^2 + d} + \frac{1}{8} \frac{p^2 - d}{p^2 + d} - \frac{1}{2} \frac{p^2 - d}{p^2 + d} - \frac{1}{4} \frac{p^2 - d}{p^2 + d} \right\} =$$

$$= \frac{1}{1} \frac{p^2 - d}{p^2 + d} + \frac{1}{8} \frac{p^2 - d}{p^2 + d}$$

$$\left[\frac{1}{1} \frac{p^2 - d}{p^2 + d} + \frac{1}{8} \frac{p^2 - d}{p^2 + d} \right] \left[\frac{1}{1} \frac{p^2 - d}{p^2 + d} + \frac{1}{8} \frac{p^2 - d}{p^2 + d} \right] = \frac{1}{1} \frac{p^2 - d}{p^2 + d}$$

$$\left[\frac{1}{1} \frac{p^2 - d}{p^2 + d} + \frac{1}{8} \frac{p^2 - d}{p^2 + d} \right] \frac{1}{2} \frac{p^2 - d}{p^2 + d} = \frac{1}{2} \frac{p^2 - d}{p^2 + d}$$

$$= \frac{1}{1} \frac{p^2 - d}{p^2 + d} + \frac{1}{8} \frac{p^2 - d}{p^2 + d}$$

$$\frac{1}{1} \frac{p^2 - d}{p^2 + d} = \frac{1}{1} \frac{p^2 - d}{p^2 + d}$$

$$\frac{1}{1} \frac{p^2 - d}{p^2 + d} = \frac{1}{1} \frac{p^2 - d}{p^2 + d}$$

$$\frac{1}{1} \frac{p^2 - d}{p^2 + d} = \frac{1}{1} \frac{p^2 - d}{p^2 + d}$$

$$\left[\frac{1}{1} \frac{p^2 - d}{p^2 + d} + \frac{1}{8} \frac{p^2 - d}{p^2 + d} \right] \frac{1}{2} \frac{p^2 - d}{p^2 + d} = \frac{1}{2} \frac{p^2 - d}{p^2 + d}$$

$$\left| \begin{array}{c} \frac{1}{1} \frac{p^2 - d}{p^2 + d} + \frac{1}{8} \frac{p^2 - d}{p^2 + d} \\ \frac{1}{2} \frac{p^2 - d}{p^2 + d} \end{array} \right| \frac{1}{2} \frac{p^2 - d}{p^2 + d}$$

$$D^4 = \frac{1}{t} \left[\frac{\partial^2}{\partial x^2} - \frac{\partial^2}{\partial y^2} + \frac{\partial^2}{\partial z^2} \right] \frac{\partial}{\partial t} = \frac{\partial^4}{\partial t^4}$$

$$D = \frac{\partial^2}{\partial x^2} + \frac{\partial^2}{\partial y^2} + \frac{\partial^2}{\partial z^2}$$

$$D = \frac{1}{t} \left[\frac{\partial^2}{\partial x^2} - \frac{\partial^2}{\partial y^2} + \frac{\partial^2}{\partial z^2} \right] \frac{\partial}{\partial t} = \frac{\partial^4}{\partial t^4}$$

$$\frac{\partial^2}{\partial t^2} = \frac{\partial^2}{\partial x^2} + \frac{\partial^2}{\partial y^2} + \frac{\partial^2}{\partial z^2}$$

$$D = \frac{\partial^2}{\partial x^2} + \frac{\partial^2}{\partial y^2} + \frac{\partial^2}{\partial z^2}$$

$$\frac{\partial^2}{\partial t^2} = \frac{\partial^2}{\partial x^2} + \frac{\partial^2}{\partial y^2} + \frac{\partial^2}{\partial z^2}$$

$$= -\frac{6}{t} \left[\frac{\partial^2}{\partial x^2} + \frac{\partial^2}{\partial y^2} + \frac{\partial^2}{\partial z^2} \right] \frac{\partial}{\partial t} = \frac{\partial^4}{\partial t^4}$$

$$= -\frac{6}{t} \left[\frac{\partial^2}{\partial x^2} + \frac{\partial^2}{\partial y^2} + \frac{\partial^2}{\partial z^2} \right] \frac{\partial}{\partial t} = \frac{\partial^4}{\partial t^4}$$

$$\frac{\partial^2}{\partial t^2} = -\frac{6}{t} \left[\frac{\partial^2}{\partial x^2} + \frac{\partial^2}{\partial y^2} + \frac{\partial^2}{\partial z^2} \right] \frac{\partial}{\partial t} = \frac{\partial^4}{\partial t^4}$$

$$= -\frac{6}{t} \left[\frac{\partial^2}{\partial x^2} + \frac{\partial^2}{\partial y^2} + \frac{\partial^2}{\partial z^2} \right] \frac{\partial}{\partial t} = \frac{\partial^4}{\partial t^4}$$

$$= \left[-\frac{6}{t} \frac{\partial^2}{\partial x^2} - \frac{6}{t} \frac{\partial^2}{\partial y^2} - \frac{6}{t} \frac{\partial^2}{\partial z^2} \right] \frac{\partial}{\partial t} = \frac{\partial^4}{\partial t^4}$$

$$= \frac{f_5}{36} \frac{(1-t^2)}{(1-q^2)} \left\{ -\frac{1}{1-t^2} - \frac{1}{1-q^2} \right\}$$

$$= \frac{f_3}{18} \frac{(1-t^2)}{(1-q^2)} \left\{ -\frac{2}{1-t^2} + \frac{1}{1-q^2} \right\} + \frac{\omega^2}{2(1-q^2)}$$

$$\omega^2 = -f_2(1-t^2)(1-q^2)$$

$$= \left\{ \omega \frac{2(1-q^2)}{1-t^2} + 2f_2(1-q^2) \right\}$$

$$= \frac{f_5}{18} \frac{(1-t^2)}{(1-q^2)} \left\{ -\frac{1}{1-t^2} - \frac{1}{1-q^2} \right\} - \omega \frac{(1-t^2)}{(1-q^2)} + \omega \frac{(1-t^2)}{(1-q^2)} + \omega \frac{(1-t^2)}{(1-q^2)} + 2(1-q^2)f_2$$

$$+ \frac{\omega}{2} \cdot \frac{3(1-q^2)}{6} \frac{f_2(1-t^2)}{(1-q^2)} \left\{ \frac{1}{1-t^2} \right\}$$

$$+ \frac{3(1-q^2)}{6} \frac{f_2(1-t^2)}{(1-q^2)} \frac{\omega}{6} (q^4 + q^2 + 3q^2 - 5t^2)$$

$$D_4 = \frac{f_5}{18} \frac{(1-t^2)}{(1-q^2)} \left\{ -\frac{1}{1-t^2} - \frac{1}{1-q^2} \right\} + \frac{f_3}{6} \frac{(1-t^2)}{(1-q^2)} \left\{ -\frac{2}{1-t^2} + \frac{1}{1-q^2} \right\} + \frac{\omega^2}{2(1-q^2)}$$

$$D_4 = \frac{f_5}{18} \frac{(1-t^2)}{(1-q^2)} \left\{ -\frac{1}{1-t^2} - \frac{1}{1-q^2} \right\} + \frac{f_3}{6} \frac{(1-t^2)}{(1-q^2)} \left\{ -\frac{2}{1-t^2} + \frac{1}{1-q^2} \right\} + \frac{\omega^2}{2(1-q^2)}$$

$$= \frac{3(1-q^2)}{6} \frac{f_2(1-t^2)}{(1-q^2)} \left\{ \frac{1}{1-t^2} \right\} + \frac{f_2(1-t^2)}{2(1-q^2)} \left\{ -\frac{2}{1-t^2} + \frac{1}{1-q^2} \right\}$$

$$= \frac{f_2(1-t^2)}{2(1-q^2)} \left\{ \frac{1}{1-t^2} + \frac{1}{1-q^2} \right\}$$

$$= \frac{1}{\rho^2} \left\{ \frac{2n}{\rho^2} \left[2m+1 + (2m+1)(1-\rho^2) + 1-\rho^2 \right] - \frac{m(m-1)}{\rho^2} \left[(1-\rho^2)(2m+1-2n-2) + 1+\rho^2(2m+1) \right] \right\} \\ = \frac{2n}{\rho^2} [2(m+n)-1] + 2m(m+n)$$

For $m=1, n=1$:

$$Df = \frac{1}{\rho^2} \left\{ \frac{2}{\rho^2} [3\rho^2 + \rho^2] \right\}$$

$$Df = \frac{1}{\rho^2} \left\{ \frac{2}{\rho^2} [3\rho^2 - 3\rho^2 + \rho^2] - \frac{6(1-\rho^2)}{\rho^2} \right\}$$

$$3\rho^2 + \rho^2 + \rho^2 - 3(1-\rho^2)(\rho^2 - \rho^2)$$

$$= 3\rho^2 + 3\rho^2$$

$$D = \frac{2n}{\rho^2} \left[2m+1 + (2m+1)(1-\rho^2) + 1-\rho^2 \right] - \frac{m(m-1)}{\rho^2} \left[(1-\rho^2)(2m+1-2n-2) + 1+\rho^2(2m+1) \right]$$

$$+ [2n \cdot (2m+1) - m(m-1)] \rho^2 + [2n(1-2m+2n) + m(m-1)] \rho^2 + [2n \cdot (2m+1) - m(m-1)] \rho^2$$

$$\left[\frac{(n-1) + (n-1)(1+m)}{(n-1)(1+m)} \right] \cdot \frac{(n-1)}{m} + \overbrace{\left[\frac{1}{2} + \frac{1}{2} - \frac{1}{2} - \frac{1}{2} \right]}^{(1-1+1)(1-1)=} \left[\frac{(n-1)}{m} \right] \cdot \frac{(n-1)}{(1+m)} \left\{ \frac{(n-1)}{r} = \right.$$

$$\left[\frac{(n-1)}{2m} \delta \frac{(n-1)}{(1+m)} - \left[(1+m)(n-1) + (n-1) \right] \frac{(n-1)}{m} \right. \\ \left. + \left[\frac{(n-1)}{2m} \delta (n-1) - \frac{(n-1)}{m} \delta (n-1) \right] \frac{(n-1)}{(1+m)} \right] \frac{(n-1)}{r} = \frac{1}{r}$$

$$\frac{(n-1)}{2m} \delta \frac{(n-1)}{(1+m)} + \frac{(n-1)}{m} \delta \frac{(n-1)}{(1+m)} - \frac{(n-1)}{m} \delta \frac{(n-1)}{(1+m)} - \frac{(n-1)}{m} \delta \frac{(n-1)}{(1+m)} = \frac{1}{r}$$

$$\frac{(n-1)}{2m} \delta \frac{(n-1)}{(1+m)} - \frac{(n-1)}{m} \delta \frac{(n-1)}{(1+m)} = \frac{1}{r}$$

$$\frac{(n-1)}{2m} \delta \frac{(n-1)}{(1+m)} + \frac{(n-1)}{m} \delta \frac{(n-1)}{(1+m)} = \frac{1}{r}$$

$$\frac{(n-1)}{m} \delta \frac{(n-1)}{(1+m)} = \frac{1}{r}$$

$$\frac{(n-1)}{m} \delta \frac{(n-1)}{(1+m)} = \frac{1}{r}$$

$$\left[\frac{(n-1)}{2m} \delta (n-1) - \frac{(n-1)}{m} \delta (n-1) \right] \frac{(n-1)}{r} = \frac{1}{r}$$

$$= \frac{3 \cdot 3 \cdot 3 \cdot 3}{2^4} = \frac{81}{16}$$

$$= \frac{2^{n-1} (1 - \rho^n)}{(1 - \rho)} \left[-\frac{2^{n-1} (1 - \rho^n)}{(1 - \rho)} + \frac{2^{n-1} (1 - \rho^n)}{(1 - \rho)} \right]$$

$$= \frac{3 + p^2(1-p^2)}{p^2} \int \frac{p^3(1-p^2)^2}{p^2(1-p^2)^2} + \frac{p^5 - p^3 - 3p^2 + 5p^2}{p^2(1-p^2)^2}$$

$$= \frac{5 \cdot 2 \cdot 1}{5!} \{ 5 \cdot 1 - 3 \cdot 2 + 2 \cdot 3 - 1 \cdot 4 + 1 \cdot 5 \} = \frac{5 \cdot 2 \cdot 1}{5!} \{ 5 - 6 + 6 - 4 + 5 \} = \frac{5 \cdot 2 \cdot 1}{5!} \{ 10 \} = \frac{10}{120} = \frac{1}{12}$$

~~$$\frac{1}{r} \left(\frac{1}{2} \frac{d^2 r}{dt^2} - \frac{1}{r^3} \right) = \frac{1}{r} \left(\frac{1}{2} \frac{d^2 r}{dt^2} - \frac{1}{r^3} \right)$$~~

$$= \frac{g \cdot \gamma_{1/2}}{1} \left[(g^2 \gamma_{1/2}) (1 - 3g^2) - 2g^2 (1 - g^2) \right] \frac{\partial}{\partial g} + 2g^2 g (1 - g^2) \frac{\partial}{\partial g}$$

$$\frac{100}{T_0} + \frac{100}{T_0} \delta T_0 \cdot \frac{2(\delta T_0)}{(\delta T_0)^2} - \frac{100}{T_0} (\delta T_0 - T_0) \frac{-T_0}{1} = \left(\frac{-T_0}{\delta T_0 - T_0} \right) \frac{100}{T_0} = \frac{100}{T_0}$$

$$\frac{\frac{2x}{1-x} - \left(\frac{2x}{1-x} + 1\right) \frac{1}{2}}{\frac{1}{2}} \left/ \sqrt{\frac{2x}{1-x} + 1} \right. \frac{1}{2} = \frac{1}{2}$$

$$\frac{2x}{1-x} - \left(\frac{2x}{1-x} + 1\right) \frac{1}{2} = \frac{1}{2}$$

$$\frac{2x}{1-x} - \left(\frac{2x}{1-x} + 1\right) \frac{1}{2} = \frac{1}{2}$$

$$\frac{2x}{1-x} = \frac{1}{2} + \frac{1}{2}$$

$$\frac{2x}{1-x} = \frac{1}{2} + \frac{1}{2}$$

$$\frac{2x}{1-x} = \frac{1}{2} + \frac{1}{2}$$

$$\frac{2x}{1-x} = \frac{1}{2} + \frac{1}{2}$$

$$\frac{2x}{1-x} = \frac{1}{2} + \frac{1}{2}$$

$$\left\{ \frac{\partial}{\partial x} \frac{\partial}{\partial x} + \frac{\partial}{\partial y} \frac{\partial}{\partial y} - \frac{\partial}{\partial z} \frac{\partial}{\partial z} \right\} = \frac{\partial}{\partial t} \left(\frac{\partial}{\partial x} \frac{\partial}{\partial x} - \frac{\partial}{\partial y} \frac{\partial}{\partial y} - \frac{\partial}{\partial z} \frac{\partial}{\partial z} \right) = 0$$

$$\left[\frac{x_0}{h_0} \frac{1}{2} - \frac{v_0}{h_0} \frac{1}{2} + \frac{v_0}{h_0} \frac{1}{2} - \frac{v_0}{h_0} \frac{1}{2} + \frac{v_0}{h_0} \frac{1}{2} \right] \frac{x_0}{h_0}$$

$$\left[\frac{\partial w}{\partial T} \frac{\partial T}{\partial x} - \frac{\partial w}{\partial x} + \frac{\partial x}{\partial T} \right] \frac{\partial w}{\partial T} \left\{ \frac{\partial T}{\partial x} \right\} =$$

$$\left\{ \frac{\partial^2}{\partial x^2} + \frac{\partial^2}{\partial y^2} - \frac{\partial^2}{\partial z^2} - \frac{\partial^2}{\partial t^2} \right\}$$

$$\left. \frac{m_e}{h_e} \frac{1}{r} + \frac{m_e}{h_e} \frac{1}{r} - \frac{r m_e}{r_e} + \frac{m_e r_e}{h_e} \right\} \frac{1}{r}$$

$$-D^2 y = \frac{1}{2} \frac{\partial^2}{\partial y^2} D^2 y - \frac{1}{2} \frac{\partial^2}{\partial y^2} D^2 y$$

~~$$= \frac{1}{2} \frac{\partial}{\partial y} \left(\frac{\partial}{\partial y} \frac{\partial}{\partial x} - \frac{\partial}{\partial x} \frac{\partial}{\partial y} \right) \frac{1}{2}$$~~

$$= \left\{ \frac{m_e}{e} \frac{1}{r} - \frac{m_e}{e} \frac{1}{r} + \frac{1}{e} \frac{1}{r} \right\} r =$$

$$= \underbrace{\left(\frac{\partial}{\partial t} \right)^2}_{\text{}} \frac{\partial}{\partial t}$$

$$\left[(-1)^m \frac{m!}{c} \frac{1}{i} \right]$$

$$\left[\frac{m}{e} + \frac{m_e}{e} \right] \frac{m_e}{e} + \frac{m_e}{G_{2R} r} \} \cdot 1 -$$

$$= \frac{1}{4} dy$$

$$\frac{3}{2} \text{ me}$$

$$-1 + \left\{ \frac{\partial^2}{\partial x^2} + \frac{\partial}{\partial x} + \frac{1}{2} \frac{\partial}{\partial w} - \frac{1}{w^2} \right\} \left(\frac{\partial}{\partial x} - \frac{\partial}{\partial w} \right) = \left(\frac{\partial}{\partial x} + 1 + \frac{\partial}{\partial w} \right) \left(\frac{\partial}{\partial x} - \frac{\partial}{\partial w} \right)$$

The great distance: $r = n$
 $\theta = \omega \theta$

$$\theta = \omega \theta = \frac{\theta}{\omega} = \frac{\theta}{3 \times 10^8} = \frac{\theta}{3 \times 10^8}$$

$$n = -\frac{3 \times 10^8}{\theta}$$

$$r = \theta^3$$

$$\frac{\partial y}{\partial x} = \frac{\partial y}{\partial t} \frac{\partial t}{\partial x} + \frac{\partial y}{\partial \theta} \frac{\partial \theta}{\partial x} = \frac{\partial y}{\partial t} \frac{\partial t}{\partial x} + \frac{\partial y}{\partial \theta} \frac{\partial \theta}{\partial x}$$

$$\frac{\partial y}{\partial x} = \frac{\partial y}{\partial t} \frac{\partial t}{\partial x} + \frac{\partial y}{\partial \theta} \frac{\partial \theta}{\partial x} = \frac{\partial y}{\partial t} \frac{\partial t}{\partial x} + \frac{\partial y}{\partial \theta} \frac{\partial \theta}{\partial x}$$

$$\frac{\partial y}{\partial x} = \frac{\partial y}{\partial t} \frac{\partial t}{\partial x} + \frac{\partial y}{\partial \theta} \frac{\partial \theta}{\partial x} = \frac{\partial y}{\partial t} \frac{\partial t}{\partial x} + \frac{\partial y}{\partial \theta} \frac{\partial \theta}{\partial x}$$

$$\left\{ \frac{\partial y}{\partial t} \frac{\partial t}{\partial x} + \frac{\partial y}{\partial \theta} \frac{\partial \theta}{\partial x} \right\}$$

$$\left\{ \frac{\partial y}{\partial t} \frac{\partial t}{\partial x} + \frac{\partial y}{\partial \theta} \frac{\partial \theta}{\partial x} \right\}$$

$$\left\{ \frac{\partial y}{\partial t} \frac{\partial t}{\partial x} + \frac{\partial y}{\partial \theta} \frac{\partial \theta}{\partial x} \right\}$$

$$\frac{\partial y}{\partial x} = \frac{\partial y}{\partial t} \frac{\partial t}{\partial x} + \frac{\partial y}{\partial \theta} \frac{\partial \theta}{\partial x}$$

$$-3x^2 + 5x^2 + 2x^2 - 3x^2 -$$

$$9x^2 + 4x^2 - 3x^2 + 2x^2 + 2x^2 (1-x) (2-x)$$

$$= \frac{(9x^2 + 4x^2 - 3x^2 + 2x^2 + 2x^2)}{x^2} =$$

$$\frac{9x^2 + 4x^2 - 3x^2 + 2x^2 + 2x^2}{x^2} = \frac{(9x^2 + 4x^2 - 3x^2 + 2x^2 + 2x^2)}{x^2} = \frac{10x^2}{x^2} = 10$$

$$\frac{d}{dx} \ln x = \frac{1}{x}$$

Answer

$$= \frac{(9x^2 + 4x^2 - 3x^2 + 2x^2 + 2x^2)}{x^2} - \frac{(9x^2 + 4x^2 - 3x^2 + 2x^2 + 2x^2)}{x^2} =$$

$$= \frac{(9x^2 + 4x^2 - 3x^2 + 2x^2 + 2x^2)}{x^2} = \frac{10x^2}{x^2} = 10$$

$$= \frac{(9x^2 + 4x^2 - 3x^2 + 2x^2 + 2x^2)}{x^2} = \frac{10x^2}{x^2} = 10$$

$$= \frac{(9x^2 + 4x^2 - 3x^2 + 2x^2 + 2x^2)}{x^2} = \frac{10x^2}{x^2} = 10$$

$$= \frac{(9x^2 + 4x^2 - 3x^2 + 2x^2 + 2x^2)}{x^2} = \frac{10x^2}{x^2} = 10$$

$$= \frac{(9x^2 + 4x^2 - 3x^2 + 2x^2 + 2x^2)}{x^2} = \frac{10x^2}{x^2} = 10$$

~~1 + 1/2 + 1/3 + 1/4 + 1/5 + 1/6 + 1/7 + 1/8 + 1/9 + 1/10 + 1/11 + 1/12 + 1/13 + 1/14 + 1/15 + 1/16 + 1/17 + 1/18 + 1/19 + 1/20 + 1/21 + 1/22 + 1/23 + 1/24 + 1/25 + 1/26 + 1/27 + 1/28 + 1/29 + 1/30 + 1/31 + 1/32 + 1/33 + 1/34 + 1/35 + 1/36 + 1/37 + 1/38 + 1/39 + 1/40 + 1/41 + 1/42 + 1/43 + 1/44 + 1/45 + 1/46 + 1/47 + 1/48 + 1/49 + 1/50 + 1/51 + 1/52 + 1/53 + 1/54 + 1/55 + 1/56 + 1/57 + 1/58 + 1/59 + 1/60 + 1/61 + 1/62 + 1/63 + 1/64 + 1/65 + 1/66 + 1/67 + 1/68 + 1/69 + 1/70 + 1/71 + 1/72 + 1/73 + 1/74 + 1/75 + 1/76 + 1/77 + 1/78 + 1/79 + 1/80 + 1/81 + 1/82 + 1/83 + 1/84 + 1/85 + 1/86 + 1/87 + 1/88 + 1/89 + 1/90 + 1/91 + 1/92 + 1/93 + 1/94 + 1/95 + 1/96 + 1/97 + 1/98 + 1/99 + 1/100~~

$$-48p^5 + 12p^3 + 24p^2 - 4p^2 - 4p =$$

$$-48p^5 + 12p^3 + 24p^2 - 4p^2 - 4p =$$

$$\frac{(-2p^6(1-p) + 12p^5(1-p^2) - (1-p^2)(1-p^2))}{(p^2-1)^3} = \frac{2p}{p^2-1}$$

$$\frac{2p^2(1-p^2)}{(p^2-1)^2} + \frac{2p^2(1-p^2)}{(p^2-1)^2} = \frac{2p}{p^2-1}$$

$$\frac{2p^2(1-p^2)}{(p^2-1)^2} = \frac{2p}{p^2-1} - \frac{2p^2(1-p^2)}{(p^2-1)^2} = \frac{2p}{p^2-1}$$

$$[2p^2 + 4p^2 - 1]$$

$$\frac{2p^2(1-p^2)}{(p^2-1)^2} + \frac{2p^2(1-p^2)}{(p^2-1)^2} = \frac{2p}{p^2-1} - \frac{2p^2(1-p^2)}{(p^2-1)^2} = \frac{2p}{p^2-1}$$

$$\frac{2p^2(1-p^2)}{(p^2-1)^2} = \frac{2p}{p^2-1}$$

$$\left\{ \frac{2p^2(1-p^2)}{(p^2-1)^2} + 1 \right\} = \frac{2p}{p^2-1}$$

$$\frac{2p^2(1-p^2)}{(p^2-1)^2} + 1 = \frac{2p}{p^2-1}$$

$$\frac{2p^2(1-p^2)}{(p^2-1)^2} - 1 = \frac{2p}{p^2-1}$$

$$b=2$$

$$a=0 \quad f=c$$

$$\frac{2p^2(1-p^2)}{(p^2-1)^2} = \frac{2p}{p^2-1}$$

$$\frac{2p^2(1-p^2)}{(p^2-1)^2} = \frac{2p}{p^2-1}$$

$$\frac{2p^2(1-p^2)}{(p^2-1)^2} = \frac{2p}{p^2-1}$$

$$f=b$$

$$\frac{2p^2(1-p^2)}{(p^2-1)^2} = \frac{2p}{p^2-1}$$

$$\frac{2p^2(1-p^2)}{(p^2-1)^2} = \frac{2p}{p^2-1}$$

$$\frac{2p^2(1-p^2)}{(p^2-1)^2} = \frac{2p}{p^2-1}$$

$$\frac{2p^2(1-p^2)}{(p^2-1)^2} = \frac{2p}{p^2-1}$$

$$\frac{b}{2} + \frac{b}{2} = b$$

$$b - \frac{b}{2} = \frac{b}{2}$$

(unbekannt)

$$\left\{ \frac{b}{2} (b-d) - \frac{b}{2} (b-d) \right\} \frac{(b-d) \cdot y}{r} = \frac{b}{2}$$

$$\frac{b}{2} \frac{(b-d) \cdot y}{r} + \frac{b}{2} \frac{(b-d) \cdot y}{r} - \frac{(b-d) \cdot y}{r} \frac{b}{2} + \frac{(b-d) \cdot y}{r} \frac{b}{2} = \frac{b}{2}$$

$$b + b = 2b$$

$$\frac{b}{2} - \frac{b}{2} + \frac{b}{2} + \frac{b}{2} - \frac{b}{2} + \frac{b}{2} = b$$

$$\frac{b}{2} (b-d) + \frac{b}{2} (b-d) = b(b-d)$$

$$b(b-d) = b(b-d)$$

$$(b-d)(b-d) = (b-d)(b-d) = b(b-d) - b(b-d) = 0$$

$$\left[\frac{b}{2} \frac{(b-d) \cdot y}{r} + \frac{b}{2} \frac{(b-d) \cdot y}{r} \right] \frac{y}{r} - \frac{1}{r} \frac{y}{r}$$

$$0 = \left[\frac{b}{2} \frac{(b-d) \cdot y}{r} + \frac{b}{2} \frac{(b-d) \cdot y}{r} \right] \frac{y}{r} - \frac{1}{r} \frac{y}{r}$$

$$(b-d)(b-d) = \left[\frac{b}{2} \frac{(b-d) \cdot y}{r} + \frac{b}{2} \frac{(b-d) \cdot y}{r} \right] \frac{y}{r} - \frac{1}{r} \frac{y}{r}$$

$$(b-d)(b-d) = \left[\frac{b}{2} \frac{(b-d) \cdot y}{r} + \frac{b}{2} \frac{(b-d) \cdot y}{r} \right] \frac{y}{r} - \frac{1}{r} \frac{y}{r}$$

2-7-78

$$= \frac{m\ell}{J\ell}$$

$$+ \frac{m_e}{f_e} \frac{v_e}{f_e}$$

$$2 \left(\frac{\pi e}{\sigma_0} \right) \frac{\partial c}{\partial r} + \frac{x_e}{x_e} \frac{v_e}{x_e} \frac{\partial c}{\partial r} + 2 \left(\frac{\pi e}{x_e} \right) \frac{\partial c}{\partial r} = \frac{x_e}{x_e} \frac{v_e}{x_e} + \frac{x_e}{x_e} \frac{v_e}{x_e} - \frac{x_e}{x_e}$$

$$\frac{\frac{\partial}{\partial t} + \frac{\partial}{\partial x} + \frac{\partial}{\partial y}}{\frac{\partial}{\partial t}} = \frac{\partial}{\partial t}$$

$$\frac{r_2 - r_1}{r_1 r_2} \cdot \frac{r}{r} = \frac{m_0}{\sigma_0}$$

$$\frac{26.4 \times 10^4}{2.4} = 11000$$

$$\frac{26-24}{24} = \frac{2}{24}$$

$$\frac{d}{dt} = \frac{d}{dt} + \frac{d}{dt}$$

$$1 = \frac{L_1}{L_2} \left[\frac{r_2}{r_1} \right]$$

$$\frac{1}{2} \sqrt{1 - \frac{1}{2}}$$

$$= \frac{\pi e}{58}$$

$$\frac{y}{x} = \frac{\frac{y}{x} - \frac{y}{x}}{\frac{1}{x} - \frac{1}{x}} = \frac{0}{0} = \frac{0}{0}$$

$$\cancel{\left[\frac{m_0}{\gamma} + \frac{m_0}{\gamma} \right]} - \left[\frac{m_0}{\gamma} + \frac{m_0}{\gamma} \right] = \frac{m_0}{\gamma} =$$

$$\frac{\delta}{\frac{1}{\gamma}} = \frac{\gamma}{\frac{1}{\gamma}} \left(\frac{\gamma}{\gamma} = \frac{\gamma}{\gamma} \frac{1}{\gamma} + \frac{\gamma}{\gamma} \frac{\delta}{\gamma} \right)$$

$$0 = \gamma \frac{x^e}{\sigma_c} \delta - \gamma \frac{x^e}{\sigma_c} \gamma - \frac{x^e}{\sigma_c} \delta + \frac{x^e}{\sigma_c} \gamma$$

$$\sigma = \frac{m_e}{T_e} + \frac{m_e}{T_e} b$$

$$\frac{x^e}{T_e} + \frac{y^e}{T_e} \delta y = 1$$

$$\frac{\partial e}{\partial c} \frac{\partial c}{\partial \tau} + \frac{\partial e}{\partial \tau} = \frac{\partial e}{\partial \tau}$$

$$= \dots + \left(\gamma_p \frac{\tau_c}{T_c} + \gamma_p \frac{\tau_c}{T_c} \right) \frac{\tau_c}{T_c} =$$

$$b_p \frac{b_e}{f_e} + b_p \frac{f_e}{f_e} = m_p \frac{f_e}{f_e} + r_p \frac{x_e}{f_e} = 10$$

14, 8, 4-4

$$x = k + q$$

$$w = \frac{1}{2} k \sqrt{(1+q)(1-q)}$$

$$\frac{w^2}{a-k} + \frac{x^2}{b-k} = 1$$

$$w^2(b-k) + x^2(a-k) = (a-k)(b-k)$$

$$k^2 + k(w^2 + x^2 - a - b) + ab - w^2b - x^2a = 0$$

$$k_1 + k_2 = a + b - w^2 - x^2$$

$$k_1 k_2 = ab - w^2b - x^2a$$

$$x^2(b-a) = b^2 + k_1 k_2 - b(k_1 + k_2) = (b-k_1)(b-k_2)$$

$$x = \sqrt{(b-k_1)(b-k_2)}$$

$$w(a-b) = 0 + \dots$$

$$w = \sqrt{(a-k_1)(a-k_2)}$$

$$ax^2 = \sqrt{b-k}$$

$$a + w^2 = a - k$$

$$a - b = w^2$$

$$f = 0 = \text{merely imaginary}$$

$$\frac{w^2}{a-k} - \frac{x^2}{b-k} = 1$$

$$\frac{w^2}{a-k} + \frac{x^2}{b-k} = 1$$

$$k = -k_2$$

$$\frac{w^2}{a-k_2} - \frac{x^2}{b-k_2} = 1$$

$$k = k_2$$

$$a = k_2 = -k_2$$

$$\frac{w^2}{a-k} = -\frac{x^2}{b-k}$$

$$\frac{w^2}{a-k} = -\frac{x^2}{b-k}$$

$$k_2 = -k_2$$

$$1 - \frac{w^2}{a-k} = \frac{x^2}{b-k}$$

$$\frac{\partial x}{\partial z} = \frac{x}{z}$$

$$\frac{\partial}{\partial z} = \frac{\partial}{\partial x} \frac{\partial x}{\partial z} + \frac{\partial}{\partial y} \frac{\partial y}{\partial z} = \frac{x}{z} \frac{\partial}{\partial x} + \frac{y}{z} \frac{\partial}{\partial y}$$

$$u \frac{\partial}{\partial x} + v \frac{\partial}{\partial y} + w \frac{\partial}{\partial z} = u \frac{\partial}{\partial x} + v \frac{\partial}{\partial y} + \frac{u^2 + v^2 + w^2}{2} \frac{\partial}{\partial z}$$

$$\left[\frac{\partial}{\partial x} + v \frac{\partial}{\partial y} + w \frac{\partial}{\partial z} \right] \left[\frac{\partial}{\partial x} + v \frac{\partial}{\partial y} + w \frac{\partial}{\partial z} \right] = \left(\frac{\partial}{\partial x} + v \frac{\partial}{\partial y} + w \frac{\partial}{\partial z} \right) \left(\frac{\partial}{\partial x} + v \frac{\partial}{\partial y} + w \frac{\partial}{\partial z} \right)$$

$$+ \frac{1}{2} \frac{\partial}{\partial x} \frac{\partial}{\partial y} + \frac{1}{2} \frac{\partial}{\partial y} \frac{\partial}{\partial x} + \frac{1}{2} \frac{\partial}{\partial x} \frac{\partial}{\partial z} + \frac{1}{2} \frac{\partial}{\partial z} \frac{\partial}{\partial x} + \frac{1}{2} \frac{\partial}{\partial y} \frac{\partial}{\partial z} + \frac{1}{2} \frac{\partial}{\partial z} \frac{\partial}{\partial y}$$

$$\frac{\partial}{\partial z} \left(u \frac{\partial}{\partial x} + v \frac{\partial}{\partial y} + w \frac{\partial}{\partial z} \right) = \left(u \frac{\partial}{\partial x} + v \frac{\partial}{\partial y} + w \frac{\partial}{\partial z} \right) \frac{\partial}{\partial z} = \left(\frac{\partial}{\partial x} + v \frac{\partial}{\partial y} + w \frac{\partial}{\partial z} \right) \left(\frac{\partial}{\partial x} + v \frac{\partial}{\partial y} + w \frac{\partial}{\partial z} \right)$$

$$\frac{\partial}{\partial z} \delta f = p \left\{ - \frac{1}{2} \frac{\partial}{\partial x} \frac{\partial}{\partial y} + \frac{1}{2} \frac{\partial}{\partial y} \frac{\partial}{\partial x} + \frac{1}{2} \frac{\partial}{\partial x} \frac{\partial}{\partial z} - \frac{1}{2} \frac{\partial}{\partial z} \frac{\partial}{\partial x} \right\}$$

$$\frac{\partial}{\partial z} \left\{ \frac{\partial}{\partial x} \frac{\partial}{\partial y} + \frac{\partial}{\partial y} \frac{\partial}{\partial x} \right\} = \frac{\partial}{\partial x} \frac{\partial}{\partial y} + \frac{\partial}{\partial y} \frac{\partial}{\partial x}$$

$$kx = ax$$

$$kz = \frac{z}{x} + \frac{z}{y}$$

$$0 = x + (kz + x + w) = x + kx + w = 0$$

$$x = \frac{z}{x} + \frac{z}{y}$$

$$kz = \frac{z}{x} + \frac{z}{y} = \frac{z}{x} \left(1 + \frac{x}{y} \right) = \frac{z}{x} \left(1 + \frac{x}{y} \right)$$

$$kz = -kx (1 - \frac{x}{y} + \frac{x}{y}) = -kx (1 - \frac{x}{y})$$

$$w = kx \sqrt{1 - \frac{x}{y}} (1 - \frac{x}{y})$$

$$\frac{7}{5} + \frac{2}{5} =$$

5. 要

$$\left(\frac{re}{1e} - \frac{re}{1e} - \frac{re}{1e} - \frac{re}{1e} + \frac{re}{1e} + \frac{re}{1e} \right) d - \pi (re + \frac{re}{2} + \frac{re}{2}) d$$

$$\frac{x_e}{e} \mid \left(\frac{m_e}{\hbar e} + \frac{x_e}{\hbar e} n \right) d - \left(\frac{m_e}{\hbar} - \frac{m_e}{\hbar e} q + \frac{m_e}{\hbar e} + \frac{x_e}{\hbar e} \right) r = \frac{m_e}{\hbar e}$$

$$\frac{m}{2} \left(\frac{m}{m_e} + 1 + \frac{x_e}{m_e} \eta \right) \approx \left(\frac{m}{m_e} + 1 + \frac{x_e}{m_e} + \frac{x_e}{m_e} \right) \approx \frac{x_e}{m_e}$$

tr. bei ~~un~~ $\frac{x^2}{16} = \frac{7}{1} + \frac{x^2}{16} = \frac{7}{1}$ $a = \frac{7}{1} + \frac{7e}{1e} + \frac{7e}{1e}$

[illegible]

$$\Delta^2 A = -\frac{1}{3} \left[\frac{2^4}{5} + \frac{2^4}{2} - \frac{2^6}{20x^2} - \frac{2^6}{4x^2} - \frac{2^6}{10x^2} - \frac{2^6}{4x^2} - \frac{2^6}{12x^2} + \frac{2^6}{20x^4} + \frac{2^6}{12x^2} + \frac{2^6}{20x^4} + \frac{2^6}{12x^2} + \frac{2^6}{20x^4} \right]$$

$$O_1 = \frac{3}{5} \left[\frac{2^4}{5} - \frac{2^6}{10x^3} - \frac{2^6}{5x^3} - \frac{2^6}{5x^3} \right]$$

$$O_2 = \frac{3}{5} \left[\frac{2^4}{5} - \frac{2^6}{4x^2} - \frac{2^6}{4x^2} \right]$$

$$O_3 = \frac{3}{5} \left[\frac{2^4}{5} - \frac{2^6}{2x^2} - \frac{2^6}{2x^2} \right]$$

$$\Delta^2 A = -\frac{2^6}{20} \left(\frac{2^4}{5} + \frac{2^4}{2} \right)$$

$$\begin{cases} u_1 = \frac{2^4}{5} + \frac{2^4}{2} \\ v_1 = \frac{2^4}{5} + \frac{2^4}{2} \\ w_1 = \frac{2^4}{5} + \frac{2^4}{2} \end{cases}$$

$$\begin{cases} u_2 = \frac{2^4}{5} + \frac{2^4}{2} \\ v_2 = \frac{2^4}{5} + \frac{2^4}{2} \\ w_2 = \frac{2^4}{5} + \frac{2^4}{2} \end{cases}$$

$$\begin{cases} u_3 = \frac{2^4}{5} + \frac{2^4}{2} \\ v_3 = \frac{2^4}{5} + \frac{2^4}{2} \\ w_3 = \frac{2^4}{5} + \frac{2^4}{2} \end{cases}$$

$$\Delta A = \left(\frac{z_0}{\sqrt{e}} + \frac{4_0}{\sqrt{e}} + \frac{x_0}{\sqrt{e}} \right) = \delta$$

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~~$$\frac{z_0}{\sqrt{e}} + \frac{4_0}{\sqrt{e}} + \frac{x_0}{\sqrt{e}} = \delta$$~~

$$\frac{z_0}{\sqrt{e}} + \frac{4_0}{\sqrt{e}} + \frac{x_0}{\sqrt{e}} = \delta$$

$$\frac{z_0}{\sqrt{e}} + \frac{4_0}{\sqrt{e}} + \frac{x_0}{\sqrt{e}} = \delta$$

$$\begin{aligned} \delta + \delta + \delta &= 0 \\ \delta + \delta + \delta &= 0 \\ \delta + \delta + \delta &= 0 \end{aligned}$$

$$\left\{ \begin{aligned} \delta &= \frac{z_0}{\sqrt{e}} + \frac{4_0}{\sqrt{e}} + \frac{x_0}{\sqrt{e}} \\ \delta &= \delta_1 \Delta \\ \delta &= \delta_2 \Delta \\ \delta + \delta &= \delta_1 \Delta + \delta_2 \Delta \end{aligned} \right.$$

$$\frac{z_0}{\sqrt{e}} + \frac{4_0}{\sqrt{e}} + \frac{x_0}{\sqrt{e}} = \delta$$

$$\Delta A = \delta$$

$$0 = \Phi + \delta \Delta = \left(\frac{z_0}{\sqrt{e}} + \frac{4_0}{\sqrt{e}} + \frac{x_0}{\sqrt{e}} \right) \Delta$$

$$\delta + \frac{z_0}{\sqrt{e}} = \delta_1 \Delta$$

$$\delta + \frac{4_0}{\sqrt{e}} = \delta_2 \Delta$$

$$\frac{z_0}{\sqrt{e}} + \frac{4_0}{\sqrt{e}} + \frac{x_0}{\sqrt{e}}$$

$$\delta + \frac{x_0}{\sqrt{e}} = \delta_3 \Delta$$

$$\frac{z_0}{\sqrt{e}} = \delta_1 \Delta$$

$$\frac{4_0}{\sqrt{e}} = \delta_2 \Delta$$

$$\frac{x_0}{\sqrt{e}} = \delta_3 \Delta$$

$$\delta + \delta = \delta$$

$$\delta + \frac{z_0}{\sqrt{e}} = \delta_1 \Delta$$

$$\delta + \frac{4_0}{\sqrt{e}} = \delta_2 \Delta$$

$$\delta + \frac{x_0}{\sqrt{e}} = \delta_3 \Delta$$

$$\delta \Delta = \frac{z_0}{\sqrt{e}} + \frac{4_0}{\sqrt{e}} + \frac{x_0}{\sqrt{e}} = \delta \Delta$$

$$X_{\text{max}} = 1 \text{ Nm} = 10^8$$

$$3 \left[1 + 2 \frac{x}{z} + \frac{x^2}{z^2} \right] - \left[1 + 2 \frac{x}{z} + \frac{x^2}{z^2} \right] + \frac{x^2}{z^2} = \frac{x^2}{z^2} + \frac{x}{z} + 1$$

< 0

$$3 - (1 - 2\frac{z}{2}) - (-2 - \frac{z}{2})(1 + 3\frac{z}{2}) = 2\frac{z}{2} + \frac{z}{2} = 3\frac{z}{2}$$

$$\frac{z^2}{2} - \frac{1}{1} \frac{(z^2 + z)}{2} - \frac{(z^2 - z + z^2)}{2} = 0$$

$$\frac{3}{2} \frac{z^2}{2} - \frac{1}{1} \frac{(z^2 + z)}{2} - \frac{2((z^2 - \frac{z}{2}) + (\frac{z}{2} + 1))}{2} = 0$$

$$\ddot{\varphi} - \nabla^2 \varphi = \rho$$

$$\ddot{\varphi} = \text{div } u = \text{div} \nabla \varphi - \text{div } y$$

$$\ddot{\varphi} = \text{div } u$$

$$\frac{-\frac{\partial^2 u}{\partial t^2} + \nabla^2 \varphi + \ddot{u}(-\text{div } u + \nabla^2 \varphi)}{\frac{\partial^2 u}{\partial t^2} + \nabla^2 \varphi = y}$$

$$y = \text{curl } u$$

$$\therefore \nabla^2 \phi = 0$$

$$\frac{\partial^2 \phi}{\partial t^2} = -$$

$$\frac{\partial^2 \text{div } y}{\partial t^2} + \frac{\partial^2 \text{div}(\text{div } y)}{\partial t^2} = \nabla^2 \text{div } y$$

$$\frac{\partial^2 \text{div } y}{\partial t^2} + \frac{\partial^2 \text{div}(\text{div } y)}{\partial t^2} = \nabla^2 \text{div } y$$

$$\uparrow + \rho$$

$$\ddot{y} = \nabla^2 y + \frac{\partial^2 \rho}{\partial t^2}$$

$$\frac{\partial^2}{\partial t^2} [\text{div}(\text{div } y)] = 0$$

$$\frac{\partial^2}{\partial t^2} \text{curl } y = -\text{curl } y$$

$$\frac{\partial^2}{\partial t^2} \text{curl } y = \text{curl } y + \frac{\partial^2 \rho}{\partial t^2}$$

$$= 1 + \frac{1}{4+2\sqrt{3}} - \frac{180-51\sqrt{3}}{215-1} = \frac{119-98\sqrt{3}}{186-61\sqrt{3}}$$

$$1 + \frac{1}{4+2\sqrt{3}} - \frac{64-3.16\sqrt{3}+3.4.3-2\sqrt{3}}{215-1}$$

$$\parallel \quad \frac{1}{1+\frac{1}{1+\sqrt{3}}} - \frac{(4-\sqrt{3})}{215-1} = \frac{1}{515}$$

> 0

$$- \frac{1}{515} - \frac{1}{186} - \frac{1}{64}$$

$$\int \frac{1}{y} dy = \ln y = \ln \left(1 + \frac{z}{2} \right)$$

42. 11

$$\left(\frac{\partial^2 u}{\partial x^2} + \frac{\partial^2 u}{\partial y^2} \right) + \Delta u = \int \left[\frac{\partial^2 u}{\partial x^2} \left(\frac{\partial^2 u}{\partial x^2} - \frac{\partial^2 u}{\partial y^2} \right) \right]$$

$$= -\frac{1}{2} \frac{\partial^2 u}{\partial x^2} + \frac{1}{2} \frac{\partial^2 u}{\partial y^2} - \frac{1}{2} \frac{\partial^2 u}{\partial x^2} + \frac{1}{2} \frac{\partial^2 u}{\partial y^2} =$$

$$\int \left[\frac{\partial^2 u}{\partial x^2} \left(\frac{\partial^2 u}{\partial x^2} + \frac{\partial^2 u}{\partial y^2} \right) + \frac{\partial^2 u}{\partial y^2} \left(\frac{\partial^2 u}{\partial x^2} + \frac{\partial^2 u}{\partial y^2} \right) \right] \Delta u \cdot dS$$

$$\frac{\partial^2 u}{\partial x^2} \cdot \frac{\partial^2 u}{\partial y^2} = \frac{\partial^2 u}{\partial x^2} \cdot \frac{\partial^2 u}{\partial y^2} = \frac{\partial^2 u}{\partial x^2} \cdot \frac{\partial^2 u}{\partial y^2}$$

$$\int \frac{\partial^2 u}{\partial x^2} \Delta u \cdot dS + \int \frac{\partial^2 u}{\partial y^2} \Delta u \cdot dS = \int \frac{\partial^2 u}{\partial x^2} \Delta u \cdot dS$$

$$= \int \frac{\partial^2 u}{\partial x^2} \Delta u \cdot dS$$

$$A_1 = \frac{1}{2} \frac{\partial^2 u}{\partial x^2} \quad \left| \quad \frac{\partial^2 u}{\partial x^2} \Delta u \cdot dS - \int \frac{\partial^2 u}{\partial x^2} \Delta u \cdot dS + \int \frac{\partial^2 u}{\partial y^2} \Delta u \cdot dS \right.$$

$$A_2 = \frac{1}{2} \frac{\partial^2 u}{\partial y^2}$$

$$\int \left(\frac{\partial^2 u}{\partial x^2} + \frac{\partial^2 u}{\partial y^2} \right) \Delta u \cdot dS = \int \left(\frac{\partial^2 u}{\partial x^2} + \frac{\partial^2 u}{\partial y^2} \right) \Delta u \cdot dS$$

$$\Delta u \cdot dS = \int \frac{\partial^2 u}{\partial x^2} \Delta u \cdot dS + \int \frac{\partial^2 u}{\partial y^2} \Delta u \cdot dS$$

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$$\int \left(\frac{\partial^2 u}{\partial x^2} + \frac{\partial^2 u}{\partial y^2} \right) \Delta u \cdot dS = \int \frac{\partial^2 u}{\partial x^2} \Delta u \cdot dS + \int \frac{\partial^2 u}{\partial y^2} \Delta u \cdot dS$$

$$\Delta^0 V u x = -$$

$$\int u \sin \theta =$$

$$= \frac{\partial}{\partial x} \int u \sin \theta - \int u \sin \theta \frac{\partial}{\partial x} =$$

$$u = \int \frac{\partial}{\partial x} [u + V \sin \theta] = \int \frac{\partial}{\partial x} u + \int \frac{\partial}{\partial x} V \sin \theta$$

$$\int \frac{\partial}{\partial x} u \sin \theta =$$

$$u_1 \sin \theta - u_2 \sin \theta$$

$$\int \frac{\partial}{\partial x} u \sin \theta = \int \frac{\partial}{\partial x} u \sin \theta - \int \frac{\partial}{\partial x} u \sin \theta$$

$$\int \frac{\partial}{\partial x} u \sin \theta = \int \frac{\partial}{\partial x} u \sin \theta - \int \frac{\partial}{\partial x} u \sin \theta$$

$$\int \frac{\partial}{\partial x} u \sin \theta$$

$$\frac{\partial}{\partial x} (u \sin \theta) = \frac{\partial}{\partial x} u \sin \theta - \frac{\partial}{\partial x} u \sin \theta$$

$$\frac{\partial}{\partial x} u \sin \theta = - \frac{\partial}{\partial x} u \sin \theta$$

$$\frac{\partial}{\partial x} u \sin \theta + \frac{\partial}{\partial x} u \sin \theta$$

$$\Delta^0 (A_1, A_2, A_3, A_4) =$$

$$\varphi = \int_{x-\alpha t}^{x+\alpha t} \Phi_{21} dz + \frac{1}{i} \left[\int_{x-\alpha t}^{x+\alpha t} \Phi_{21} dz + \int_{x-\alpha t}^{x+\alpha t} \Phi_{21} dz \right]$$

$$f_{12} = \int_{x-\alpha t}^{x+\alpha t} \Phi_{21} dz + \frac{1}{i} \int \Phi_{21} dz$$

$$f_{12} - f_{21} = \frac{1}{i} \int \Phi_{21} dz$$

~~the~~

$$f_1 = \frac{1}{i} \int \Phi_{21} dz$$

$$\frac{\partial \varphi}{\partial t} = \alpha (f_1 - f_2) = \Phi_{21}$$

$$\varphi = f_1 + f_2 = \int_{x-\alpha t}^{x+\alpha t} \Phi_{21} dz$$

$$\varphi = f_1(x+\alpha t) + f_2(x-\alpha t)$$

$$\frac{\partial \varphi}{\partial t} = \alpha \frac{\partial \varphi}{\partial x}$$

$$\Delta^2 u = \frac{\partial^2 u}{\partial x^2}$$

$$\Delta^2 u = 0 \quad u = M(u_x)$$

$$\Phi(x, y, z, t) = \frac{\partial}{\partial t} \left\{ t \int \Phi(x-\alpha t, y-\alpha t, z-\alpha t) dz \right\} + t \int \frac{\partial \Phi}{\partial t} (x-\alpha t, y-\alpha t, z-\alpha t) dz$$

$$\Phi_{(1)} = \frac{\partial \Phi}{\partial t} \Big|_{(x,0)}$$

$$t \frac{\partial \Phi}{\partial z} =$$

$$\frac{\partial \Phi}{\partial z} = \frac{\partial \Phi}{\partial z} (t, y) + \frac{\partial \Phi}{\partial z} (t, y)$$

$$\Phi = \frac{\partial}{\partial t} \left\{ t \int \Phi_{(1)} dz \right\} + t \int \frac{\partial \Phi}{\partial t} dz$$

$$\frac{\partial f}{\partial z} = \iint (\gamma \sin^2 \gamma - \gamma \cos^2 \gamma) \, d\gamma \, d\phi$$

$$f = \int \frac{\partial f}{\partial z} \, dz$$

$$\frac{\partial f}{\partial z} = \frac{\partial}{\partial z} \left(\frac{1}{2} \sin^2 \gamma \right) = \sin \gamma \cos \gamma$$

$$\frac{\partial f}{\partial z} = \frac{1}{2} \sin^2 \gamma = \frac{1}{2} \left(\frac{z}{a} \right)^2 = \frac{z^2}{2a^2}$$

$$\frac{\partial f}{\partial z} = \frac{1}{2} \sin^2 \gamma = \frac{1}{2} \left(\frac{z}{a} \right)^2$$

$$\frac{\partial f}{\partial z} = \frac{1}{2} \sin^2 \gamma = \frac{1}{2} \left(\frac{z}{a} \right)^2$$

$$\frac{\partial f}{\partial z} = \frac{1}{2} \sin^2 \gamma = \frac{1}{2} \left(\frac{z}{a} \right)^2$$

$$\frac{\partial f}{\partial z} = \frac{1}{2} \sin^2 \gamma = \frac{1}{2} \left(\frac{z}{a} \right)^2$$

$$\frac{\partial f}{\partial z} = \frac{1}{2} \sin^2 \gamma = \frac{1}{2} \left(\frac{z}{a} \right)^2$$

$$\frac{\partial f}{\partial z} = \frac{1}{2} \sin^2 \gamma = \frac{1}{2} \left(\frac{z}{a} \right)^2$$

$$\frac{\partial}{\partial y} \left| \begin{aligned} & \text{div } y = \text{grad } z - \text{curl } y \\ & \text{curl } y = \text{grad } z - \text{curl } y \end{aligned} \right| = - \text{grad } z - \text{curl } y$$

$$\frac{\partial}{\partial y} \left(\frac{\partial}{\partial x} z + \frac{\partial}{\partial y} z + \frac{\partial}{\partial z} z \right) = \frac{\partial}{\partial y} z$$

$$\text{grad } z + \text{curl } y - \text{grad } z = \text{curl } y$$

$$\text{grad } z + \text{curl } y = \text{grad } z + \text{curl } y$$

$$\frac{\partial}{\partial x} z + \frac{\partial}{\partial y} z = \frac{\partial}{\partial x} z$$

$$\text{grad } z = \frac{\partial}{\partial x} z$$

$$\frac{\partial}{\partial x} \left(\text{grad } z + \text{curl } y \right) = \frac{\partial}{\partial x} \text{grad } z + \frac{\partial}{\partial x} \text{curl } y$$

$$\frac{\partial}{\partial x} z + \frac{\partial}{\partial y} z + \frac{\partial}{\partial z} z = \frac{\partial}{\partial x} z + \frac{\partial}{\partial y} z + \frac{\partial}{\partial z} z$$

$$\frac{\partial}{\partial x} z + \frac{\partial}{\partial y} z = 0$$

$$\text{curl } y = \text{grad } z - \text{curl } y$$

$$\text{grad } z = \text{curl } y$$

$$\text{grad } z = \text{curl } y$$

$$\text{grad } z = \text{curl } y$$

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1.10.7 10.4

$$\frac{\partial u_1}{\partial x} = \sqrt{1 - \alpha u_1 u_2} - u \frac{\partial u}{\partial x}$$

$$\frac{\partial u_2}{\partial x} = \sqrt{1 - \alpha u_1 u_2} - u \frac{\partial u}{\partial x}$$

$$c = 3 (m_1 u_1 + m_2 u_2)$$

$$\frac{dm_1}{dx} = -m_1 q m_2$$

$$\frac{dm_1}{dx} = -m_1 q m_2$$

$$v_1 = \frac{1}{q m_2}$$

$$v_2 = \frac{1}{q m_1}$$

$$u = \frac{E}{q m_1 q m_2}$$

$$T = \frac{u}{q m_1} = \frac{1}{q m_2}$$

$$\frac{\partial u}{\partial t} = \sqrt{1 - \alpha u_1 u_2} - u \frac{\partial u}{\partial t}$$

~~25.10.7~~

$$q m_2 \int e^{-q m_2 x} dx = \frac{1}{q m_2}$$

$$\int m_1 q m_2 x dx$$

$$L = u + v \text{ falls } \lambda \text{ mit } \log u$$

$$L = \lambda + v \text{ falls } \lambda \text{ mit } \log u$$

$$L = \frac{1}{q m_1} \log u \text{ falls } \lambda \text{ mit } \log u$$

$$L = \frac{1}{q m_1} \log u \text{ falls } \lambda \text{ mit } \log u$$

folle Ruckhatten

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folle Ruckhatten

$$n' = \frac{\tilde{y}}{y' n} = 1$$

$$\lambda : \lambda' n = 1 : \frac{n}{\lambda}$$

$$\frac{x^0}{m^0} n - = \frac{z^0}{m^0} \quad 0 = \frac{x^0}{m^0} e + \frac{z^0}{m^0}$$

$$n' n' x - \frac{z^0}{m^0} \quad \left(n' n' x - \frac{z^0}{m^0} = \frac{z^0}{m^0} \right)$$

$$n' n' z = ?$$

$$n' n' z = ?$$



$$\frac{\partial x}{\partial t} = \frac{z^0}{m^0} \quad \frac{\partial x}{\partial t} = \frac{z^0}{m^0}$$

$$J = \alpha N^2 - \beta N E$$

$$\frac{\partial N}{\partial t} = J - \alpha N^2 - \beta N E$$

$$M = \frac{g^2}{(1 - m^2)} \quad M = \frac{g^2}{(1 - m^2)}$$

$$[\text{scribbled out}]$$

$$m = \frac{g^2}{V^2} \quad m = \frac{g^2}{V^2}$$

$$g^2 = \frac{g^2}{V^2}$$

$$p = M \frac{dM}{dt}$$

$$p = m_0 \frac{dM}{dt} = m_0 \frac{dM}{dt} \int \frac{dM}{dt} dt$$

$$p = \frac{dM}{dt} = m_0 \frac{dM}{dt} + M \frac{dM}{dt}$$

$$L \frac{dM}{dt} = M$$

$$\Gamma = \frac{2}{3} \frac{1}{\sqrt{1 + \frac{1}{2} \cos^2 \theta}} \left(\cos \theta + \frac{1}{2} \sin^2 \theta \right) = \frac{2}{3} \frac{1}{\sqrt{1 - \frac{1}{2} \cos^2 \theta}}$$

$$1 - \frac{1}{2} \cos^2 \theta = \frac{1}{2} \sin^2 \theta$$

$$\cos \theta = \frac{1}{2}$$

$$\sin \theta = \frac{\sqrt{3}}{2}$$

$$\frac{1}{2} \sin^2 \theta \int_{-\frac{\pi}{2}}^{\frac{\pi}{2}} \cos^2 \theta d\theta = \frac{1}{4} \int_{-\frac{\pi}{2}}^{\frac{\pi}{2}} \cos^2 \theta d\theta = \frac{1}{4} \left[\frac{\theta}{2} + \frac{\sin 2\theta}{4} \right]_{-\frac{\pi}{2}}^{\frac{\pi}{2}} = \frac{1}{4} \cdot \frac{\pi}{2} = \frac{\pi}{8}$$

$$\frac{d}{dt} \left(\frac{1}{2} \dot{\theta}^2 + \frac{1}{2} \dot{\phi}^2 \right) = \text{curl } \mathbf{F}$$

$$\frac{d\mathbf{F}}{dt} = -\nabla \phi = \text{curl } \mathbf{F}$$

$$\frac{d\mathbf{F}}{dt} = -\nabla \phi = \text{curl } \mathbf{F} \quad \text{and} \quad \nabla \cdot \mathbf{F} = 0$$

$$\nabla \cdot \mathbf{F} = 0 \quad \text{and} \quad \nabla \times \mathbf{F} = \mathbf{F}$$

$$\nabla \times \mathbf{F} = \mathbf{F} \quad \text{and} \quad \nabla \cdot \mathbf{F} = 0$$

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$$\frac{1}{\sqrt{1 + \frac{1}{2} \cos^2 \theta}}$$

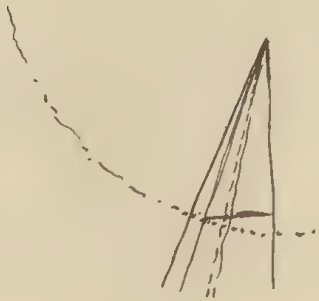
$$V =$$

$$\phi_y = \int \frac{dy}{y} = \ln y$$

$$\frac{dy}{y} = \frac{dx}{x} = \ln \frac{x}{y}$$

$$\frac{F'}{F} = \frac{m \, dx}{m \, dy} = \ln \frac{x}{y}$$

$$\frac{F'}{F} = \ln \frac{x}{y} \Rightarrow F = \ln \frac{x}{y} \Rightarrow F' = \frac{1}{y} - \frac{x}{y^2}$$



$$\frac{\partial}{\partial x} = -\frac{1}{y} \frac{\partial}{\partial y}$$

$$\frac{\partial}{\partial y} = -\frac{x}{y^2} \frac{\partial}{\partial x}$$

$$\frac{\partial}{\partial x} = -\frac{1}{y} \frac{\partial}{\partial y}$$

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$$\frac{\partial}{\partial x} = -\frac{1}{y} \frac{\partial}{\partial y}$$

$$L = \ln \frac{x}{y} + \ln \frac{y}{x}$$

$$L = \ln \frac{x}{y} + \ln \frac{y}{x}$$

$$\frac{\partial}{\partial x} = -\frac{1}{y} \frac{\partial}{\partial y}$$

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$$\nabla \cdot \left(\frac{d\mathbf{r}}{dt} \right) = \text{div } \mathbf{v} = \nabla \cdot \left(\frac{d\mathbf{r}}{dt} \right) = \text{div } \mathbf{v}$$

$$\frac{d\mathbf{r}}{dt} = -\text{curl } \mathbf{v} \cdot \nabla \mathbf{r}$$

curl \mathbf{v} :

$$\frac{d\mathbf{r}}{dt} = -\nabla \cdot \mathbf{v}$$

$$\left(\frac{\partial v_x}{\partial x} + \frac{\partial v_y}{\partial y} + \frac{\partial v_z}{\partial z} \right)$$

$$\nabla \cdot \mathbf{v} = \frac{\partial v_x}{\partial x} + \frac{\partial v_y}{\partial y} + \frac{\partial v_z}{\partial z}$$

$$\left\{ \frac{\partial}{\partial x} \left(\frac{\partial v_x}{\partial x} + \frac{\partial v_y}{\partial y} + \frac{\partial v_z}{\partial z} \right) + \frac{\partial}{\partial y} \left(\frac{\partial v_x}{\partial x} + \frac{\partial v_y}{\partial y} + \frac{\partial v_z}{\partial z} \right) + \frac{\partial}{\partial z} \left(\frac{\partial v_x}{\partial x} + \frac{\partial v_y}{\partial y} + \frac{\partial v_z}{\partial z} \right) \right\}$$

$$(\nabla \cdot \mathbf{v}) = \frac{\partial v_x}{\partial x} + \frac{\partial v_y}{\partial y} + \frac{\partial v_z}{\partial z}$$

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$$(\nabla \cdot \mathbf{v}) = \frac{\partial v_x}{\partial x} + \frac{\partial v_y}{\partial y} + \frac{\partial v_z}{\partial z}$$

$$\text{curl } \nabla \cdot \mathbf{v} = \frac{\partial}{\partial x} (v_y - v_x) - \frac{\partial}{\partial y} (v_x - v_y)$$

$$= \left\{ \frac{\partial}{\partial x} \left(\frac{\partial v_x}{\partial x} + \frac{\partial v_y}{\partial y} + \frac{\partial v_z}{\partial z} \right) + \frac{\partial}{\partial y} \left(\frac{\partial v_x}{\partial x} + \frac{\partial v_y}{\partial y} + \frac{\partial v_z}{\partial z} \right) + \frac{\partial}{\partial z} \left(\frac{\partial v_x}{\partial x} + \frac{\partial v_y}{\partial y} + \frac{\partial v_z}{\partial z} \right) \right\}$$

$$+ \left(\frac{\partial}{\partial x} \left(\frac{\partial v_x}{\partial x} + \frac{\partial v_y}{\partial y} + \frac{\partial v_z}{\partial z} \right) + \frac{\partial}{\partial y} \left(\frac{\partial v_x}{\partial x} + \frac{\partial v_y}{\partial y} + \frac{\partial v_z}{\partial z} \right) + \frac{\partial}{\partial z} \left(\frac{\partial v_x}{\partial x} + \frac{\partial v_y}{\partial y} + \frac{\partial v_z}{\partial z} \right) \right)$$

$$= \nabla \cdot \mathbf{v} = \frac{\partial v_x}{\partial x} + \frac{\partial v_y}{\partial y} + \frac{\partial v_z}{\partial z}$$

$$(\nabla \cdot \mathbf{v}) = \frac{\partial v_x}{\partial x} + \frac{\partial v_y}{\partial y} + \frac{\partial v_z}{\partial z}$$

$$= (\nabla \cdot \mathbf{v}) = \frac{\partial v_x}{\partial x} + \frac{\partial v_y}{\partial y} + \frac{\partial v_z}{\partial z}$$

$$(\nabla \cdot \mathbf{v}) = \frac{\partial v_x}{\partial x} + \frac{\partial v_y}{\partial y} + \frac{\partial v_z}{\partial z}$$

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Hyphomys per... .. *St...*

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